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CANADA

*Report of the*

ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
MOUNTED  
POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1964*

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*Report of the*

**ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
MOUNTED  
POLICE**

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1964*

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To His Excellency General Georges 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, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE T. PENNELL,  
*Solicitor General*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable LAWRENCE T. Pennell, Solicitor General of Canada.

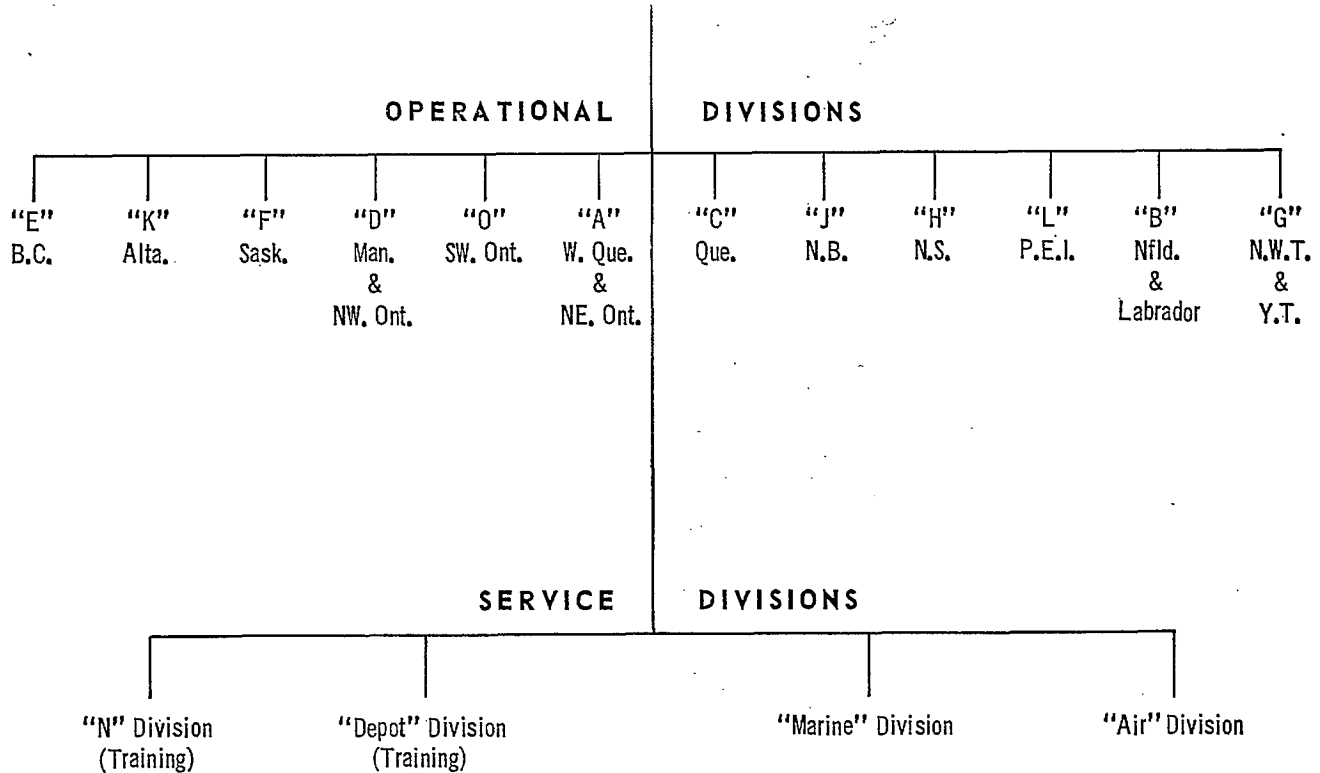
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1964.

# 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 divided into 41 sub-divisions with 628 detachments as shown in Appendix "A". The "Air" Division operates 15 "Air" detachments strategically located throughout Canada. There is also a detachment at Ramsayville, Ontario for the training of police service dogs, and a detachment at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan for the purpose of pasturing and breeding horses.

