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Report of the

ROYAL
CANADIAN
MOUNTED
POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1963



CANADA

Report of the

**ROYAL
CANADIAN
MOUNTED
POLICE**

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1963

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To His Excellency 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, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY FAVREAU,

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



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

**To: The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.**

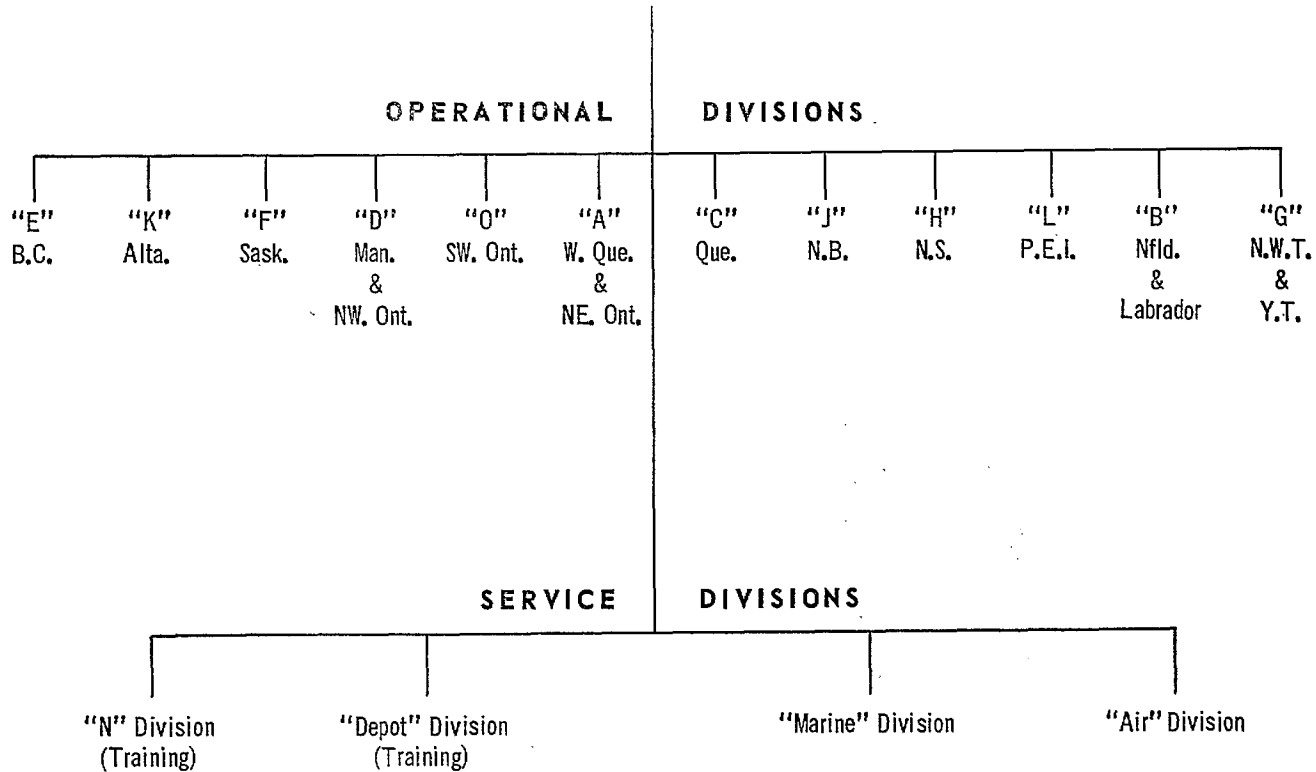
SIR:

**I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1963.**

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



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 Office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration and five 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 cover 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.

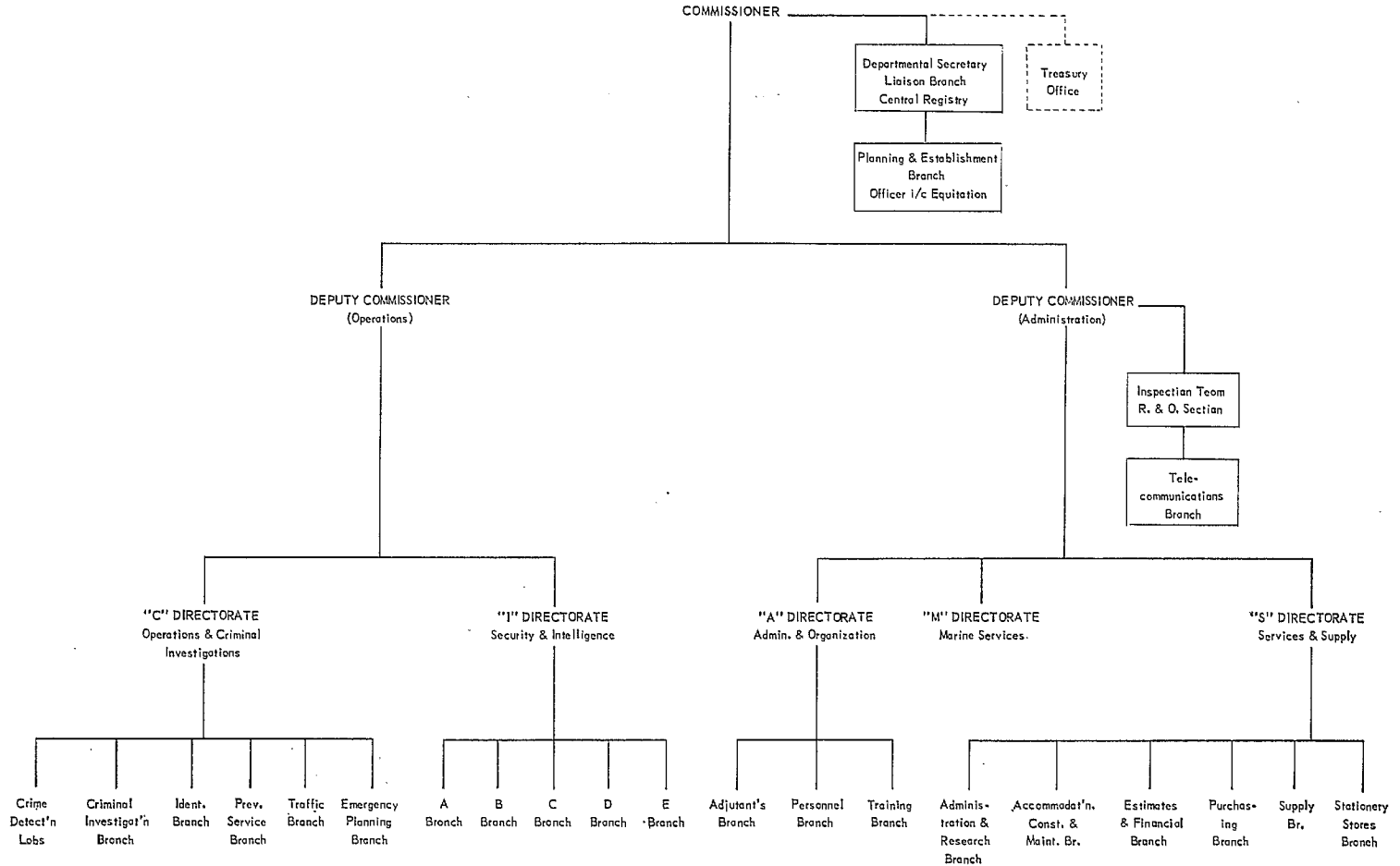
The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions are service divisions which support the operational divisions by providing transportation and allied services. The Headquarters for both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa. The two remaining service divisions, "N" and "Depot", located at Ottawa and Regina 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 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 629 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, Ontario, administered from Headquarters, Ottawa, 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.

Central Arctic Sub-Division at Baker Lake, N.W.T. was opened April 1, 1962, comprising Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet and Spence Bay Detachments, formerly administered from "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



The following is a list of permanent Detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1962-63:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Nanton (Rural)	"K"	Montmagny	"C"
Wabush Lake	"B"	Valleyfield	"C"
Carcross	"G"	Berens River	"D"
St. Albert (Rural)	"K"	Carcross	"G"
Twin Falls	"B"	Red Pass	"E"
Tofino	"E"	Hearst	"A"
Whitecourt	"K"	Manitowaning	"A"
Valemount	"E"	East Coulee	"K"
Kapuskasing	"A"		
Hudson Hope	"E"		
Winnipeg	"D"		

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 North-west 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 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 for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

CRIME

During the year under review a total of 2,074,094 investigations were conducted by the Force which is an increase of 6.9 per cent over the preceding twelve month period. This figure includes infractions or suspected infractions of Federal and Provincial Statutes, the Criminal Code and Municipal By-laws, investigations of a non-criminal nature, administrative duties, traffic warnings and complaints which were concluded on the Complaint Book.

There were 439,712 investigations under Federal and Provincial Statutes, Municipal By-Laws and the Criminal Code. This resulted in 356,157 charges which were disposed of as follows: 344,467 by conviction, 5,731 by dismissal and 5,959 charges were withdrawn. Those investigations which did not result in prosecution were concluded under such headings as complaint unfounded, complainant declines to prosecute, further investigation unwarranted, etc.

An increase was once again reflected in both the 'Offences against the Person' and 'Principal Offences against Property' classifications. The increases are spread generally across the country.

The Force investigated 3,974 sudden or accidental deaths during the year, 1,212 of which were caused by traffic accidents and 450 by drowning.

Criminal Code

Criminal Code investigations increased by 6,241 or 7.6 per cent over last year. The greatest increase occurred in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta while a small decrease was noted in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

There were 46,482 charges laid under the Criminal Code which resulted in 40,648 convictions, 2,960 dismissals and 2,874 withdrawals.

Statistics shown here refer only to investigations conducted by this Force. Complete records may be obtained by reference to the uniform crime reporting programme of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as outlined in their annual publication entitled "Police Administration, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics".

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	21,788	23,396	25,444	25,366	28,366	24,872
Alberta.....	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,836	13,889	13,516
Saskatchewan.....	8,929	10,513	11,099	10,658	10,724	10,385
Manitoba.....	6,229	6,120	6,985	7,590	10,439	7,472
Ontario.....	646	725	772	1,540	1,883	1,113
Quebec.....	316	433	1,458	1,271	912	878
New Brunswick.....	5,414	5,786	6,576	6,076	5,576	5,886
Nova Scotia.....	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,773	6,009	5,697
Prince Edward Island.....	973	873	979	1,107	952	977
Newfoundland.....	6,240	6,344	7,014	7,820	7,455	6,975
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,794	1,867	1,685
TOTAL.....	72,846	73,712	80,820	81,831	88,072	79,456

Principal Offences Against the Person

These offences show an increase of 1,392 cases which is a rise of 12.7 per cent.

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

	1961-62	1962-63
Murder.....	37	60
Attempted Murder.....	13	15
Manslaughter.....	22	32
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	6,514	7,075
General Assaults.....	4,375	5,171
TOTAL.....	10,961	12,353

The number of murders increased from 37 to 60. Figures shown in Table 3 represent the actual number of murders committed and not the number of persons accused or suspected of this crime.

Table 3—Murder 1962-63

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Acquitted.....	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	8
Reduced.....	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Suicide.....	3	2	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	12
Perpetrator Killed While Resisting Arrest.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Insane.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Awaiting Trial.....	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	13
Still Under Investigation.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
TOTALS.....	27	9	7	6	1	6	—	1	3	60

Disposition of the nine murder cases shown as awaiting trial in last year's report was as follows:

Adjudged Insane	2
Reduced to Lesser Charge	5
Acquitted	2

Offences Against Property

Principal offences against property increased by 2,300 or 6.6 per cent over last year, however, this total is 1,486 less than the 1960-61 figure.

The increase is shared by all categories except robbery with violence, which is down for the first time in seven years.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1961-62	1962-63
Robbery with Violence.....	397	314
Theft of Cattle.....	360	409
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	14,188	15,535
Other Thefts.....	18,982	19,842
Safebreaking.....	609	736
TOTALS.....	34,536	36,836

Juvenile Crime

By referring to Table 1 it will be seen that the Force conducts a small number of investigations under the Criminal Code in Ontario and Quebec. The number of juveniles implicated in these offences is being included in Table 5 for the first time this year.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,577	2,991	2,903
Alberta.....	190	352	417	432	509	380
Saskatchewan.....	420	315	369	545	444	419
Manitoba.....	978	995	876	1,508	1,439	1,159
Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	17	—
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
New Brunswick.....	538	576	591	489	415	522
Nova Scotia.....	375	302	344	337	589	389
Prince Edward Island.....	74	51	35	113	58	66
Newfoundland.....	825	535	880	1,361	1,117	944
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	80	73	54	21	48	55
TOTAL.....	6,324	6,055	6,812	7,383	7,628	6,837

Disregarding the figures for Ontario and Quebec, there was an over-all increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences. Manitoba and Newfoundland both reported a slight decline in this category following last year's increase.

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

There were 70 depredations attributed to the Sons of Freedom group of Doukhobors during the year. In addition, 220 private dwellings were destroyed by burning. Damage caused by these people, including the firing of their own dwelling houses, was estimated at \$2,300,000.00.

As a result of these acts of violence, 142 members of the sect were charged with a total of 307 counts and 224 convictions were obtained.

One of the most serious depredations ever committed by members of this sect was the dynamiting of the main tower carrying power transmission lines of the Canadian Mining and Smelting Company near Riondel, B.C. This act alone caused an estimated two million dollars property damage as well as the loss of hundreds of man hours through unemployment and the lack of electric power at the company plant.

Subsequent investigation and court action resulted in the arrest and conviction of nine members of the Sons of Freedom group on charges of placing an explosive with intent to destroy or damage property and conspiracy. Each accused was convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, concurrently on each charge.

On June 7th, 1962, members of the Sons of Freedom commenced a mass burning of their private dwellings which continued until September 2nd. At this time members of the sect began gathering until more than 500 had assembled at Crescent Valley, B.C. Here they announced their intention of trekking to Mountain Prison at Agassiz, B.C. where convicted members of the sect were under going their terms of imprisonment.

By October 1st the group, estimated to be over one thousand strong, had reached the town of Hope, B.C.

On November 20th the Freedomite group moved into a permanent camp-site and began winterizing their tents and crude buildings for the coming of winter.

A provincial representative travelled to Ottawa during December on a mission aimed at the relocation of sect members in another country, but this endeavour met with no success.

The group lived in their makeshift accommodation until the middle of January, 1963. At this time, under the surveillance of the R.C.M.P., they chartered trucks and buses and moved with their possessions to the City of Vancouver where they congregated at Victory Square. They were gradually accommodated in various public buildings, institutions, and private homes within the city.

Following their arrival in Vancouver, many Freedomites applied for employment and a large number of welfare applications were made and subsequently approved. The children were once again registered in schools and members of the sect became somewhat dispersed throughout the City of Vancouver.

A continuing dispute over leadership has caused a lack of organization among the group. There have been no depredations or acts of violence caused by the Sons of Freedom since their migration and with their integration among the populace of Vancouver, the situation regarding these people appears hopeful.

Counterfeiting

During the fiscal year 1962-63, a total of \$173,816.00 in counterfeit Canadian currency was removed from public circulation and an additional \$175,295.00 was seized or otherwise recovered during our investigations. In addition, some \$32,330.00 in counterfeit U.S. currency was placed under seizure.

The counterfeit currency situation continues to receive our closest attention. The following is an outline of a successful investigation which took place in the City of Montreal during the year.

On September 21st, 1962 members of the Force in Montreal obtained four samples of a new counterfeit \$5.00 Canadian bank note through a confidential informant. Nothing was known concerning the origin of these notes, however, a systematic plan of action was worked out which would result in contact being made with every known available source of information in the district.

This work continued throughout the night and at 9:00 a.m. the next morning the first promising lead was obtained when one Clifford ROBERTS, age 19, of Bleury Street, Montreal, was mentioned by an informant as a possible suspect. After a twelve hour surveillance, ROBERTS was located as he approached his residence and a search revealed 22 counterfeit \$5.00 Canadian bank notes, all bearing Serial No. Y/C 4534709, concealed in his bedroom.

The same evening, information was obtained which associated ROBERTS with a one-legged man. Two amputees were known to the Counterfeit Squad and the investigation immediately concentrated on establishing the recent activities of these two persons. One man, Leo LACOMBE, was located in his 1957 Cadillac in the vicinity of Bleury Street at 10:00 p.m. September 22nd. A search of his automobile proved negative with the exception of one puzzling item for which he was unable or unwilling to offer an explanation. This item consisted of an ignition key which did not fit his Cadillac but which appeared to belong to an automobile manufactured by the Ford Motor Company.

Although it was an extremely remote lead at this point, the alien key was tried in every automobile parked on both Bleury and adjacent streets. Three hours and about 150 cars later, the key was found to fit a 1953 Monarch sedan parked on a side street. Our investigators uncovered 1,521 counterfeit bills in the automobile. These were identical to the bills seized from Clifford ROBERTS a few hours earlier.

The investigation which followed connected LACOMBE with a night club on St. Lawrence Blvd., in lower Montreal. A search warrant was obtained and executed jointly by members of the Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal City Police, and the R.C.M.P. Although the search proved negative for counterfeit money, one of the bartenders, Romeo LACOSTE, was detained for questioning. A search conducted at LACOSTE's summer camp at St. Donat, Quebec revealed an additional 6,384 counterfeit bills concealed in a closet. LACOSTE was placed under arrest and escorted to Montreal Detachment for further investigation.

The investigators soon learned that a man named Johnny MARTIN, who resided somewhere on Rachel Street, Montreal, had been in contact with LACOSTE. Both sides of Rachel Street were physically checked by members on foot until, at approximately 1:30 p.m., September 24, a small printing shop, operated by MARTIN, was located. Observation was established at once and continued until 6:00 p.m. when the suspect was detained as he entered the front door. This fully equipped printing shop was found to contain an offset printing press which had been utilized in producing the \$5.00 counterfeit bank notes. The press was seized together with several photographic plates, a copy camera, ink, paper, etc.

Clifford ROBERTS and Leo LACOMBE were convicted of possession of counterfeit money and sentenced to two and three years imprisonment respectively. Charges against LACOSTE and MARTIN are still before the courts.

Of interest in this case is the fact that the entire investigation was completed to the point where seizure was made of the printing press, all other paraphernalia, as well as the complete stock of counterfeit money, within seventy-two hours following receipt of the original information.

Federal Statutes

The 43,290 Federal Statute investigations reported during 1962-63 is a rise of 200 over last year and is the first increase in this classification since 1957-58.

Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,652	6,724	9,262
Alberta.....	4,715	5,104	5,685	5,257	5,201	5,192
Saskatchewan.....	5,380	4,895	4,762	3,717	3,461	4,443
Manitoba.....	3,388	2,795	1,689	1,230	1,230	2,067
Ontario.....	12,819	11,456	9,522	10,032	11,314	11,029
Quebec.....	8,210	7,588	6,423	6,845	8,328	7,479
New Brunswick.....	3,442	3,649	1,930	1,941	1,810	2,554
Nova Scotia.....	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,253	1,566	1,221
Prince Edward Island.....	702	658	629	612	599	640
Newfoundland.....	3,504	1,935	1,707	1,577	1,627	2,070
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,356	1,323	764	974	1,430	1,169
Total.....	54,635	50,495	44,122	43,090	43,290	47,126

Customs Act

There were 1,565 Customs seizures effected as compared with 1,598 last year. No major changes were made in enforcement policy and this fact is indicated by a comparison of the number of seizures. An additional 427 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$10.00 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

Cigarette smuggling declined sharply and this is believed due to continued and determined surveillance of known offenders. Indications are that some of the persons previously involved in cigarette smuggling have reverted to other forms of crime, particularly the manufacture and distribution of illicit spirits. No major cigarette seizures were made and most of the 1,882 cartons seized originated with crew members of vessels arriving at coastal ports or along the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use and included such items as household furnishings, sporting goods, clothing, cameras, transistor radios and jewellery.

One large scale investigation conducted in co-operation with the Quebec Provincial Police, various municipal police forces and the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulted in seizure of 23 late model automobiles that had been stolen in the north-eastern United States and disposed of in the Montreal area. Seven charges under the Customs Act and Criminal Code have been laid against one member of the smuggling ring and additional charges are anticipated against other individuals when investigation has been completed.

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" N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Vessels.....	13		48	3	17	27	68	10	—	—	52	—	238
Autos.....	23	1	24	20	90	21	185	60	56	36	106	2	624
Asst. Liquor.....	117	—	248	19	364	28	75	4	1	—	113	—	969
Cigts.....	153	—	369	131	481	2	60	5	—	6	675	—	1,882
Seizures.....	58	4	106	60	209	76	417	93	74	60	404	4	1,565

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons.
Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).

A similar investigation in the province of Nova Scotia resulted in seizure of 16 late model vehicles which had been smuggled into Canada after being stolen in the United States. Serial Number plates stolen from Canadian automobiles were affixed to the stolen machines which were subsequently licenced and sold to innocent purchasers through a used car dealer. Seven persons are presently facing Criminal Code and Customs Act charges in this connection.

Three other automobile theft smuggling rings operating on a smaller scale were uncovered and broken up during the year.

Approximately 107,000 pounds of oleomargarine were smuggled into New Brunswick and transported to Quebec City where it was disposed of to the general public. Investigation is being made in conjunction with the Customs and Excise Investigation Service and it is expected that upwards of ten people will be charged upon completion of enquiries.

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

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Seizures	2,472	2,623	2,499	1,598	1,565
Convictions	1,838	2,025	1,886	1,459	1,257
*Cigarettes	8,555	12,517	4,702	8,153	1,882
Vehicles	947	971	869	686	624
Vessels	180	330	267	265	238

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

Excise Act

The 878 Excise seizures made during the year is an increase of 276 over 1961-62 and indicates a definite upward trend in this very profitable field of criminal activity. Seizure of 271 complete stills and 78 part stills represents an increase of 29 and 22 respectively from the previous fiscal year. Eighteen stills seized were of the commercial variety and fourteen of these had a capacity in excess of 100 gallons per day. A still producing 150 proof spirit alcohol at this rate creates a loss of Federal Revenue of approximately \$1,950.00 per working day.

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.....	—	6	5	—	82	6	13	13	2	1	1	—	129
Beer and Wash	10	640	1,103	58	25,525	7,570	1,288	1,400	1,449	234	405	—	39,682
Spirits.....	3	60	44	47	3,722	372	477	404	115	33	27	—	5,304
Stills, Complete	2	18	29	4	32	15	90	36	19	10	16	—	271
Stills, Partial....	—	5	7	1	9	3	28	8	12	2	3	—	78
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	2,458	—	1,744	—	—	—	—	—	4,202
Seizures.....	2	38	49	8	273	38	255	93	65	23	34	—	878

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

One still, seized at Pointe Fortune, Que., had a capacity approaching 200 gallons per day. Three persons were arrested at the site and at the conclusion of our investigation, a total of seven persons had been charged under the Excise Act. Fines totalling \$1,200.00 were imposed against four of the offenders while another, charged as a second offender, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. Warrants for two others, the financial backers of the project, are held.

The majority of commercial sized distilleries were located in the province of Quebec and it was established that these were the source of large quantities of spirits seized at various points throughout central and southern Ontario as well as Quebec. The illicit liquor is generally transported in one gallon cans or in bottles. One resident of the Quebec City area was arrested while in possession of 20 bottles of spirits. A search of his automobile revealed a quantity of labels normally found on bottles of imported liquor. Investigation revealed the labels had been produced by a local printing shop and attached to bottles of illicit spirits which were then sold as smuggled liquor at reduced prices.

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

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Seizures	526	750	679	602	878
Convictions	510	655	611	579	710
Stills	198	201	187	242	271
Spirits (Gals.)	6,636	3,556	6,163	4,410	5,304
Tobacco (Lbs.)	4,804	39,071	35,123	501	4,202

Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued to increase in popularity across Canada. Upwards of fifty-six thousand boat licences were issued which is the highest number for any single season thus far.

Thirty-nine thousand small vessels were inspected during the year to ensure compliance with safety equipment and licensing requirements. This is approximately

eight thousand fewer than last year. This decrease is attributed to the fact that 'Dangerous Operation' sections of the Small Vessel Regulations have been transferred to the Criminal Code with the result that municipal and provincial police forces are taking a greater part in enforcement of water safety laws. Six hundred and three convictions were registered under the Small Vessel Regulations during the year.

Income Tax Act

There were 7,253 cases concluded under this Act with 5,197 convictions registered, a slight increase over last year.

Reports covering prosecutions and other enquiries on behalf of the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Branch, were previously channelled through our various Division Headquarters across the country. New policy now permits a direct reporting system between Detachments and the nearest District Director of Taxation in routine cases. This procedure greatly reduces our administrative duties.

The Department arranged appointment of permanent counsel in Montreal and other centres where large numbers of prosecutions are handled. This substantially reduced clerical work and resulted in more expeditious handling of prosecutions in heavy work load areas.