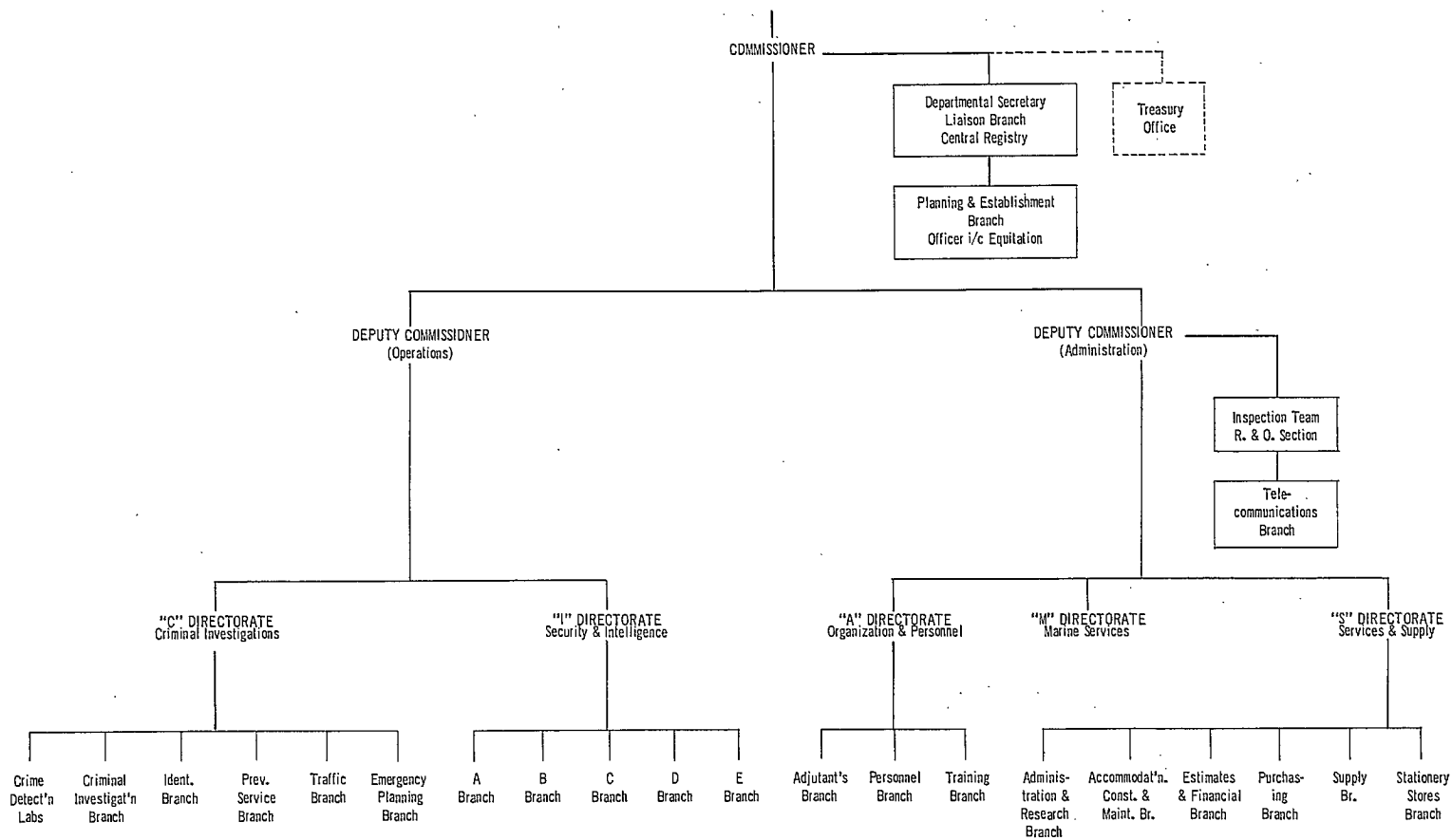
Central Arctic Sub-Division Headquarters was moved from Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, to Fort Churchill, Manitoba, on March 20th, 1964.

The following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1963-64:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>		<i>Detachments Closed</i>	
Lumsden.....	"F"	Chesterfield Inlet.....	"G"
Pinawa.....	"D"	Alexandra Fiord.....	"G"
Tofield.....	"K"	Ryley.....	"K"
Roddickton.....	"B"	Twin Falls.....	"B"
High Level.....	"K"	Greenwood.....	"E"
Midway.....	"E"	Bralorne.....	"E"
Kingston.....	"H"		

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



## **Jurisdiction**

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

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

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dockyards 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 121 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 jail 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 past fiscal year, the Force investigated a total of 420,631 offences in all provinces and territories of Canada as shown in the chart on page 13. This total includes 102,209 Criminal Code offences and 30,349 Federal Statute violations. The remainder were under Provincial and Municipal Statutes, which together totalled slightly more than 288,000 cases.

### **CRIMINAL CODE**

In the 420,631 offences investigated, 340,042 charges were laid, 51,288 of which were under the Criminal Code of Canada. Convictions resulted in 96.5% of the prosecutions while 1.79% were dismissed and 1.71% withdrawn. An additional 51,293 investigations were conducted wherein the complaint was unfounded.

There were 8,694 juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences investigated by the Force. This is a rise of 14% over last year.

The total in the murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter classification of 149 cases includes 60 murders.

An increase of 3,675 occurred in the number of offences committed against property which includes such crimes as theft, robbery, breaking and entering, and safebreaking.

The total overall number of investigations conducted by the Force during the year, exclusive of unfounded complaints, increased by 16.34% over the previous twelve month period.

### **Uniform Crime Reporting System**

The new C-75 filing system was put into effect throughout the Force on January 1st, 1964. This was designed to accommodate the "Uniform Crime Reporting System" recently developed and adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The manner in which statistical records are now being maintained has precluded strict adherence to the format previously utilized for our Annual Report. The new system is part of an active and continuing program to reduce clerical work within the Force.

### **Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities**

During the last fiscal year the Doukhobor situation was relatively quiet with only three depredations attributed to the Doukhobors and one to a non-Doukhobor sympathizer.

On July 21, 1963, nearly all Doukhobor inmates at the Agassiz Prison refused to eat. Fasting continued until October and at one stage several of the younger prisoners had to be force-fed. Six inmates were eventually removed to a hospital and one death occurred.

During August, 1963, the Freedomite Group, who had been residing in Vancouver since the previous January, moved to Agassiz where they set up a tent village outside of the prison area. With the approach of winter a number of these families returned to the Kootenays thereby reducing the tent village at Agassiz to 86 units and a few improvised shelters.