Narcotic Control Act

No appreciable change took place in the volume of enforcement work under the Narcotic Control Act from an investigational point of view, however, there was a decreased number of arrests and convictions as indicated by the following three year comparative summary:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Arrests	710	587	417
Convictions..	512	357	241

Twenty-nine persons were charged with possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking and forty-three persons for trafficking in narcotics. Two individuals were charged under the Importation Section of the Act. In addition to the 241 convictions registered during the year, 92 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the fiscal year.

While the number of arrests and convictions decreased, the calibre of cases remained relatively high, particularly among those dealing with trafficking and importation of narcotics.

During the past three years a reduction has been noticed in the quantity of narcotic drugs appearing on the illicit market in Canada. This is a noticeable trend attributed mainly to the following reasons:

- (1) the concentrated effort by this Force, assisted by other municipal and provincial police departments, to curb the illicit drug traffic;
- (2) the courts have imposed severe penalties upon conviction in an endeavour to discourage trade in narcotic drugs;
- (3) the Narcotic Control Act, which came into force on September 15, 1961, provides for increased penalties over the old Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and this has had a direct bearing on the problem in this country.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) was involved in more than 90 per cent of the investigations under this Act. In May 1962 the street price of heroin in Van-

couver increased to \$21.00 per capsule from its previous price of between \$5.00 and \$10.00, and finally settled at \$15.00 per capsule. There was also a general increase in the cost of this drug in both Toronto and Montreal.

Marihuana seizures decreased to 15 ounces this year as compared with 45 ounces during 1961-62. Generally, the situation with regard to this drug is not considered serious.

One person of juvenile age was arrested for narcotic offences as compared to four cases last year.

An investigation of particular interest occurred in Vancouver during November 1962 when a Chinese, GOH Ah Hong, was arrested in possession of 18½ ounces of morphine. The drug was in solid brick form and bore an impression of the figures 999 on the surface. It was established that the morphine originated in Malaya and had been shipped to Vancouver for delivery to GOH. A charge was laid for importing a narcotic and upon conviction, GOH was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. This is the longest sentence ever imposed at Vancouver for a single narcotic offence.

A member of the Force working in an undercover capacity at the street level in Vancouver terminated his investigation during August, 1962 after gathering sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of 42 persons on charges under the Narcotic Control Act and Part III of the Food and Drugs Act. Twenty of the persons charged were subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison terms.

Table 9—Seizures under the Narcotic Control Act

Drug	Ounces	Cap- sules	Tablets	Cubic Centi- meters	Cigarettes	Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia
Heroin.....	7	3,686	—	—	—	
Morphine.....	18½	16	109	111	—	Motor vehicles seized..... 4
Demerol.....	—	—	101	73	—	Improvised syringes..... 87
Codeine.....	—	—	30	—	—	Hypodermic needles..... 28
Opium.....	20½	—	—	—	—	Spoons..... 59
Methadone.....	—	—	3	—	—	Bottle caps..... 26
Marihuana.....	15½	—	—	—	42	

Food and Drugs Act

A considerable number of investigations were made under Part III of the Food and Drugs Act during the year. Forty-nine arrests were made for trafficking offences and eight persons were charged with possession of controlled drugs for the purpose of trafficking. Of the 57 persons arrested, 36 were convicted, one case was dismissed, five charges were withdrawn and fifteen individuals are still before the courts. Investigations continued under Part I of the Food and Drugs Act into several cases where meat from dead or fallen animals was distributed as food for human consumption. Several convictions were registered with fines ranging to \$2,000.00 being imposed.

In one instance, Jeffry ARNOLD, a meat dealer in the Province of Quebec, was prosecuted under the Criminal Code following an investigation which revealed that forged veterinary certificates were being used to export meat to the United States. Upon conviction a fine of \$4,500.00 was imposed against this accused.

Citizenship and Immigration

Investigation continued into irregularities in Chinese immigration with convictions being registered against some of the persons responsible for the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants to Canada. Prosecution was entered under the Immigration Act and Criminal Code in Twenty-three cases involving Chinese who persisted in supplying false information to the Department in utter disregard for the adjustment programme.

The Chinese Special Constables seconded to this Force as translators and interpreters by the Hong Kong Police Department returned to the colony during the year. Valuable assistance was rendered by these members while serving with the Force and they contributed much to the over-all success of our investigation.

Fraudulent entries continue to be a problem.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Provincial Statute enforcement work has shown an increase of 14.7 per cent over last year's figure.

Table 10—Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	12,460	19,133	36,226	36,700	2,043	10,288	50,729	66,121
Alberta.....	11,450	12,426	23,940	29,949	4,084	4,210	39,474	46,585
Saskatchewan.....	5,903	6,115	18,035	18,954	2,841	2,575	26,779	27,644
Manitoba.....	5,986	6,891	8,334	8,507	242	236	14,562	15,634
Ontario.....	54	26	85	77	—	25	139	128
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	7,438	7,467	13,592	13,139	142	141	21,172	20,747
Nova Scotia.....	5,014	6,085	6,810	8,273	1,305	1,410	13,129	15,768
Prince Edward Island...	2,554	1,098	1,212	2,153	68	87	3,834	3,338
Newfoundland.....	3,127	3,727	8,483	9,891	3,012	1,190	14,622	14,808
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2,194	3,400	648	853	218	133	3,060	4,386
TOTAL.....	56,180	66,368	117,365	128,496	13,955	20,295	187,500	215,159
PERCENT.....	30%	31%	62.6%	60%	7.4%	9%	100%	100%

Traffic continues to be one of the major problems and there was an average of 520 men, 234 automobiles and 46 motorcycles employed on full time traffic law enforcement throughout R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. These members instituted more than one hundred thousand traffic and thirteen thousand non-traffic prosecutions during the year, an increase of approximately 10 per cent over 1961-62.

Forty-three electromatic radar speed meters were operated at various strategic points within our contract Divisions and were responsible for 2,980 prosecutions. Motor vehicle registrations throughout our contract areas increased by approximately 5 per cent to more than 2,300,000 vehicles and an additional two and one-half million foreign automobiles entered Canada by way of these provinces.

A slight increase occurred in the number of fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents during the year.

Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

Province	Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	208	277	14,498	15,922	14,706	16,199
Alberta.....	190	200	8,931	8,848	9,121	9,048
Saskatchewan.....	130	137	7,376	7,729	7,506	7,866
Manitoba.....	96	99	4,259	4,244	4,355	4,343
Ontario.....	—	1	289	311	289	312
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	120	115	3,743	4,470	3,863	4,585
Nova Scotia.....	110	109	5,355	5,531	5,465	5,640
Prince Edward Island.....	13	19	688	872	701	891
Newfoundland.....	31	53	3,523	3,406	3,554	3,459
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2	6	440	433	442	439
TOTAL.....	900	1,016	49,102	51,766	50,002	52,782

The summary contained in Table 11A indicates that an increase of approximately 9 per cent took place in highway offences under the Criminal Code and Provincial Highway Traffic Acts. The number of inspections and traffic warnings issued by members of the Force has been included in this table.

Table 11A—Summary of Highway Traffic Activity

Province	Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Inspections and Traffic Warnings		Total Offences	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	3,463	4,129	36,226	36,700	107,255	99,242	146,944	140,071
Alberta.....	1,618	1,711	23,940	29,949	9,061	9,159	34,619	40,819
Saskatchewan.....	915	963	18,035	18,954	77,022	78,274	95,972	98,191
Manitoba.....	947	1,072	8,334	8,507	24,241	23,640	33,522	33,219
Ontario.....	50	133	85	77	22,561	27,280	22,696	27,490
Quebec.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
New Brunswick.....	981	785	13,592	13,139	123,163	134,255	137,736	148,179
Nova Scotia.....	981	1,005	6,810	8,273	112,980	110,780	120,771	120,058
Prince Edward Island.....	319	291	1,212	2,153	34,423	31,263	35,954	33,707
Newfoundland.....	645	729	8,483	9,891	43,706	73,027	52,834	83,647
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	130	214	648	853	1,419	1,783	2,197	2,850
TOTAL.....	10,051	11,034	117,365	128,496	555,831	588,703	683,247	728,233

Our "A" Division operates a Traffic Branch in Ottawa which covers a network of federal driveways in the greater Ottawa-Hull area and statistics resulting from this activity are now included in Tables 11 and 11A.

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS

A total of 93,191 cases were handled under the by-laws of the various municipalities policed by this Force, which is an increase of 6,715 (7.7%) over last year. Parking and minor traffic violations account for about 95 per cent of cases under municipal by-laws.

Table 12—Municipal By-Laws

Province	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	34,200	34,653
Alberta.....	30,738	31,107
Saskatchewan.....	9,213	11,501
Manitoba.....	8,980	10,207
New Brunswick.....	987	3,145
Nova Scotia.....	309	440
Prince Edward Island.....	42	16
Newfoundland.....	1,709	1,695
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	298	427
TOTAL.....	86,476	93,191

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 brought into use and which normally require a member to leave his office in order to complete the duty. These may be divided into two categories:

- (a) enquiries where field work is required and which may result in lengthy investigations. These consist of enquiries concerning applicants for Crown Companies or other Government Departments; persons applying for licences or permits and investigation of accidents or other similar duties;
- (b) work of a preventive and educational nature such as inspection of explosives magazines, anti-safebreaking and preventive service patrols or escorting prisoners and mental patients for other police forces.

Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	87,832	195,461	199,490	206,997	198,190	177,194
Alberta.....	40,216	59,277	65,386	71,160	60,421	59,291
Saskatchewan.....	33,027	52,637	51,884	59,947	58,233	51,145
Manitoba.....	31,848	38,210	39,208	36,932	57,160	40,672
Ontario.....	33,030	37,515	50,785	56,777	89,481	53,518
Quebec.....	27,635	21,416	17,330	24,028	32,577	24,597
New Brunswick.....	26,320	24,609	28,745	27,465	33,137	28,055
Nova Scotia.....	26,415	28,434	29,070	50,919	66,363	40,240
Prince Edward Island.....	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,659	8,640	4,971
Newfoundland.....	12,624	29,017	30,908	34,214	25,600	26,473
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	7,225	13,415	13,996	14,071	12,942	12,330
TOTAL.....	329,761	503,815	530,943	587,169	643,244	518,986

The increase of 56,075 indicated in the above table is in keeping with the general trend of the past several years.

The "other investigations" referred to in Table 13 included 59,841 cases where assistance was provided to other police forces. These include Canadian police departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), British and foreign authorities but does not

include assistance rendered by our laboratories and Identification Branch, which is outlined under the heading "National Police Services" elsewhere in this report.

Table 14—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrants		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	8,895	9,678	3	2	3,358	4,105	12,256	13,785
Alberta.....	5,694	5,860	5,237	4,055	8,616	10,817	19,650	20,732
Saskatchewan.....	924	807	4,815	594	5,548	5,117	11,287	6,518
Manitoba.....	1,635	1,539	87	126	1,825	2,634	3,547	4,299
Ontario.....	300	502	2	9	1,633	5,684	1,935	6,195
Quebec.....	—	25	—	6	960	1,621	960	1,652
New Brunswick.....	218	237	—	—	1,120	1,373	1,338	1,610
Nova Scotia.....	50	84	1	4	2,090	2,646	2,141	2,734
Prince Edward Island.....	12	10	1	2	407	439	420	451
Newfoundland.....	1,265	1,479	1	—	285	252	1,551	1,731
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	78	134	78	134
TOTAL.....	19,096	20,221	10,147	4,798	25,920	34,822	55,163	59,841

The 'general enquiries' listed in the foregoing table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed	7,334
Investigations—no offence	1,973
Locate witnesses, etc.	2,213
Accidents	350
General assistance, enquiries, etc.	22,952
	34,822

Administrative Assistance

Duties in this category include the collection of taxes, issuance of permits, recording lost and found articles and other functions that can normally be carried out without leaving the detachment office.

Our work in this field increased by 11.7 per cent over 1961-62.

Table 15—Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	18,563	17,410	18,461	20,732	19,858	19,005
Alberta.....	15,239	14,011	11,201	12,485	19,520	14,491
Saskatchewan.....	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,819	7,395	6,685
Manitoba.....	3,494	4,402	4,253	9,239	5,804	5,438
Ontario.....	18,891	20,869	22,818	24,542	23,250	22,074
Quebec.....	10,337	11,950	10,550	8,950	10,616	10,481
New Brunswick.....	12,792	9,559	5,099	3,078	3,928	6,891
Nova Scotia.....	6,517	6,319	5,981	6,550	7,107	6,495
Prince Edward Island.....	6,267	6,986	6,819	7,673	8,190	7,187
Newfoundland.....	8,704	6,414	6,473	6,591	6,603	6,957
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	24,284	20,694	27,085	16,138	24,964	22,633
TOTAL.....	130,554	124,634	126,467	122,797	137,235	128,337

Other Duties and Services

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

Protective security measures were provided by uniformed and plain clothes personnel for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada including her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; His Royal Highness Prince Philip; Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal; Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State for the U.S.A.; the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; President of the Republic of Pakistan; His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium; the Foreign Minister of Israel and others.

The Force was responsible for security arrangements at 48 Federal Government properties located in various cities across Canada, thus providing more than 300,000 hours of employment for the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

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 increased slightly, but not out of proportion to the steadily increasing population and general activity in the North. The total number of cases opened (not including Administrative Assistance) increased to 6,880 from 6,498, while the total number of persons prosecuted showed a marked increase from 4,793 to 6,072.

There were three murders during the year, two in the Yukon and one at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Non-Capital Murder charges in the Yukon cases resulted in acquittal in both instances; a Capital Murder charge was laid in the Frobisher Bay case and at his trial, the accused pleaded "Guilty" to Non-Capital Murder with the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment being imposed.

There was a slight increase over last year in total Criminal Code cases in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Divisions, while Eastern Arctic Sub-Division remained the same and Western Arctic Sub-Division showed a very slight decrease; no comparative figures are available for Central Arctic Sub-Division, established in July, 1962. No particular trend in criminal offences is noticeable, and a high percentage of offences, particularly the more serious ones, were brought to a successful conclusion.

There was an increase in the number of Federal Statutes infractions, with the greatest increase being Indian Act liquor violations in the Yukon Territory.

During the past year, there has been a substantial increase in territorial cases which is almost entirely attributable to Liquor Ordinance, and Motor Vehicle Ordinance violations. Enforcement of these two Ordinances accounts for the bulk of our territorial work, with the Yukon Territory showing a 92 per cent increase in liquor cases.

Our Detachment guardrooms continue to serve as territorial gaols, handling 3,864 prisoners, which is an increase of 1,087 over the previous year. It is hoped that the construction of new territorial gaols, which has been under active consideration for a number of years, will be started in the not too distant future. These new territorial gaols, when built, will provide more suitable accommodation for prisoners serving time in the Territories and will relieve our detachments of the responsibility of handling an ever-increasing number of prisoners.

We continue to render assistance to other government departments (Federal, Territorial, B.C. and Alberta) with the volume of such work varying according to location. The overall volume of such assistance is diminishing as the staffs of other government departments steadily expand their areas of operation. Close liaison and good co-operation exists between our members and other government department personnel.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

	Miles
Dog team	30,781
Boat	75,167
Foot Patrols	29,336
R.C.M.P. Aircraft	305,926
R.C.A.F. and Public Aircraft	506,860
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps	674,387
Railway	17,847
Snowmobile	8,024
Total	1,648,328

The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 269,477 miles over last year. Aircraft accounted for the largest percentage of the increase, although the number of miles travelled by automobile rose by some 60,000 and there was also a slight increase in travel by boat.

Once again our figures reveal a decrease of some 11,000 miles in travel by dog team. As reported last year, this is indicative of the gradual change taking place at many of our Northern detachments where members are using mechanized transport to carry out many of their patrols.

Although greater use is being made of police aircraft for police investigations and patrols, a great deal of Detachment work still requires our members to carry out patrols by dog team and police boat. Our patrols continue to be necessary to visit outlying Eskimo camps and settlements to check on the health and welfare of the natives, administer family allowances, relief and assistance, record vital statistics, game conditions, and to enforce the various Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances. There is, of course, a trend toward various new types of mechanical transport for patrols at Detachments where we have dispensed with dogs.

Sleigh Dogs

There were 180 sleigh dogs on "G" Division strength on 31st March, 1963, a decrease of 38 from the previous year. 104 were of the Siberian Husky breed while the remaining 76 were the old type Arctic sled dog. The Siberian Husky dog breeding station which was transferred from Norman, N.W.T., to Herschel

Island, Y.T., in the spring of 1962 has continued to progress favourably and it is hoped that by the fall of 1964 the old type Arctic sled dog will be replaced entirely by Siberian Huskies at our Northern Detachments. When this objective has been reached, it is proposed that the breeding station be closed and each Detachment will then be responsible for raising Siberian Husky replacements from the stock on hand as and when required.

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES

Identification Work

The Identification Branch, located at Headquarters Ottawa, provides assistance to field Divisions of this Force, to other police departments and penal institutions across Canada, and internationally. This Branch is divided into eleven sections, each handling one particular phase of criminal identification work.

One additional field unit was opened at Dawson Creek, B.C. during the year, which brings our total number of field Identification Sections to thirty-nine. Plans are being completed for two further units, one each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

A marked increase was shown in the volume of work handled in the Identification Branch during the year and many hours of overtime were required by civil staff and regular members. A lack of office space, together with the shortage in civilian staff last year further complicated our operations with the result that it was difficult to keep abreast of day to day requirements. Additional working area will be provided by the completion of a new wing now under construction at our Headquarters Building and this will greatly relieve the present lack of space.

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section experienced an increase of 1,764 criminal cases. The volume of case work handled in the Fraudulent Cheque Unit has increased by 40 per cent during the past two years and a constant streamlining of procedures has been found necessary in order to keep pace with the expanding work load.

In the Single Fingerprint Section, 85 persons were identified through latent fingerprint impressions. One particular case of interest developed when members of our Scenes of Crime Section attended a murder investigation in the City of Hull, Que. at the request of City Police authorities. Three partial fingerprint impressions developed on a soft drink bottle found at the scene were identified as being identical to those of a local criminal. When confronted with this evidence the suspect confessed to killing the woman and was later convicted of capital murder.

A survey on recidivism, requested by the National Parole Service, was completed in our Parole and Criminal Records Section.

One new training film on the subject of fingerprinting was completed by the Motion Picture Unit and preliminary scripting commenced on a second film dealing with tear gas training.

Three Identification Classes were held during the year attended mainly by personnel from other Canadian police departments. Considerable time was spent by members of this Branch in providing lectures to various other police departments, training schools, conferences, etc. Although these lectures are time consuming, they provide worthwhile results in that police departments generally are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages resulting from criminal identification work on a national scale.

Table 16—Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1961-62	1962-63
CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUE		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,735	5,499
Suggested Identifications.....	4,582	5,568
Confirmed Identifications.....	682	821
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,404	1,720
Wanted Persons Located.....	754	780
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,014	3,129
Additional Information to Method Index.....	1,812	1,558
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	10	6
General Information.....	464	454
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	20	21
General Information.....	120	114
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	9,570	10,409
Known Authors.....	3,640	4,025
Unknown Authors.....	5,929	6,384
Identifications.....	3,536	3,844
Anonymous Letters.....	51	56
Identifications.....	22	15
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	86,503	85,570
Additional Information Processed.....	62,266	63,680
Requests for Criminal Records.....	13,021	13,799
Requests for Photographs.....	2,558	3,996
FINGERPRINTS, "HQ" OTTAWA		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	127,832	127,901
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	124,627	122,545
Total Fingerprints.....	252,459	250,446
Identifications, Criminal.....	86,503	85,570
Identifications, Non-Criminal.....	8,817	7,518
Total Identifications.....	95,320	93,088
FIREARM REGISTRATION		
Active Firearm Records.....	442,368	455,571
First Registrations.....	15,705	14,359
Re-registrations.....	18,241	17,195
Cancelled Registrations.....	1,230	1,156
Identifications.....	1,201	1,595
PAROLE SECTION		
Paroled.....	1,907	1,539
Total on Parole.....	3,163	2,801
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,623	1,280
Revocations.....	129	90
Forfeitures.....	149	121
PHOTOGRAPHIC, "HQ" OTTAWA		
Negatives.....	12,324	10,506
Prints and Enlargements.....	126,312	106,151
Line and Half-Tone Negatives.....	3,450	4,819
Mounts.....	10,817	11,576
Laminations.....	1,233	1,164
Roll Films Developed.....	496	432
R.C.M.P. GAZETTE		
Monthly Magazine Circulation.....	1,613	1,677
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	438	429
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	459	441
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,368,744	3,958,025
Special Wanted Circulars.....	10	14
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	725,571	759,112
Index Cards Prepared.....	100,451	110,407
Outgoing Mail.....	675,849	666,026

Table 16—Summary of Identification Work—(concluded)

Section and Nature of Work	1961-62	1962-63
SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	128	140
In Office.....	235	273
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	227	177
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	248	180
Evidence Presented In Court		
Fingerprint.....	27	19
Photographic.....	6	11
Plan Drawing.....		5
Physical.....		8
Photography		
In Office.....	250	301
At Scene.....	106	165
Facial Identification Kit		
Cases When Used.....	15	10
Identifications Effected.....	2	3
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Fingerprints Filed in System.....	40,584	48,336
Impressions Identified.....	227	203
Persons Identified.....	82	85
R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY		
Circulation.....	17,300	17,538

*Statistics For Field Sections No Longer Included.

The Officer Commanding, Identification Branch, attended the International Association for Identification Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, during 1962. Attendance at conferences and conventions of this nature provides us with an opportunity to exchange ideas with our counterparts from other countries and to examine the latest in technical equipment.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The volume of case work received and performed during the year shows an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding twelve-month period. This over-all increase occurred at the Ottawa and Regina Laboratories. A slight decrease of 17 cases was recorded in the Sackville Unit.

Total man days employed attending court decreased by 10 per cent from last year. This is attributed to the fact that in a number of cases the courts permitted laboratory reports to be read into court records with consent of defence counsel, thus eliminating attendance by a laboratory technician in these cases.

In mid-March, 1963 the Sackville Laboratory Unit moved into new quarters in the Federal Building at Sackville. This will provide adequate space and facilities for our requirements for some time to come.

The Central Crime Detection Laboratory Building at Ottawa is much too small and plans will be implemented next year for a new building.

The Ottawa Laboratory is up to strength but Sackville and Regina are both one man below authorized establishment. There are presently eight members undergoing the regular course in laboratory training and their graduation will alleviate the manpower situation to a considerable extent.

Provision has been made to establish a small laboratory unit at Vancouver during the coming year. This has been found necessary due to the gradual increase in case work from west coast areas which is presently handled at the Regina Unit.

The new laboratory will not only provide faster service to the province of British Columbia but will also serve the best interests of economy and efficiency.

Members of our staff attended a number of professional meetings and conventions during the year. These included the American Academy of Forensic Sciences held in Chicago during February 1963, the Ottawa Symposium on Applied Spectroscopy, the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, the International Association of Identification at St. Louis, Missouri, the 45th Conference and Exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada at Edmonton, and others.

Our University Training Programme is continuing with four of our members attending full-time university courses and one man attending on a part-time basis.

Table 17 contains a summary of the work performed in our three laboratories during the year.

Table 17—Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	738	1,391	396	2,525
Examinations:				
Serological.....	16	199	51	266
Toxicological.....	—	58	29	87
Firearms.....	8	76	10	94
Bullet and Cartridge Case.....	178	107	21	306
Shot and Powder Tests.....	1	28	10	39
Ballistics.....	—	16	—	16
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	11	8	5	24
Tool Impressions.....	14	56	13	83
Hair, Fibre and Textile.....	19	110	26	155
Chemical.....	46	284	59	389
Blood Alcohol.....	30	260	36	326
Physical.....	75	253	31	359
Writings.....	370	339	96	805
Document, Chemical.....	15	2	2	19
Document, Physical.....	215	36	20	271
Spectrographic.....	27	82	58	167
X-Ray Diffraction.....	3	46	17	66
Infra-Red Spectrophotometry.....	1	65	47	113
Ultra-Violet Spectrophotometry.....	2	59	35	96
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	—	239	—	239
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	—	—	—	3,920
<hr/>				
	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Referred To:				
Other Laboratories.....	1	—	1	2
Provincial Pathologist.....	—	1	—	1
Man Days Absent On Duty:				
Court.....	362	677	247	1,286
Other Duties.....	101	42½	37½	181
Lecturing:				
Classes In Training.....	49	68	—	117
Outside Organizations.....	37	9	—	46
Mileage Travelled:				
Air.....	75,977	279,844	18,172	373,993
Rail.....	16,885	3,263	3,868	24,016
Auto.....	36,277	42,830	23,699	102,806
Other.....	500	680	1,120	2,300
TOTAL MILEAGE.....	—	—	—	503,115

Publications

The R.C.M.P. Gazette continues to show a small increase in circulation from year to year. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent

cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments.