Table 1—National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

Province	Criminal Code								Federal Statutes			Provincial Statutes			Municipal	Total offences
	Murder att. murder manslaughter	Sex offences	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Counterfeiting	Driving intoxicated and impaired	Other driving offences	Other criminal code offences	Narcotic control	Food and drug act	Other federal statute offences	Traffic offences	Liquor offences	Other provincial statute offences	Municipal by-law offences	
British Columbia.....	47	383	2,424	16,223	49	3,717	1,908	14,969	497	59	4,281	68,804	23,808	9,473	5,070	151,712
Alberta.....	18	167	830	6,574	6	838	1,082	5,091	51	11	3,666	41,030	11,349	3,944	3,835	78,492
Saskatchewan.....	14	128	849	4,173	4	924	433	4,711	13	12	1,708	26,616	7,788	2,461	1,968	51,802
Manitoba.....	31	126	766	3,733	4	704	511	4,639	54	42	2,181	16,144	7,511	1,086	1,493	39,025
Ontario.....		4	18	211	480	69	25	130	216	36	7,961	89	9	7		9,255
Quebec.....			1	39	431			178	101	35	6,829					7,614
New Brunswick.....	3	62	467	2,639	6	522	338	2,361	2	3	633	15,643	4,352	149	132	27,312
Nova Scotia.....	20	99	765	2,587	5	568	509	2,823	4	1	1,123	9,163	4,373	1,033	119	23,192
Prince Edward Island.....		9	48	303		270	48	422	1		95	2,114	1,159	138		4,607
Newfoundland.....	7	112	367	3,473	6	415	392	2,997	2		500	9,744	1,339	1,279	572	21,205
Yukon and North-west Territories.....	9	29	237	556	1	134	45	893	2		230	919	3,063	159	138	6,415
Total Offences.....	149	1,119	6,772	40,511	992	8,161	5,291	39,214	943	199	29,207	190,266	64,751	19,729	13,327	420,631

## Counterfeiting

The counterfeit currency situation continues to receive close attention. A total face value of \$59,552.00 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes and \$5,660.00 in United States currency was removed from public circulation during the year. Additionally, during our various investigations, more than \$14,000.00 in counterfeit Canadian paper money and \$386,000.00 in United States currency was seized.

On February 19, 1964, two Vancouver residents were arrested in Toronto for possession and uttering a new series of \$10.00 United States Federal Reserve Bank notes. Details of their arrest were immediately forwarded to Vancouver where investigation revealed one of the arrested men was known to associate with the operator of a commercial printing shop. Searches resulted in the seizure of \$98,000.00 in counterfeit \$10.00 United States Federal Reserve notes similar to those passed in Toronto and \$91,540.00 in counterfeit \$20.00 United States notes. Printing machinery used in the manufacture of the spurious currency was also seized together with a quantity of paper, ink and other equipment.

The printing shop operator was convicted on charges of possession and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The two persons arrested in Toronto were also convicted and received penitentiary sentences of four and one half years and two and one half years respectively.

## FEDERAL STATUTES

There were 43,652 investigations reported under Federal Statutes, an increase of 362 over the preceding year. Charges were laid in 30,349 instances with 19,644 convictions being registered.

### Customs Act

Enforcement activities continued at a high level during the year. Emphasis was placed on reduction of administrative and clerical work and in line with this policy, the value of small quantities of smuggled goods which may be handed over to Departmental Collectors of Customs without formal seizure action was raised from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

The 1,856 Customs seizures effected is an increase of 291 from the 1962-63 period. In addition, 570 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$20.00 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

No major seizures of cigarettes were made and most of the 2,217 cartons seized originated with crew members of foreign vessels arriving at Coastal Ports and along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The following is a comparison of seizures under the Customs Act during the past three years:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Seizures.....	1,598	1,565	1,856
Cigarettes.....	8,153	1,882	2,217
Vehicles.....	686	624	724
Vessels.....	265	238	195

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



Smuggling by crew members of foreign vessels is still a problem. One vessel was seized in Halifax Harbour when a search revealed 310 bottles of rum concealed on board. A charge laid against the Chief Steward resulted in a fine of \$250.00 and the vessel was released upon payment of a \$400.00 penalty.

A fishing boat operating out of Seven Islands, Quebec was seized when a search party uncovered 88 gallons of alcohol, 23 bottles of liquor, and 17 cartons of cigarettes. A panel truck used in transporting contraband from the ship was also seized. Three members of the crew were prosecuted and fines totalling \$1,500.00 were imposed. A \$400.00 penalty assessed against the vessel was forfeited as was the panel truck. It is of interest to note that approximately six weeks later a further seizure of 85 gallons of contraband alcohol was seized aboard the same vessel. The same three crew members were again arrested and charged under the Customs Act. One man was fined \$500.00 and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as a second offender. Charges are still outstanding against the other two persons. The vessel was forfeited when the captain declined to pay a \$2,000.00 penalty assessed against it.

An investigation in Toronto during the spring of 1963, revealed large quantities of unset diamonds and other jewelry were being disposed of in that area. Goods valued in excess of \$500,000.00 were seized under the Criminal Code and Customs Act by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department and our Preventive Service Section. Two persons have been arrested under the Criminal Code. Some of the recovered articles were identified as stolen in burglaries in the province of Quebec, in New York City and in Antwerp, Belgium.