Fourteen Special Wanted Notices were published during the year as well as the usual weekly card index roster containing photographs and descriptions of wanted or missing persons.

Crime in Your Community—Booklet No. 7 in this series was produced by our Gazette Section during the year. This booklet, entitled 'Crime Prevention—It's Up to You', dealt with crime prevention in the home, rural and resort areas, and on the highways. More than 50,000 copies were printed and distributed to the general public.

R.C.M.P. Quarterly—The Quarterly contains items of historic and general interest, notes and comments about day to day events and happenings within the Force, as well as instructional and educational articles.

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter System was further expanded to include Dauphin, Man. and Peace River, Alta. Sub-Divisions. The Telex system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between the following thirty-four R.C.M.P. stations located throughout Canada:

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

A high frequency radio/telephone point-to-point system was installed in the Western Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T. This system provides a reliable communications link between Herschel Island, Old Crow, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour and Coppermine.

The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks which are organized on a Sub-Division basis were further expanded and improved. This network now consists of:

Division	Radio-Equipped Detachment, "HQs" and Repeaters	Equipped Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles	Hand-Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	5	43	4
"B".....	27	70	5
"C".....	22	65	21
"D".....	46	130	4
"E".....	92	331	28
"F".....	94	167	13
"G".....	12	34	2
"H".....	37	114	12
"J".....	38	98	10
"K".....	76	205	19
"L".....	6	21	2
"N".....	0	4	1
"O".....	13	42	18
"AIR".....	0	1	9
"HQ".....	2	8	1

Marine Division

The "Marine" Division during the year operated 35 patrol vessels ranging in size from 26 to 180 feet which carried 1 to 36 man crews. The classification and home ports with mileage patrolled are as follows:

Commissioner Class Ship

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	16,338

Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	11,274
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	10,301
M/L <i>Victoria</i>	Victoria, B.C.....	8,203

Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i>	Harbour Breton, Nfld.....	8,322
P/B <i>Adversus</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	5,879
P/B <i>Burin</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	2,934
P/B <i>Captor</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.....	2,109
P/B <i>Detector</i>	Saint John, N.B.....	4,440
P/B <i>Interceptor</i>	North Sydney, N.S.....	6,362
P/B <i>Beaver</i>	Fort William, Ont.....	2,620
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i>	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	5,201
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i>	Windsor, Ont.....	3,881
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i>	Kingston, Ont.....	7,144
P/B <i>Fort Erie</i>	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	4,793
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i>	Montreal, P.Q.....	4,290
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i>	Toronto, Ont.....	4,017
P/B <i>Tagish II</i>	Sarnia, Ont.....	4,559
P/B <i>Advance</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	6,797
P/B <i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.....	7,976
P/B <i>Ganges</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.....	7,394
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,632
P/B <i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.....	7,421
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	8,678
P/B <i>Sidney</i>	Ganges, B.C.....	6,344
P/B <i>Tahsis</i>	Port Alice, B.C.....	5,140
P/B <i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	12,222
P/B <i>Westview</i>	Westview, B.C.....	5,823

Motor Boats

M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.....	6,680
M/B <i>Kenora III</i>	Kenora, Ont.....	3,709
M/B <i>Sorel</i>	Lachine, P.Q.....	5,366
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i>	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	2,777
M/B <i>Fort St. James</i>	Fort St. James, B.C.....	3,550
M/B <i>Fraser (Com'd 3/63)</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	310
M/B <i>Port Alice</i>	Tahsis, B.C.....	4,485

TOTAL MILEAGE..... 212,971

In addition to the above mileage a total of 37,614 miles was patrolled by the skiffs attached to these boats in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act Small Boat Regulations and Migratory Bird Convention Act.

All patrol boats, with the exception of the Commissioner Class Ship *Wood*, Fort Class Ships *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* and Detachment Class Boat *Burin*, are continuously on command to various Land Divisions and are under their direction and control in the providing of their various police functions. The operational period is dictated by ice conditions in the inland waters and only those

vessels stationed on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts continue patrols for the full year. During the non-navigational season the crew members of the boats stationed inland are for the most part employed at their home ports on regular Land Force detachment duties with a few members returning to Marine Depot Sub-Division Headquarters at Halifax for relief purposes and to assist on the various ships undergoing annual refit.

The *Wood*, *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* patrolled out of Halifax with one ship continuously on patrol, during navigational season, of the lower and upper Gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay River area and the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City. Continuous patrols were also maintained throughout the greater part of the year off the south coast of Newfoundland adjacent to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Our boats transported supplies, machinery and personnel to coastal detachments in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The nine patrol boats operating along the eastern seaboard checked 1,358 boats under the Canada Shipping Act, attended 26 regattas, searched 405 ships under the Customs Act, recovered 8 bodies as a result of dragging operations, assisted Marine Search and Rescue, Fisheries Department, Wild Life Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Research Council and Department of Transport. They also conveyed 26 patients to hospital on the south coast of Newfoundland.

Transportation and assistance was given to local detachment members in conducting investigations at points accessible only by water.

Our 12 Detachment Class Boats and Motor Boats stationed on the inland waters on command "A", "C", "D" and "O" Divisions continue to provide assistance to the general public as well as the local and provincial police forces, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. During the past year 9,435 boats were checked under the Canada Shipping Act resulting in 149 prosecutions, 73 seizures made in the searching of 573 ships under the Customs Act and 48 prosecutions resulted from the innumerable M.B.C. Act patrols.

The fourteen patrol vessels stationed along the Pacific Coast act as floating detachments with the crew members enforcing the Federal and Provincial statutes in the coastal areas not serviced by roads and, therefore, not normally visited by regular detachment members.

Nine hundred and thirty-one general investigations were conducted, and approximately 2,817 vessels were checked with 47 prosecutions instituted under the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to the Rescue Co-ordination Centre on 62 occasions. Under the Customs Act, 173 vessels were boarded and 61 seizures made.

"Air" Division

The "Air" Division is a service Division consisting of seventeen operational and one spare aircraft which are strategically based to best serve the operational Divisions in their law enforcement and other contractual duties. The types are as follows: 5 Beechcraft D18S, 5 DHC3 Otter, 7 DHC2 Beaver and 1 Grumman Goose.

These aircraft provide transportation where an alternative method of travel is not available, and also in emergencies where time is of prime importance. Numerous air patrols were again made in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Act and the Migratory Bird Convention Act with gratifying results.

Assistance was given in a number of instances to the D.N.D. Search and Rescue Organization.

The "Air" Division Detachments are located at the following places:

Churchill, Man.	Regina, Sask.
Edmonton, Alta.	St. John's, Nfld.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Stephenville, Nfld.
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	Vancouver, B.C.
Inuvik, N.W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
Ottawa, Ont.	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.
Prince George, B.C.	

During the year under review, 1,060,519 patrol miles were covered, and 2,063,102 passenger miles flown in 9,468 flying hours.

Police Service Dogs

In the past year, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,303 calls for assistance, which is an increase of 388 calls over the year 1961-62. The following is a breakdown of calls received in 1962-63:

	Per Cent of Calls	Per Cent Successful
Tracking Criminals	33	10
Lost and Missing Persons	14	8
Searching for Articles	17	17
Excise and Liquor	36	5

The staff at the Training Kennels in Ramsayville, Ontario consists of the N.C.O. in charge, (Senior Dog Trainer), an assistant trainer, and a Civilian Member. Six new dogmasters were trained and five dogmasters re-trained during the fiscal year.

The following is the distribution by province of Police Service Dogs:

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

Assistance was given the Quebec Provincial Police in training three members of their Force and three dogs.

Horses

There are 237 horses on strength; 167 of these are at "Depot" Division, Regina and 70 at "N" Division, Ottawa. During the past year 19 foals were taken on strength and one horse was donated. Twenty-three horses were disposed of and one died.

ADMINISTRATION

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1963 was 8,568 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Regular Member Strength:		
Officers	173	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	6,303	
Marine Constables	110	
Special Constables	197	
	<hr/>	6,783
(2) Other than Regular Member Strength:		
Special Constables	35	
Civilian Members	249	
Civilian Employees	181	
	<hr/>	465
(3) Civil Servants	1,320	
		<hr/>
		1,320
		<hr/>
		8,568
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

There was an increase of 322 regular members, 30 Civil Servants and 13 Civilian Members over the past year. The strength was decreased by eight Special Constables and 25 Civilian Employees which gives an overall increase in the total strength of the Force of 332. The Reserve Force strength stands at 201, a decrease of eight.

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

Table 18—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	4	2	14	33	8		1	4	49	114	171	206		32	119	54	814		7			8	6			
"B" Division, Nfld.				1		3	1		1		9	15	54	193		5	3	5	290		1			77	11	4		10
"L" Division, P.E.I.				1	1	1			1		2	4	12	38				59					22	3	2			
"H" Division, N.S.			1	1	1						8	20	51	227		4	9	6	333		2			111	6	4		
"J" Division, N.B.				1					1		6	14	53	173		4	6	5	267					99	6	6		
"C" Division, Que.					3		1				15	28	77	255		33	15	19	450					123	2	2		
"A" Division, Ont.			1			3	2		1		10	25	56	258		11	8	3	378					89	3	8	1	
"N" Division, Ont.					1	1		1			3	6	19	129		2	12	20	194	70				8	4			
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2	5			1	1	17	23	66	250		22	10	6	404					112	2			
"D" Division, Man.				1	3	3	2		1	1	16	27	99	295		11	9	3	471		1			147	16	7		3
"F" Division, Sask.			1		2	5	1				18	28	109	374		6	12		556		3			189	17	3	2	
"Dpt" Division, Sask.				1	1	3			1		4	14	35	245		6	13	39	361	167				11	9			
"K" Division, Alta.			1		4	5	2				24	44	151	507		16	15	8	777		4			249	25	8	1	
"E" Division, B.C.			1		6	9	1		2		53	86	244	970		25	17	10	424		4			359	54	11		
"G" Division,—N.W. Terr.					1	3	2				4	9	24	66		27		2	138			146		10	17		2	23
—Yukon Terr.						1					2	2	13	31		5	1		55			38		11	8			
"Marine" Division					2	5					11	25	34	34	110				221					2				35
"Air" Division						3					10	12	5	3		23			56				18		1			
TOTALS	1	2	9	7	40	94	20	1	10	8	261	496	1273	4254	110	232	249	181	7248	237	22	184	18	1627	191	53	6	71
Headquarters Staff	1	2	4	2	14	22	6		1	3	45	101	140	173		30	110	52	706		7			7	6			
Newfoundland				1		3	1		1		9	19	55	193		8	3	5	299		1		2	77	11	4		11
Prince Edward Island						1			1		2	4	12	38				59					22	3	2			
Nova Scotia			1		1	9			1		16	31	69	242	68	4	9	6	458		2			112	7	4		6
New Brunswick				1		5			1		7	16	58	174	4	4	9	5	284					99	6	6		1
Quebec					3	3	2		1		15	28	83	261		33	15	19	463					130	2			4
Ontario			1		5	11	2	1	2	1	37	61	152	648	7	43	30	29	1031	70			3	209	10	8	1	8
Manitoba				1	1	3	4	2	1	1	16	28	94	293		12	9	3	469		1		2	140	16	7		3
Saskatchewan				1	3	9	2		1	1	25	49	151	627		14	31	41	955	167	3		2	200	26	3	2	
Alberta			1		4	8	2				25	46	153	508		18	15	8	788		4		2	249	25	8	1	
British Columbia			1		6	11	1		2		57	97	256	987	28	28	17	10	1501		4		3	360	54	11		15
Northwest Territories					1	3	2				5	11	24	66		30		2	144			146	3	10	17		2	23
Yukon Territories						1					2	3	13	31		6	1		57			38	1	11	8			
On Command Special Duty Abroad						4						2	13	13		2			34					1				
TOTALS	1	2	9	7	40	94	20	1	10	8	261	496	1273	4254	110	232	249	181	7248	237	22	184	18	1627	191	53	6	71

Establishment

The annual Establishment Review of the Force was cancelled this year due to the Government's Staff Policy Programme. This, however, did not eliminate a review of the rank and classification structure and all positions recommended for higher responsibility levels were examined and those which were considered warranted were presented to Treasury Board for approval.

The cancellation of the Establishment Review posed a serious problem in regard to increases to our Provincial and Municipal Contracts, as well as certain Federal responsibilities requiring staff increases. Consequently a redeployment programme was initiated by the Force with Treasury Board's approval, in order to meet our policing commitments. This programme demanded a minute review of our complete establishment with a view to redeploying positions strictly on a priority basis as related to workload increases.

Subsequent to the redeployment programme a need existed for an additional 28 positions and a submission to this effect was given favourable consideration by the Treasury Board.

While the Regular Uniformed Establishment of the Force increased by 28 positions, the over-all establishment, all categories, was decreased by 14 positions as a result of deletions in the supporting categories.

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

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Marine Csts.	Special Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Csts.
<i>Increases</i>						
Engaged.....	—	584	14	24	25	1
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	19	1	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	603	15	24	25	1
<i>Wastage</i>						
Pensioned.....	7	96	2	4	1	—
Died.....	2	11	—	1	—	1
Time Expired.....	—	9	4	9	1	2
Invalided.....	—	10	—	1	—	—
Purchased.....	—	110	2	3	5	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	2	—	5
Unsuitable.....	—	12	1	6	1	1
Dismissed.....	—	22	—	1	—	—
Change of Status.....	—	—	8	3	—	—
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	1	4	—
Others.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS.....	9	270	17	32	12	9

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

- 3 Chief Superintendents to Assistant Commissioners
- 2 Superintendents to Chief Superintendents
- 6 Inspectors to Superintendents
- 23 Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors
- 9 Staff Sergeants to Sub-Inspectors
- 1 Sergeant to Sub-Inspector

Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1962-63:

REGULAR TRAINING

1. (a) *Recruits:*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1962	307
Recruits commenced Training during fiscal year 1962-63	577
Recruits completed Training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1962-63	540
Recruits discharged 1962-63	29
Recruits in Training on March 31, 1963	316

(b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Canadian Police College Graduates	64
Advanced Training	256
Training—New Dogmasters	6
Dogmasters Refresher Training	5

2. **SPECIALIZED TRAINING:**

Advanced Colour Photography	2
Air Division	6
Armourers Training FN (C1) (A1) Rifle	1
Canada Shipping Act Instructor's Course	15
Cipher Courses	14
Cipher Equipment Maintenance Course	2
Criminal Law Conference	1
Criminology Seminar—Queen's University	1
Dogmasters Course for QPP	3
E.M.O. and Civil Defence Training	33
Fall Climbing and Rescue School	4
Financial Administration Techniques Seminar	3
Fire Investigators Course (Members)	3
Ground Search Leaders Course	2
Gas Training (Divisional)	16
Government Adm. Management Course (CSC)	1
Identification Branch Training	24
Imperial Defence College, England	1
"I" Directorate Special Courses	19
"I" Directorate Specialist Training	2
Leadership Training Course—Youth Services Bureau, Ottawa	16
"Marine" Division Training (Members attending Navigational and Engineering Courses)	16
Maritime Warfare School—ASW Famil. Course	1
Modern Industrial Spectroscopy, Arizona State U.	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	5

Musical Ride	37
Musketry Courses FN (C1) (A1) Rifle	18
Officers' Indoctrination Course	15
Ontario Police College—Advanced Training Seminar for Detectives	2
Preventive Service Training Class (Divisional)	28
Race Track Supervisors Course	53
Radio Technicians Course (Full Time)	3
Radio Technicians Familiarization Course	1
Radio Technicians Home Study Course	13
Security and Intelligence Training	47
Small Boat Operators' Course (Divisional)	101
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors)	6
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont.	12
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at HMCS <i>Naden</i> , Esquimalt, B.C.	1
Traffic Law Enforcement:	
(a) Automotive Air Brakes Course	8
(b) Breathalyzer Course	12
(c) Care and Handling of Motorcycles	36
(d) Radar Speed Meter Courses	54
(e) Traffic Patrolman's Courses (Divisional)	30

3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING:

Final Year Students—1962-63

Science	2
Arts	4
Business Administration	1
(a) <i>Full Time Attendance:</i>	
Law	3
Commerce	3
Business Administration	1
Science	4
Arts	10
(b) <i>Extension Courses:</i>	
Political Science	1
(c) <i>One-Year Non-Degree Courses</i>	4

First Aid Training

During the past year, 75 classes were held with 1,870 awards being presented. At the present time, the Force has 106 qualified instructors.

Band

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 37 members, an increase of 4 from the previous year. Four potential bandsmen were engaged and are presently undergoing recruit training.

The Band fulfilled 126 engagements during the year, as follows:

Concerts	71	Marching	
		Ceremonies	22
Parades	13	Dances	20

A tour of the Maritime Provinces was undertaken with 28 centres visited and a total of 47 performances presented. The highlights of the tour were the concert and marching ceremony at Lord Beaverbrook Arena in Saint John, where 3,800 people turned out in spite of torrential rain; the parade for Halifax's Natal Day Celebrations; the marching ceremony for the Potato Festival in Hartland, N.B., and the concert in Victoria Park, Charlottetown.

Other engagements worthy of note were: Blossom Festival at Niagara Falls, Queen Mother's Visit to Ottawa, Concert at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa in aid of the European Tour Fund for the Ottawa Technical High School.

The Band also presented its 19th consecutive year of open air concerts on the steps of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. A second series of concerts was initiated in the Vincent Massey Park of the National Capital Commission. Both series were extremely well attended and many expressions of appreciation were received.

R.C.M.P. Group Insurance

Negotiations with the Great-West Life Assurance Co. resulted in improvements to our group plan as follows, effective 1-8-62

Officers	\$ 20,000.00
N.C.O's	15,000.00
*Constables—Married	\$10,000 to 15,000.00
Single	6,000.00
Civilian Members	6,000.00

*Constables include Marine and Special Constables

The plan has now been extended to provide dependents coverage to all participants at no additional premium charge. Participants of the plan include 6,574 regular members, 204 pensioners and 216 civilian members.

Health

The Department of Veteran's Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was a total of 31,138 days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,858 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 15,925.

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 uninformed strength of the Force 65.9 per cent are married. This is a decrease of 1.5 per cent over the previous year.

Appointments

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

Supt. John Alfred Henry — 6-7-62
 Insp. Maurice Jean Nadon — 1-11-62

Very Reverend William Sewell, B.A., L.Th., D.D., was appointed Honorary Assistant Chaplain to the Force effective 15-5-62.

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

Officer Brother

A/Comm'r. L. Bingham
 A/Comm'r. D. O. Forrest
 Supt. R. J. Belec

Serving Brother

14797 Cpl. E. A. Hayes

Priory Vote of Thanks

11105 Sgt. G. Brucker
 18745 S/Sgt. W. D. Pomfret
 13922 Sgt. S. W. Drader
 15163 Sgt. A. W. Black

Personnel Branch

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

Applicants Interviewed	1,115
Referral Reports	602
Follow-Up Interviews	4,428
Recruit Training Follow-Up Interviews	597
Appraisal Forms on Marine Constables and Marine Constable Applicants	121
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constables)	38
TOTAL	6,901

A comparison with the previous period reveals that there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent or 191 in the total number of interviews conducted, the significant loss being in the number of applicants interviewed as well as a decrease in referral reports dealing with personal problems, placements and exit interviews.

The number of applicants engaged has increased from 558 in 1961/62 by 50 to a total of 608 in spite of the fact that there were 218 less applications received. This is due to having a substantial number of approved applicants on our waiting list at the commencement of the year so that no great difficulty was encountered in maintaining the strength of the Force at the desired level.

Honours, Awards and Commendations

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to award the George Medal to Corporal Glen Garry Frazer, of "E" Division for courage of a high order in attacking a gunman and seizing his rifle during the robbery of the Bank of Montreal at Terrace, B.C. on March 15, 1962.

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

Cpl. Willms, A., Cpl. White, J. W. and Cst. Belanger, J. A. N., of "E" Division, for bravery and determination on June 18, 1962, while investigating the murder of three fellow members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

S/Sgt. Nelson, J. M., of "E" Division, for his devotion to duty and the manner in which he directed the investigation of an important case involving conspiracy to traffic in narcotic drugs.

Cpl. MacDonald, J. M., of "E" Division, for his devotion to duty and the manner in which he successfully developed the important case of conspiracy to bribe a policeman.

Cpl. Bragg, J. E. S. and M/Cst. Batherson, L. A., of "Marine Division, for bravery without consideration for personal danger in effecting the rescue under hazardous conditions of two persons from a sinking vessel in the Malaspina Straits on November 24, 1962.

On June 18, 1962, Constables E. J. Keck, D. G. Weisgerber and G. E. Pedersen lost their lives while attempting to apprehend a mentally disturbed person at Kamloops, British Columbia.

This tragic incident was deeply felt by their comrades as well as other Police Officers in North America, and as a result an inscribed Cairn has been erected in their memory at Kamloops, British Columbia. A plaque in their honour is also being placed in our chapel at Regina, Saskatchewan.

The National Conference of Police Associations of the United States presented the Force with memorial resolutions in the form of parchment certificates and these are now located in our office at Kamloops as a further reminder of the sacrifice made.

Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 76 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 2 Officers, 69 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 3 Special Constables and 1 ex-member.

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 39 members: 9 Officers, 26 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Special Constable and 1 ex-member.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 23 members: 17 Officers, 5 Non-Commissioned Officers and 1 ex-member.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 3 members: 2 Officers and 1 ex-member.

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 182.79.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Thirty-two regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualify for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup which will be held in Ottawa during 1963. The winner will be presented

with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Sgt. Zavitz, J. R., of "E" Division was adjudged the winner of the 1961 practice, having refired at Ottawa on 31-7-62.

Cst. Ranson, R. W. C., of "E" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among N.C.O.'s and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1962, and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. Pitcher, J. E., of "B" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 200. 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.

Musical Ride

The 1962 Musical Ride consisting of the Officer in charge, Riding Master, Band Master, Farrier, 36 riders and 36 horses appeared in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as in the States of Washington, California and Oregon. The highlight of their tour would perhaps be considered their visit to the World's Fair at Seattle, Washington where they were featured during Canada Week.

Overall attendance at the various engagements amounted to approximately 1,321,000, with reports indicating a continuing interest in these appearances.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment

An accelerated purchasing programme has almost eliminated previous shortages of clothing and kit. Our suppliers are still experiencing great difficulty in procuring sufficient quantities of first class leather suitable for the manufacture of Sam Browne equipment.

During the past year a marked increase was noticed in the cost of firearms manufactured in the U.S.A., in motor car accessories and in some woollen cloths.

Eighty seven additional units of motor transport were purchased, at an average cost of \$2,424.30 each, which represents an increase of \$16.63 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1961-62. Five hundred and fifty seven used vehicles were traded in on new vehicles at an average cost of \$1,515.14, representing an increase in replacement cost of \$36.05 per unit. The average cost of operation of motor vehicles was 4.54c per mile, a decrease of 0.26c per mile, compared to the previous year, due to the extension of warranty period by the three big manufacturers. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 63,387 as against 66,600 miles during the previous year.

A Forms Control Section was established in this Directorate and this Section is concerned with the identification, design, authorization and issue of forms. Allied to the control and review of forms, is the planned use of control techniques and analysis of related procedures. Improvements in procedures and the introduction of cost-saving devices have already realized a saving of approximately \$30,000.00 to \$35,000.00. In some cases, our analysis and review revealed that multi-set carbon interleaved forms were unnecessary and, consequently, discontinued.

In 1961-62 a master order system was adopted whereby the more expensive forms used by the Force were purchased on a bulk basis with periodic delivery specified. This procedure confines ordering to one master requisition, one tender, an attractive order for commercial firms, and provides economy in both procurement and storage. It is estimated that this procedure has resulted in an annual saving of \$8,000.00. Barrack supplies handled by the Stationery and Printing Branch are procured in a similar manner.

Action has been taken to have all possible multi-set forms reduced to a common size in order to further this system of ordering and an additional substantial saving will be realized during the 1963-64 fiscal year of approximately \$30,000.00.

Provision for sixty 308-calibre Winchester rifles has been made in order to continue standardization of rifles within the Force to weapons using 7.62 ammunition.

Uniforms

The black Oxfords are now worn by all ranks, other than Officers and recruits in training. The newly developed storm coat has replaced the fur coat (Buffalo) and will eventually replace the regimental parka now used in "G" Division. Anodized buttons and badges are now replacing the brass buttons and badges as stock is depleted and the new orders for jackets and tunics will be so equipped.

Quarters

In 1962-63 a total of \$1,340,000.00 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land. Good progress was made and with the exception of three buildings for the north, all buildings started were completed during the year.

Construction of Detachment type buildings started in 1961-62 was completed in 1962-63 at the following locations: Digby, N.S.; Plaster Rock and St. George, N.B.; Megantic, Rimouski and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.; Fort Frances, Ont.; Leader, Morse and Watrous, Sask.; Magrath, Alta. and Chase and Lumby, B.C.