In another investigation a United States citizen was arrested in Toronto in possession of jewelry and diamonds valued in excess of \$72,000.00. Several additional seizures were made of jewelry and furs valued at approximately \$35,000.00 which had previously been disposed of in Canada by this person. Charges are pending under the Customs Act.

**Table 2—Customs Excise**

CUSTOMS

Prov. Div.	Nfld. B	PEI L	N.S. H	N.B. J	P.Q. C	Ont. Que. A	Ont. O	Man. Ont. D	Sask. F	Alta. K	B.C. E	NWT. G	TOTAL
Vessels.....	8	—	41	6	25	39	28	8	—	—	40	—	195
Vehicles.....	27	—	7	80	114	27	237	50	55	22	102	3	724
Asst. Liquor.....	57	—	252	7	392	—	35	3	1	—	128	—	875
Cigts.....	573	—	390	256	275	—	460	8	—	—	255	—	2,217
Seizures.....	63	1	79	133	331	102	618	84	70	65	303	7	1,856

EXCISE

Prov. Div.	Nfld. B	PEI L	N.S. H	N.B. J	P.Q. C	Ont. Que. A	Ont. O	Man. Ont. D	Sask. F	Alta. K	B.C. E	NWT. G	TOTAL
Vehicles.....	—	—	2	—	66	7	6	7	3	5	1	—	97
Beer & Wash.....	—	289	930	115	39,070	595	1,273	1,027	2,314	514	270	—	46,397
Spirits.....	—	18	37	9	5,210	2,130	182	296	59	29	70	—	8,040
Stills													
Complete.....	1	15	30	4	42	19	74	28	35	14	18	—	280
Stills Part.....	2	1	8	1	6	9	25	2	2	8	7	—	71
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	1,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,315
Seizures.....	3	22	50	8	258	49	201	58	47	32	30	—	758

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

### **Excise Act**

During the year there were 758 Excise seizures made, 120 less than for the previous year. The 280 complete stills seized is an increase of 9 over last year's total and this represents the highest number of stills seized during recent years. Seventy-one part stills were also placed under seizure.

Twenty-four of the stills were of the commercial variety, 14 of which had an estimated capacity of from 50 to 200 gallons of illicit spirits per day.

One of the largest and most efficiently operated commercial distilling operations was uncovered on a farm near St. Valerien, Quebec. A large two-column still capable of producing upwards of 200 gallons of alcohol per day was seized together with a large quantity of wash, 935 gallons of distilled spirits, 13,800 pounds of sugar and an automobile. Two persons arrested at the site were subsequently convicted under the Excise Act and assessed fines totalling \$4,000.00. Potential revenue loss for each day's operation of this still was \$4,290.00.

The following three year comparative summary of Excise Act enforcement is of interest:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Seizures.....	602	878	758
Stills.....	242	271	280
Spirits (Gals.).....	4,410	5,304	8,040
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	501	4,202	1,315

The majority of illicit commercial type stills were seized in the province of Quebec. Several seizures of spirits in Ontario indicated that products from these stills were being transported considerable distances for distribution. One Quebec vehicle intercepted near Sudbury, Ontario, contained 84 gallons of illicit spirits destined for sale in that district. Another vehicle seized near Kingston, Ontario, contained 96 gallons of alcohol.

### **Income Tax Act**

We continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions under this Act. Members of the Force, acting in their capacity as Peace Officers, assisted the Special Investigation Branch, Taxation Division, during searches for documentary and other evidence where frauds on the revenue laws were suspected.

### **Canada Shipping Act**

The number of inspections for safety equipment and licencing under the Small Vessel Regulations was comparable to last year. Convictions have shown a slight increase over last season.

### **Narcotic Control Act**

There has been an improvement in conditions relative to narcotic offences in Canada. Perhaps the most noticeable indications were as follows:

- (a) The absence in this field of many non-addicted persons whose past criminal specialty is known to have been narcotics;

- (b) The high price of heroin, the main drug of addiction, which continues at from \$15.00 per capsule in Vancouver to \$6.00 in Montreal;
- (c) The irregular and, at times, non-existent supply of heroin;
- (d) The drop in addict population. In Vancouver, for instance, the number of addicts dropped from 1,320 to 970, of whom more than 600 are presently serving prison terms.

This improvement can be attributed to both the high level of enforcement and the fact that Courts in Canada are taking cognizance of the serious nature of drug offences and are imposing severe penalties. Would-be-traffickers are well aware of the fact that their operations cannot continue indefinitely without detection and prosecution. With the prospect of life imprisonment in the first instance or indeterminate detention for a second offence, under Part II of the Narcotic Control Act, when proclaimed, the traffickers have invariably withdrawn from this field following their first conviction.

There were 943 offences reported under the Narcotic Control Act resulting in the arrest of 537 persons. Forty-two of these were charged with trafficking or possession for the purpose of trafficking.

Slightly more than 131 pounds of heroin and 56 ounces of marihuana were seized during the year together with a smaller quantity of other drugs.

A comparative summary covering the past three years is as follows:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
Arrests.....	587	417	537
Convictions.....	357	241	313

Juvenile addiction was not a problem during the year under review. Several reports of addiction in schools were investigated but were found to be without foundation.

Although heroin continued as the main drug of addiction, marihuana has maintained a certain degree of prominence, mainly among persons employed in the entertainment industry. At Cloverdale, B.C., Robert Williams, was convicted of importing marihuana into Canada and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Another investigation at Windsor, Ontario, resulted in the arrest and conviction of nine persons for possession and trafficking in marihuana.

During the spring and summer of 1963, the Toronto and Hamilton market was supplied with heroin by a syndicate headed by Charles Cipolla of Guelph, Ontario. An investigation implicated twelve persons in a conspiracy and the syndicate was completely broken up when five of the accused, including Cipolla, were convicted. Cipolla was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, three others received fifteen year sentences and the remaining member of the syndicate was sentenced to five years.

On February 15, 1963, a seizure of heroin was made in Montreal from Juan R. Arizti, an Uruguayan diplomat. The narcotic was destined for New York City and Arizti was arrested in that city along with two other international confederates and these cases are still before the courts. Charges against Arizti were also laid in Montreal.

Although domestic trafficking in and addiction to narcotic drugs is under control, the threat posed by international trafficking is very real. Our close association with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) has been most helpful in coping with this situation. I wish to acknowledge the leadership of the United States

Bureau of Narcotics in the continuing struggle against the illicit drug traffic. It is mainly through their facilities and efforts that it is now possible to attack this problem on its home grounds—the countries of illicit production.

The Addiction Research Foundation (Narcotic Addiction Unit) was opened in Toronto during 1963; This is not a new experiment. Several other countries have similar programs in operation and recently eight Canadian addicts, who participated in such a program, in Europe, volunteered opinions that the treatment they received did not contribute toward a cure of addiction. Where they previously consumed only a minimum dosage of adulterated heroin, they were using from seven to fifteen grains of heroin, and from three to twelve grains of cocaine daily while being treated. One of the eight addicts was consuming the incredible amount of 54 grains of heroin and 36 grains of cocaine per day.

### **Food and Drugs Act**

We continued to investigate offences under the provisions of Part III of the Food and Drugs Act which deals with certain stimulating and sedating drugs classified as "controlled drugs".

Twenty-one cases of trafficking and possession for the purpose of trafficking were prosecuted during the year. Of these, 12 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 3 charges were withdrawn and 5 are still before the Courts.

### **Immigration Act**

Investigations under the Immigration Act were continued as an assistance to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and covered such practices as illegal entry and misrepresentation.

Criminals gaining entry to Canada have become a source of concern and liaison is being maintained with law enforcement agencies abroad in an effort to combat this situation in cooperation with immigration authorities.

An active program of investigation is also in operation respecting persons who entered this country under fraudulently obtained Canadian Passports. Ship deserters arrested by the Department have been prosecuted under the Immigration Act in an attempt to discourage large numbers of persons from entering Canada by this means.

Fraudulent entries continue to be a problem in many ethnic groups.

## **PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS**

Traffic and liquor enforcement work accounted for 92 per cent of our activities under Provincial Statutes during the year.

Fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents in areas policed by the Force increased by 4.9% and 12.6% respectively. See Table 3.

An average of 551 men, 252 cars, and 36 motorcycles were employed on full time traffic law enforcement during 1963-64. More than 190,000 offences were reported under the various Provincial Traffic Acts. There were 143,960 prosecutions entered by full time traffic personnel which is a 20% increase over last year.

The 13,000 municipal by-law offences shown on Table 1 indicates a considerable decrease in this work over previous years, however, this is due to the fact municipal parking by-law offences are no longer included in this category.

In addition to all offences previously listed in this report, a total of 143,135 parking violations were dealt with by the Force.

**Table 3—Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents**

Province	Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1962 /3	1963 /4	1962 /3	1963 /4	1962 /3	1963 /4
British Columbia.....	277	245	15,922	18,848	16,199	19,093
Alberta.....	200	213	8,848	9,656	9,048	9,869
Saskatchewan.....	137	150	7,729	8,488	7,866	8,638
Manitoba.....	99	102	4,244	4,647	4,343	4,749
Ontario.....	1	4	311	259	312	263
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	115	117	4,470	4,410	4,585	4,527
Nova Scotia.....	109	132	5,531	6,194	5,640	6,326
Prince Edward Island.....	19	25	872	1,065	891	1,090
Newfoundland.....	53	62	3,406	4,206	3,459	4,268
Northwest Territories & Yukon Territory.....	6	16	433	522	439	538
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>51,766</b>	<b>58,295</b>	<b>52,782</b>	<b>59,361</b>

**General Assistance**

This classification may be divided into two sections. The first pertains to occurrences where no breach of a statute has taken place but which nevertheless requires a member to leave his Detachment office and where certain police investigative procedures are brought into use. These include investigation of offences for foreign authorities; investigation of accidents; locating missing or lost persons; enquiries about persons applying for remission; escorting prisoners and mental patients for other police forces, and work of a preventive educational nature such as inspection of fire and safety apparatus, anti-safefbreaking patrols and other similar duties.

The second group pertains to duties which can normally be carried out without leaving the Detachment office. These include such duties as issuing weapon permits and licences, collecting taxes and fees, recording vital statistics and cataloguing lost and found articles.

The following were reported under the heading of Assistance during the year:

Assistance to Foreign Authorities.....	32,223
Assistance to General Public.....	324,746
All other Assistance cases.....	1,055,002
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,411,971</b>

In addition, there were 437,312 patrols of a preventive nature conducted by the Force during the year.