A Sub-Division Administration Building and Garage at North Battleford, Sask., and two double residences at Banff, Alta. were also completed. Improvement of electrical power and sewage disposal systems at outlying points has been continued and several new locations were serviced this year.

Detachment type buildings were started and completed in 1962-63 at the following locations: Bridgewater, N.S.; Jacket River and Petitcodiac, N.B.; Elphinstone, Man.; Milestone, Sask.; Breton, Alta.; Port Hardy, Clearwater and Salmon Arm, B.C.

Other projects started and completed during the past year included the purchase of an office, and two dwellings for married personnel at Rankin Inlet; the construction of two dwellings for Special Constables and a patrol cabin at Alexander Fiord; and a patrol cabin at Whale Cove, N.W.T.

Material was purchased for a Sub-Division Administration building and an Officer's residence at Baker Lake, N.W.T. and for Detachment Quarters at Grise Fiord, N.W.T., with construction to proceed in 1963-64.

Major renovations were completed on the buildings assigned to this Force at the former U.S.A.F. base at Fort Pepperrell, St. John's, Nfld. These buildings provide a complete new Division Headquarters complex. At Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., a building was obtained from the Department of Transport and extensive alterations made to accommodate the Detachment. Improvements were also carried out at Division Headquarters buildings in Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, P.Q. and Halifax, N.S.

Sites for Detachment buildings were purchased at: Baie Verte and Lewisporte, Nfld.; Ashern, Souris and Teulon, Man.; Melfort and Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Cranbrook, Golden, Invermere, Midway and Salmon Arm, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at the following locations: Campbellton, N.B.; Kentville, N.S.; Melbourne and Poplar Point, Man; Gull Lake, Broadview and Morse, Sask.; Blackie, Claresholm, Crossfield, Millett, Olds and Ponoka, Alta.

Finances

In the first report submitted by the Royal Commission on Government Organization, the Commissioners recommended that:—

- (a) "Responsibility be placed on Departments for certifying to the Comptroller of the Treasury that expenditures will be lawful charges and that funds are available."
- (b) "Departmental management be responsible for establishing and maintaining a proper system of internal audit."

We have reviewed our system in the light of these recommendations and extended, where feasible, the responsibility of ensuring proper expenditures. Effective April, 1963, a modified system of auditing and processing accounts was instituted.

We expect this to streamline the financial organization in keeping with these two recommendations.

In line with the policy of cyclical Pay Review, adjustments and increases were negotiated according to the following table:—

Rank and Grade	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Commissioner.....	1,666.67	20,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,458.33	17,500.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,250.00	15,000.00
Chief Superintendent.....	1,075.00	12,900.00
Superintendent (3rd Year).....	968.33	11,620.00
Superintendent (2nd Year).....	926.66	11,120.00
Superintendent (1st Year).....	885.00	10,620.00
Inspector (3rd Year).....	800.83	9,610.00
Inspector (2nd Year).....	770.83	9,250.00
Inspector (1st Year).....	740.83	8,890.00
Sub-Inspector.....	714.16	8,570.00
Corps Sgt. Major.....	613.75	7,365.00
Sgt. Major (2nd Year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Sgt. Major (1st Year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Staff Sgt. Major.....	601.66	7,220.00
Staff-Sergeant (2nd Year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Staff-Sergeant (1st Year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Sergeant (2nd Year).....	536.25	6,435.00
Sergeant (1st Year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Corporal (2nd Year).....	476.25	5,715.00
Corporal (1st Year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Constable 1st Class Discretionary.....	431.67	5,180.00
Constable 1st Class (5th Year).....	421.67	5,060.00
Constable 1st Class (4th Year).....	396.67	4,760.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd Year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd Year).....	363.33	4,360.00
Constable 1st Class.....	346.67	4,160.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	330.00	3,960.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	313.33	3,760.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
<i>Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members</i>		
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	968.33	11,620.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	926.66	11,120.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	885.00	10,620.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	800.83	9,610.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	770.83	9,250.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	740.83	8,890.00
Grade 13.....	714.16	8,570.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	640.00	7,680.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	620.83	7,450.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	601.66	7,220.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	570.00	6,840.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	563.25	6,435.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	520.42	6,245.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Grade 9 (2nd year).....	476.25	5,715.00
Grade 9 (1st year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Grade 8 (2nd year).....	431.67	5,180.00
Grade 8 (1st year).....	421.67	5,060.00
Grade 7 (2nd year).....	396.67	4,760.00
Grade 7 (1st year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 6 (2nd year).....	363.33	4,360.00
Grade 6 (1st year).....	346.67	4,160.00
Grade 5 (5th year).....	330.00	3,960.00
Grade 5 (4th year).....	315.00	3,780.00
Grade 5 (3rd year).....	300.00	3,600.00
Grade 5 (2nd year).....	285.00	3,420.00
Grade 5 (1st year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (5th year).....	260.00	3,120.00
Grade 4 (4th year).....	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (3rd year).....	240.00	2,880.00
Grade 4 (2nd year).....	230.00	2,760.00
Grade 4 (1st year).....	220.00	2,640.00

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The annual estimates for the fiscal year 1962-63 totalled \$62,549,279.00 and the distribution of the annual estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set out below:—

	%	Voted	Expended
		\$	\$
A. Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	64	40,236,600	43,114,413*
B. Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	4	2,504,800	2,252,177
C. Materials and Supplies.....	6	3,568,900	3,395,548
D. All Other Services.....	12	7,210,700	7,094,331
E. Building Construction.....	2	1,342,600	1,301,462
F. Acquisition of Equipment.....	3	1,975,800	1,917,669
G. Pensions and Other Benefits.....	9	5,709,879	6,304,251
	100	62,549,279	65,379,851

*Increase in salaries covered by release from the General Salaries Vote.

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1962-63, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1963 was \$8,341.00.

Conclusion

During the past year, we have extended our working contact with other International Police Forces through their membership in Interpol. Similarly, active participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police has brought about a high degree of co-operation and concerted action in our mutual efforts to combat crime.

Improved communication facilities have greatly accelerated the flow of information between this Force and other police forces.

Technological advances in the graphic arts industry, combined with rapid air transportation have facilitated the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit currency. As a consequence, our operational methods to suppress counterfeiting were reviewed and appropriate enforcement and preventive measures taken.

Recruiting has been maintained at a high level with little difficulty being experienced in obtaining suitable numbers of high potential recruits.

I am concerned with the long hours of work which are being put in by members on police duties. During intensive investigations or emergent situations, long hours have been traditionally a part of service in the Force and have been accepted as such. In recent years, however, the average working day has been increasing in man hours considerably beyond the national trend and there is no compensation for overtime. Future revisions of establishment should include measures to overcome this problem.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. B. McClellan,
Commissioner

APPENDIX "A"

List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1963.

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
Kapuskasing	Noranda, Que.	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Que.

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 (Labrador)	Ferryland	Labrador City (Labrador)
Bell Island	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bonavista	Clovertown	Placentia
Burin	Goose Bay (Labrador)	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Grand Bank	St. Lawrence
Clarenville	Harbour Breton	Twin Falls (Labrador)
Fogo	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
	Hopedale (Labrador)	Wabush Lake (Labrador)
		West St. Modeste (Labrador)
		Whitbourne

QUEBEC

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

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

Quebec Sub-Division

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

MANITOBA

"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

Brandon Sub-Division

Boissevain	Hamiota	Russell
Brandon	Killarney	Shoal Lake
Carberry	Manitou	Souris
Crystal City	Melita	Trehorne
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
Bissett	Hodgson	Sprague
Carman	Kenora, Ont.	Steinbach
Charleswood	Lac du Bonnet	Stonewall
Emerson	Lundar	St. Pierre
Falcon Beach	Morden	Teulon
Fort Frances, Ont.	Morris	Whitemouth
	Nipigon, Ont.	Winnipeg
		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	Greenwood	Nelson
Cranbrook	Invermere	New Denver
Crescent Valley	Kaslo	Radium Hot Springs
Creston	Kimberley	Rossland
Fernie	Nakusp	Salmo
Fruitvale	Natal	Trail
Grand Forks		

New Westminster Sub-Division

Burnaby	Langley Municipal	Pattullo Bridge
Cloverdale	Langley City	Fort Coquitlam
Essondale	Maillardville	White Rock
Haney	New Westminster	

Prince George Sub-Division

Cassiar	Fort St. James	Quesnel
Chetwynd	Fort St. John	Valemount
Dawson Creek	Hudson Hope	Vanderhoof
Fort Nelson	McBride	Wells
	Prince George	

Prince Rupert Sub-Division

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

Vancouver Sub-Division

Gibsons Landing	Powell River	Squamish
North Vancouver	Richmond	University
Pemberton	Sechelt	Vancouver

Victoria Sub-Division

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

SASKATCHEWAN**"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

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

Prince Albert Sub-Division

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

Regina Sub-Division

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

Saskatoon Sub-Division

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

Swift Current Sub-Division

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

Yorkton Sub-Division

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

NORTH WEST and YUKON TERRITORIES

"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Western Arctic Sub-Division

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

Central Arctic Sub-Division

Baker Lake	Chesterfield Inlet	Rankin Inlet
Cambridge Bay	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay

Eastern Arctic Sub-Division

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

Yukon Sub-Division

Carmacks
Dawson
Elsa

Haines Junction
Mayo
Teslin

Watson Lake
Whitehorse

Fort Smith Sub-Division

Fort Smith
Hay River
Liard

Providence
Rae
Resolution

Simpson
Yellowknife

NOVA SCOTIA**"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage
Bridgetown
Bridgewater
Chester
Dartmouth

Digby
Halifax
Kentville
Liverpool
Lunenburg

Metaghan River
Sheet Harbour
Shelburne
Windsor
Yarmouth

Sydney Sub-Division

Arichat
Baddeck
Cheticamp
Eskasoni
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach
Inverness
New Waterford
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury
Port Hood
St. Peters
Sydney

Truro Sub-Division

Amherst
Antigonish
Guysboro
New Glasgow

Parrsboro
Pictou
Pugwash
Sherbrooke

Springhill
Stewiacke
Tatamagouche
Truro

NEW BRUNSWICK**"J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman
Doaktown
East Florenceville
Edmundston
Fredericton
Gagetown
Grand Falls

Grand Manan
McAdam
Minto
Oromocto Town Det.
Perth
Plaster Rock
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George
Saint John
St. Leonard
St. Quentin
St. Stephen
Woodstock

Moncton Sub-Division

Albert
Bathurst
Buctouche
Campbellton
Cambellton Town Det.
Caraquet
Chatham Town Det.

Dalhousie
Jacquet River
Moncton
Newcastle
Petitcodiac
Port Elgin
Richibucto

Sackville
Shediac
Shippegan
Sussex
Sussex Town Det.
Tabusintac
Tracadie

ALBERTA

"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

Calgary Sub-Division

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

Edmonton Sub-Division

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

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 (M)	Waterton Park
Foremost	Nanton (R)	

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

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

Chatham
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

"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

Fort Walsh

"Marine" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

NIL

"Air" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Rockcliffe
Regina
Edmonton
Frobisher Bay
Winnipeg

Vancouver
Fort Smith
Prince Albert
St. John's
Victoria

Churchill
Prince George
Inuvik
Corner Brook
Whitehorse

APPENDIX "B"

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1963

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
Shaunavon
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
Swan Hills
Three Hills
Vegreville
Vermilion
Wetaskiwin

British Columbia

Alberni, City of
Armstrong, City of
Burnaby, Dist. of
Chilliwack, City of
Chilliwack, Twp. of
Coquitlam
Courtenay, City of
Cranbrook, City of
Dawson Creek, City of
Duncan, City of
Enderby, City of
Fernie, City of
Grand Forks, City of
Greenwood, City of
Kamloops, City of
Kelowna, City of
Kimberley, City of
Kitimat, Dist. of
Langley, City of
Langley, Twp. of
Maple Ridge, Dist. of
Nanaimo, City of
North Cowichan, Dist. 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
Sumas, Dist. of
Summerland, Dist. of
Surrey, Dist. of
Terrace
Trail, City of
Vernon, City of
White Rock, City of

APPENDIX "C"

Conspiracy—Narcotic Control Act

Hamilton, Ontario

During September, 1961, information was developed by Hamilton Detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, that a well known drug addict named Nicholas FREEL Jr. was habitually collecting money from other addicts in the city and passing it to an unknown person who would then reveal the location of a cache of narcotics. FREEL would then return to the addicts from whom he had collected money and take them to the cache where the drugs would be distributed.

Members of Hamilton Detachment Narcotics Squad began systematic observation of FREEL's activities. During the first half of October he was seen meeting groups of addicts and receiving money from them on frequent occasions. He was occasionally assisted in this activity by another person identified as Charles "Sonny" SEARLES. All observations were carefully noted for future reference.