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

We continued to supply protection for various Federal government buildings and properties located in twelve cities throughout Canada via the medium of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

Our enforcement responsibilities on the Petawawa and Barriefield, Ontario, Military Camps expired on March 1, 1964.

Uniformed personnel, plain clothes security guards and motorcycle escorts provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors to Canada as the Prime Minister of Australia, the President of Tanganyika, Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

### **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.

There has been a slight increase in the number of investigations handled during the year. Approximately 60 per cent of our criminal and territorial ordinance work (not including administrative assistance) originates from the Yukon Territory, 30 per cent from the District of MacKenzie, (Fort Smith and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions) and the balance from Eastern Arctic and Central Arctic Sub-Divisions. There were seven murders during the year, five in the Yukon Sub-Division, one in the Fort Smith Sub-Division and a murder-suicide investigation in the Frobisher Bay Sub-Division. Three of the trials have been completed resulting in one conviction of manslaughter and two acquittals; trials are still pending on one capital and two non-capital murder charges.

A marked decrease in Federal Statute cases has been noted in the Yukon Territory, offset by a corresponding increase in Liquor Ordinance cases. This was due to the extension of full liquor rights to Indians and all prosecutions are now proceeded with under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance. It is of interest to note that with the extension of liquor rights to Indians, there has been little change in the number of liquor infractions on the part of the Indian population.

There is very little Customs or Excise work in the North and there were no interesting cases during the year. There was one prosecution under the Narcotic Control Act at Whitehorse for "possession for trafficking" resulting in a conviction for "possession". This type of offence is very rare in the North and this is the first such prosecution in a number of years.

Liquor Ordinance enforcement constituted the greatest bulk of our territorial work. However, there has been a significant increase in Motor Vehicle Ordinance cases in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Divisional areas, which reflects the continuing development and expansion of the highway systems in those areas.

Northern detachment guardrooms continue to operate as territorial jails and it is hoped that the Territorial Government will be able to remedy this unsatisfactory situation by the construction of territorial jails in the near future.

Our members continue to assist other government departments (Federal, Territorial, B.C. and Alta.) in performing a great variety of necessary functions in isolated areas. A high level of harmonious co-operation exists between our members and the personnel of these other departments and agencies who are concerned with the development of the Canadian North.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team.....	45,149
Boat.....	94,346
Foot Patrols.....	35,152
RCMP Aircraft.....	179,614
RCAF public aircraft.....	404,625
Automobile, Trucks & Jeeps.....	612,798
Railway.....	9,575
Snowmobile.....	11,128
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,392,387</b>

During the year under review, an increased emphasis was placed on travel by dog team, boat, snowmobile and foot patrols, in order to reach more people living in isolated camps. As a result there was a decrease of 255,941 miles travelled. These visits to isolated camps resulted in an increased mileage by dog team of approximately 15,000 miles.

**SLEIGH DOGS**—There were 209 sleigh dogs in “G” Division at 31st March, 1964, an increase of 29 over the previous year. Practically all are of the Siberian Husky stock. A breeding station is no longer required as there are now sufficient animals, available at our isolated posts, to ensure that all teams will be of Siberian Husky stock by the summer of 1965.

### **National Police Services**

Our Headquarters Identification Branch in Ottawa acts as a national clearing house for criminal records, fingerprints, firearm registrations, crime index data and in all other matters pertaining to criminal identification work. Assistance is provided to field divisions of this Force as well as to other police departments and penal institutions both in Canada and abroad.

The volume of work handled in most sections of the branch has again increased. A total of 265,635 sets of fingerprints were received during the year which is an increase of over 15,000 from the previous twelve month period. The number of identifications increased proportionately to 99,664 as compared to 93,000 last year.

In order to cut the time lag between receipt of incoming material and dispatch of out-going reports in the Crime Index Section, approximately 600 hours of overtime work was registered by regular members and civil servants.

Our Fraudulent Cheque Section processed cheques bearing a total face value of \$1,140,544.62 during the past year. The volume of work handled by the section was up 11.3 per cent indicating a general increase in this type of crime.

During December 1963, members of our Photographic Section attended at the scene of an airliner crash near Ste. Therese, Quebec. More than 500 colour photographs and 200 enlargements were made and forwarded to the Department of Transport.

Requests for our facial identification kit were received from police agencies in England, New Zealand, Australia and Holland. A total of 110 such kits have now been distributed to outside police departments.

The continuing lack of office space is still a problem. This is further complicated by shortages of civilian staff in some sections.

Three Identification classes were held during the year and two members of the Photographic Section attended training courses in the United States. The Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at Chicago was attended by the N.C.O. in charge of the Fraudulent Cheque Section and the editor of the *RCMP Gazette* was in attendance at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Industrial Editors' Association at Ste Marguerite, Quebec.

### **Crime Detection Laboratories**

A fourth laboratory was opened at Vancouver and was in full operation by September 1963 with the exception of a Chemistry Section. Staff for the new unit was drawn mainly from the Regina Laboratory where a build-up in staff had been made during past years to allow for this organizational shift. The Vancouver Laboratory will handle all cases arising in British Columbia and the Yukon Territories with the exception of those requiring a chemical analysis.

This organizational change has already shown benefits. Between September 1963 and March 31, 1964, nearly 200 cases were received and handled at Vancouver. This has had the effect of reducing air mileage logged by Laboratory Technicians by nearly 50 per cent.

The volume of case work received and performed during the year showed a slight decrease of 69 cases, however, the number of separate examinations conducted during the same period showed an overall increase of 435.

The buildings housing our laboratories at Regina and Sackville are adequate, however, the Central Crime Detection Laboratory building in Ottawa is much too small for our needs. Plans were considered and passed by the Federal Government Accommodation and Standards Committee during the year for a new building in the Ottawa area. Detailed planning will be continued by the Department of Public Works during the coming fiscal period and we are looking forward to new accommodation for our Ottawa unit within the next few years. In Vancouver, our Laboratory is temporarily located in an old post office building, however, new quarters will be available by about June or July 1964.

A number of Forensic Science and other professional meetings and conventions were attended by the staff during this past year. These included the third international meeting in Forensic Immunology, Medicine, Pathology and Toxicology; the International Arson Investigation Seminar held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; The American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois; the Tenth Ottawa Symposium on Applied Spectroscopy, Ottawa, Ontario, and others.

### **Neutron Activation of Hair**

For the past several years, a member of the RCMP Laboratories who had previously qualified in the conventional methods of examination, by use of the microscope, of the morphology of hair, pursued graduate studies at the University of



Ottawa, thanks to the co-operation of Atomic Energy of Canada, Chalk River, Ontario. These studies were undertaken to investigate the possible application of Neutron Activation Analysis of the trace elements in human hair for the identification of the individual from whom the hair originated. To Dr. R. E. Jervis, formerly of A.E.C., must go the credit for instigating and encouraging the Force's early interest in this field. Other researchers in the forensic field in Canada and the U.S.A. were quick to follow.

As a method of trace element analysis, Neutron Activation Analysis offers a number of significant advantages—particularly its great sensitivity. The method, which involves the conversion of the parent trace elements to the artificially-induced radio-active isotopes of these same trace elements, serves to identify unambiguously and to determine quantitatively many of the trace elements present. It can be applied to a wide range of forensically important substances, such as hair, soil, paper, etc. Such a sensitive method of analysis is required to determine most of the trace elements which are normally present in hair in very small amounts—of the order of a few parts per million, or less.

From our research it became increasingly obvious that more attention must be paid to the biological aspects of hair growth if truly meaningful interpretations were to be gathered from any such analysis involving hair. In the case of single hairs it is, at least theoretically, essential to be cognizant of the immediate past history of the hair involved. An assessment of the elements present can be quite meaningless unless, for example, certain pertinent facts are known concerning the involvement of the Hair Cycle, which at present is not fully understood.

The restraint of the RCMP Laboratories to the use of this method of hair identification stems, therefore, not from any inherent weakness on the part of the Neutron Activation Analysis itself but, rather, from the lack of an adequate basis for the interpretation of the results obtained insofar as personal identification is concerned. Many factors, including the hair cycle, diet and environment, contribute additional parameters which complicate the problem of personal identification.

At its present stage of development, therefore, it is felt that Neutron Activation Analysis of hair does not offer any simple, straight-forward solution to the identity of an individual. However, the Laboratories are continuing their investigations in this field with particular regard to the hair cycle and other biological influences on the trace element content of hair.

## **Publications**

*The RCMP Gazette* publishes a monthly magazine containing articles of general interest to all police agencies and a weekly card index of wanted and missing persons.

There were twenty-one special wanted circulars published during 1963-64, an increase of seven over last year. The advantage of special wanted circulars is that they provide a medium for rapid circulation of information on urgently wanted persons. These circulars are compiled, printed and placed in the mail for national circulation within a few hours of receipt of the request for publication.

The variety of services rendered to Canadian Police Departments by the Gazette Section continues to draw favourable comments from those who make use of our facilities.

*The RCMP Quarterly* is the regimental magazine of the Force. It contains items of general and historic interest and is available to members and the general public on a subscription basis.

The current paid circulation of the *Quarterly* stands at 17,175, a slight decrease over that reported last year.

### Telecommunications

The Telex teleprinter system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communications between Sub-Divisional points within Divisions for the passing of urgent police information, and now consists of 36 stations. This system was further expanded during the past year to include Dawson Creek, B.C., and Fort Smith, N.W.T. Because of its operational features, this Telex system automatically provides economical communications between Divisions and the Force's Headquarters, Ottawa. Telex equipment is now installed at the following R.C.M. Police offices:

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

The high frequency radio-telephone point-to-point system installed in the Western Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T., in 1962, has provided an efficient and reliable communications media linking Herschel Island, Old Crow, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, and Coppermine. During the past year this point-to-point system was further expanded in the Central Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., linking that Headquarters with Spence Bay, Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet, and Eskimo Point.