On October 17, 1961, FREEL was successfully followed after a "meet" (a gathering of drug addicts) and was observed to engage in conversations with an unknown woman on the street a few blocks away. Later the same day Narcotic Squad members covered another meet where an addict was observed passing money to FREEL.

The following evening FREEL and SEARLES presided over a meeting attended by several known drug addicts including Robert GAMBLE, Hazel GAMBLE and Margaret SULLIVAN. As in previous cases, FREEL and SEARLES collected a quantity of money from the assembled addicts.

Observations continued during the next few days and the several meetings covered in that period followed the same routine as noted earlier. Sufficient evidence had been gathered to implicate both FREEL and SEARLES, however additional surveillance was required in order to determine the source of the illicit narcotics.

On November 30, 1961, two meets were covered and on both occasions FREEL and SEARLES were followed. In each instance, FREEL was seen to meet the same unknown woman previously observed, while SEARLES waited for him a short distance away. Investigation revealed the woman's name to be Patricia CHAMPAGNE who was previously unknown to the Narcotics Squad.

Two days later CHAMPAGNE was once again observed meeting FREEL on the street. At this time she was a passenger in a 1953 Meteor automobile driven by a man who was not immediately recognized. A check of the car's registration showed that it was owned by one Celina RUSSELL. This name struck a responsive chord in the minds of Drug Squad Personnel as an individual with the same surname who had been a former drug trafficking suspect.

FREEL was seen meeting with CHAMPAGNE on several occasions during the following week, and it was significant to note that a group of addicts invariably gathered a few blocks away on each occasion. On November 7th CHAMPAGNE was again seen in the Meteor automobile and on this occasion members of the Force were successful in identifying the driver of the car as one Jack RUSSELL.

Observations continued during the next several days and more notes were compiled covering the various exchanges of money between addicts and FREEL. A definite pattern was established which indicated that at approximately 4:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. daily the addicts would gather to pool their money and hand it over to FREEL. This man would in turn take the cash directly to either CHAMPAGNE or RUSSELL. Upon returning to the group of addicts, FREEL would be able to direct them to the location of a narcotic cache.

During November a list was compiled of all locations where drugs had been picked up by one or another of the addicts. A pattern also emerged from this, as the caches appeared to be hidden in groups of four or five. When one was picked up in a new section of the city it was safe to assume that three or four more would subsequently be located in the same general area. Accordingly, when a cache was located through observation of the suspect group, a search would be made of the district in an effort to find the remaining caches.

On November 29, during one of these searches, a cache of 10 capsules of heroin was located in an alley in the east end of the city. The following day FREEL and another drug addict, Patricia HAY, removed the cache of heroin and were allowed to leave unmolested.

Again on December 13 a cache of 15 capsules of heroin was located using the same method as before. A short time later Charles SEARLES and one William DOUGHERTY arrived at the scene and picked up the narcotics. As the investigation was still incomplete, they were allowed to depart the area without being approached.

On February 12, 1962, members assigned to cover the movements of Patricia CHAMPAGNE observed her standing beside a telephone booth near her home. At 3:20 p.m. the telephone rang and was answered by CHAMPAGNE who made several notes on a scrap of paper as she talked. It was decided to terminate the investigation at this point, and CHAMPAGNE was taken into custody as she left the phone booth. The scrap of paper was examined and found to contain a list of four addresses followed by a series of coded abbreviations. By using the list of addresses as a guide, 50 capsules of heroin were recovered from 4 caches, one near each address given.

As a result of the evidence gathered during the previous several months, charges of conspiracy to traffic in narcotics were laid jointly against Jack RUSSELL, Patricia CHAMPAGNE, Nicholas FREEL Jr., Charles SEARLES, Patricia HAY and William DOUGHERTY.

Following a lengthy trial before Judge and Jury in the City of Hamilton, all six accused were found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to serve five years imprisonment in each case.

Excise Act Case

Police Service Dog Locates Illicit Alcohol

There is a well known cliché in existence which states that a dog is man's best friend, however in the case of Marcel GUAY, dealer in illicit alcohol, this old saying does not hold true.

GUAY had long been suspected of selling illicit alcohol throughout the Three Rivers, Quebec area but no evidence could be obtained to support our suspicions until November 1962. At that time, information was developed through surveillance which indicated that GUAY might have a cache of alcohol in one

of a row of ten identical garages located near his residence. It was considered impossible to maintain observation over the area due to the close proximity of GUAY's residence and the fact that he was well known to keep a sharp look-out for strangers.

In view of this situation, Police Service Dog "Ace" and his Master were summoned to Three Rivers to assist investigators in this and other similar cases. "Ace" was taken to the row of garages and given the command "search booze". The dog proceeded up the row, checking each garage in turn, until he came to one which appeared to hold his attention. After spending a few moments examining the exterior of the building, "Ace" became excited and further demonstrated his interest by trying very hard, in his canine way, to force an entrance.

When the garage door was opened by investigators, under authority of a Search Warrant, they found GUAY's 1950 panel truck, loaded with 100 gallons of pure alcohol.

GUAY was arrested a few days later driving an automobile loaded with an additional 88 gallons of illicit alcohol.

Both vehicles were seized under the provisions of the Excise Act.

Marcel GUAY appeared in Three Rivers Court charged with possession of illicit alcohol contrary to Section 163(1)(a) of the Excise Act. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 and costs or in default of payment, to serve four months in jail.

International Traffic in Narcotics

Co-operation Between R.C.M.P. and Ontario Provincial Police

The following is an illustration of the high degree of co-operation which exists between the Ontario Provincial Police and the R.C.M.P.

During the afternoon of June 5, 1962, a farmer and his 15 year old son were repairing fences along a side road in West Flamborough township, near Hamilton, Ontario. About 3:00 p.m. a car occupied by a man and woman drove slowly along the road and stopped a short distance from the farmer. The driver got out and appeared to throw something into the ditch. The farmer cautioned him against throwing garbage along the road but received little more than a passing glance from the driver of the car as he drove away.

Half an hour later the boy was driving his father's tractor along the same road on his way home. Overcome by curiosity, he stopped and looked in the ditch where the car had been parked and found eight small envelopes, each containing approximately an ounce of a white powder—all wrapped together in a piece of cellophane. He took this package home and as no one could identify the contents of the envelopes, the Ontario Provincial Police were notified.

An O.P.P. constable responded to the call and picked up the package, returning it to his office in Waterdown, Ontario. Suspecting that the envelopes contained narcotics, he called the Hamilton Detachment of the R.C.M.P. into the investigation and two Narcotic Squad members arrived at the Waterdown O.P.P. Detachment at 6:30 p.m. A routine investigation now became a matter of the utmost urgency as there was every indication that the package was a large cache of narcotics. A field test was quickly made on a sample of the white powder from one of the envelopes and the result confirmed its identity beyond doubt. This powder was heroin, eight ounces of it, worth thousands of dollars on the illegal market.

The exact original location had to be determined from the boy who found it before the package of narcotics could be replaced. The boy pinpointed the location as about 12 feet from the road in front of a large pine tree. It was now 8:30 p.m. and over five hours had elapsed since the package had been hidden.

In the meantime two more members of Hamilton Detachment had arrived, bringing binoculars and other necessary equipment. The packages were quickly replaced in their original position and covered with pine needles. With all possible haste surveillance was set up on the spot and the road was cleared of men and vehicles. Two constables secreted themselves in a swamp across the road and two other policemen drove their radio car into a nearby farm yard, concealing themselves from the road. Two others left the area to obtain further assistance as more men and cars were urgently needed to cover the area completely. It was 8:40 p.m., the cache was down, the road was deserted and the waiting period began.

At 9:01 p.m. a 1961 Cadillac bearing American license plates drove along the road and stopped abruptly between the concealed policemen and the cache. They heard the car door open and close, and footsteps receding across the road. They waited for almost 20 seconds and then advanced toward the car. As they came into view of the Cadillac they saw the driver, later identified as Joseph AUGELLO, still sitting behind the wheel. Coming across the highway toward the vehicle with the packages of heroin in his hands was another man, who later gave his name as Michael TASCARELLA. After being arrested both individuals were searched but no weapons were found.

Both prisoners were residents of Buffalo, N.Y. They claimed that they had left Buffalo at about 7:00 p.m. to go for a drive and had just happened to pass through West Flamborough township. Answering a call of nature, they had turned into the side road in question and as a result TASCARELLA had accidentally found the package containing the drugs. However, a telephone call to the American authorities revealed that TASCARELLA had long been suspected of being active in the illicit traffic in drugs in Buffalo and that he had a lengthy criminal record. Joseph AUGELLO had never been arrested prior to this occasion.

Both men chose to be tried before a Judge and Jury, and both pleaded "not guilty" to the offence. During the trial, which lasted five days, evidence was presented by the Crown to the effect that the seized heroin was 78 per cent pure and that it could easily be adulterated to eventually produce 24 ounces of the drug in a saleable condition. From this amount 10,000 capsules of heroin could be made, to be sold at \$6.00 per capsule to the drug addict—resulting in a potential value of \$60,000.00. The jury found both men guilty as charged.

Following their conviction, the Judge, referring to the two accused as "merchants of misery", sentenced each to a term of fifteen years imprisonment.

**Angus Blake MacKENZIE—Air Crash,
MacMillan Lake District, N.W.T.**

Angus Blake MACKENZIE, age 47 years, pilot and sole passenger in Canadian Registered Aircraft CF-FYN (Cessna 180), went missing on January 5, 1962, on a supply flight from Smith River Airport, situated adjacent to the Alaska Highway in Northern British Columbia, en-route to Mickey Lake, N.W.T. The flight was of short duration involving some 140 miles over rugged mountainous terrain. When MACKENZIE did not arrive at his destination, the D.O.T. alerted

this Force and RCAF Search & Rescue. Four RCAF planes, as well as local light aircraft took part in a concentrated search, however, as the missing aircraft was not located within a reasonable period, the search was called off.

On August 8, 1962, Mr. John LANGDON of Nahanni Films Ltd., in which company MACKENZIE was a partner, spotted the crashed Cessna about seven miles west of MacMillan Lake, N.W.T. Subsequent to locating the crashed plane, the Whitehorse based police "Beaver" aircraft (CF-MPO) flew a search party into MacMillan Lake, which included D.O.T. investigators and Cpl. G. B. Warner, N.C.O. i/c Watson Lake Detachment.

Due to the extremely rugged terrain, the ground search party experienced difficulty in reaching the crash site located some seven miles away, high on a mountainside. The following excerpt is taken from the investigator's report—"The terrain looked rough from the air but not as rough as it later proved to be".

No trace of MACKENZIE could be found at the crash site, however, a diary and chronicle compiled by MACKENZIE following the crash was found embodied in the aircraft's log book. MACKENZIE's entries in the diary were made using a .303 lead bullet as a pencil. The diary reveals that MACKENZIE survived the crash uninjured and lived on rations carried in the plane until February 20, 1962 at least, and perhaps longer. Noted at the crash scene was a tree located about four feet from the make-shift tent set up by MACKENZIE, which bore fifty-one distinct individual notches—undoubtedly each notch representing a day.

MACKENZIE also recorded in his diary of seeing "search planes" overhead. While he had an ample supply of food to see him through to spring weather, MACKENZIE indicated in his diary that he felt his chances of survival would be better if he could make it to "starvation camp" on MacMillan Lake.

Missing from the supplies and equipment carried on the plane were a pair of snowshoes, a sleeping-bag and a rifle. This coupled with the last entries in MACKENZIE's diary, which revealed he was obviously experiencing hallucinations, can only lead to the profound conclusion that MACKENZIE set off from the crash scene in a desperate attempt to reach MacMillan Lake, perishing as a result.

Of two concentrated ground searches carried out in the vicinity of the crash, one during the middle of August and the other the first part of September 1962, no trace of MACKENZIE was found. Evidence found at the crash scene established that MACKENZIE was able to shoot a few ptarmigan and rabbits; that he chopped about three cords of firewood. A quantity of ammunition was found at the crash scene, as well as enough sardines and bully-beef to last one man for more than a month.

There is much conjecture as to what course of action MACKENZIE took towards the end. One thing is certain, all hope of ever finding him alive has been abandoned.

MACKENZIE and LANGDON formed the Nahanni Film venture for the express purpose of photographing the famed mountainous Nahanni Valley Country of the N.W.T. While it is unknown what actually caused the crash, it is known that MACKENZIE was inexperienced as a flier. MACKENZIE's chronicle and diary has been released to the Public Trustee, Province of Alberta, in Edmonton, who is administering the estate.