The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks which are organized on a Sub-Divisional basis were further expanded and improved. It will be of interest to note that a VHF/FM mobile radio network now operates in the northern settlement of Inuvik on the Arctic Coast. These networks now consist of:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS, and Repeaters	Equipped Trunks Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	6	44	9
"B".....	28	70	6
"C".....	22	75	25
"D".....	52	143	8
"E".....	130	359	34
"F".....	107	180	15
"G".....	13	25	2
"H".....	46	154	13
"J".....	43	103	10
"K".....	86	231	19
"L".....	6	27	3
"N".....	1	4	0
"O".....	13	43	18
"AIR".....	0	1	12
"HQ".....	2	9	1
"DEPOT".....	1	4	0

## "Marine" Division

The "Marine" Division operated 35 patrol vessels during the year under review. Name, class, number of crew members, home port and mileage patrolled, are as follows:

Class	Name	Port	Crew	Mileage	Skiff Mileage
ATLANTIC COAST					
Det.	<i>Acadian</i>	Fortune, Nfld.	4	9,590	273
Det.	<i>Adversus</i>	Halifax, N.S.	4	5,705	510
Fort	<i>Blue Heron</i>	Halifax, N.S.	16	9,685	233
Det.	<i>Burin</i>	Halifax, N.S.	3	5,354	290
Det.	<i>Detector</i>	Saint John, N.B.	4	4,253	2,104
Fort	<i>Fort Steele</i>	Halifax, N.S.	17	7,118	45
Det.	<i>Interceptor</i>	North Sydney, N.S.	4	7,492	2,687
Comm'r	<i>Wood</i>	Halifax, N.S.	35	18,327	273
TOTAL				67,524	6,367
GREAT LAKES AREA					
Det.	<i>Beaver</i>	Fort William, Ont.	2	4,631	686
Det.	<i>Captor</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.	4	2,496	1,287
Det.	<i>Carnduff II</i>	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	4	4,257	2,191
Det.	<i>Chilcoot II</i>	Windsor, Ont.	4	4,282	1,165
Det.	<i>Cutknife II</i>	Kingston, Ont.	4	4,155	3,526
Det.	<i>Fort Erie</i>	Niagara Falls, Ont.	2	4,828	
M/B	<i>Fort Frances II</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.	2	7,485	
M/B	<i>Kenora III</i>	Kenora, Ont.	2	4,316	
Det.	<i>Moosomin II</i>	Montreal, P.Q.	4	5,365	5,745
Det.	<i>Shamavon II</i>	Toronto, Ont.	4	3,113	1,596
M/B	<i>Sorel</i>	Lachine, P.Q.	1	5,215	1,200
Det.	<i>Tagish II</i>	Sarnia, Ont.	4	4,658	2,128
M/B	<i>Valleyfield</i>	Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	5,125	
TOTAL				59,926	19,524
PACIFIC COAST					
Det.	<i>Advance</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	5,768	
Det.	<i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.	4	11,360	1,027
M/B	<i>Fort St. James</i>	Fort St. James, B.C.	1	3,701	
M/B	<i>Fraser</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	3,511	
Det.	<i>Ganges</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.	4	8,920	527
Det.	<i>Little Bow II</i>	Powell River, B.C.	4	7,154	296
Det.	<i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.	4	7,782	817
Det.	<i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	4	9,395	934
Det.	<i>Sidney</i>	Ganges, B.C.	4	7,061	391
M/B	<i>Port Alice</i>	Tahsis, B.C.	1	4,767	
Det.	<i>Tahsis</i>	Port Alice, B.C.	2	4,360	
Det.	<i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.	4	10,930	1,668
Fort	<i>Victoria</i>	Victoria, B.C.	15	14,299	2,529
Det.	<i>Westview</i>	Gibsons Landing, B.C.	2	7,047	
TOTAL				106,055	8,189

During the navigation season, a constant patrol was maintained of the St. Lawrence River from the Gulf to the Saguenay River. Patrols were carried out as far north as Labrador and a particular interest was given to the area of the South Coast of Newfoundland, adjacent to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

At Seven Islands, Quebec, the *Fort Steele* seized a quantity of liquor from the Long-liner *Colibri* and approximately one week later, another seizure was made on the beach in the same area. It was established that the second seizure was part of the original load carried by the *Colibri*, which was eventually towed to Gaspe, Quebec for disposal. The total seizure consisted of 174½ gallons of alcohol, 1 gallon of rum, 25 bottles of assorted liquor and 3,700 cigarettes.

Our Marine vessels, East Coast, policed a total of 20 regattas, inspected 1,446 boats, issued 426 warnings, detained 7 and entered 88 prosecutions while enforcing the Canada Shipping Act, Small Vessel Regulations. Assistance was rendered on 30 different occasions to vessels in distress. Under the Customs Act, 204 ships were searched, resulting in 41 seizures and under the Excise Act, 15 ships were searched and 1 seizure made. Twenty-two patients were conveyed to ports where medical assistance was available, 116 patrols were completed in transporting land force members conducting investigations, and 26 patrols transferring members, dependents and their effects.

The vessels on command "A", "C", "D" and "O" Divisions during the navigation season gave particular attention to the enforcement of the Canada Shipping, Customs, and Migratory Birds Convention Acts. Assistance was again rendered to land force personnel, provincial and municipal police, the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. The number of pleasure craft operating in these areas is increasing every year, and many boaters have told our members that the presence of a patrol boat in a busy area is a welcome preventive measure to poor boating practices.

Marine boats in the Great Lakes area policed 49 regattas, assisted boats in distress on 47 occasions, checked 13,239 boats under the Canada Shipping Act, resulting in 1,044 warnings and 51 prosecutions. Under the Customs Act, 462 vessels were searched, resulting in 85 seizures, and during the latter part of the navigation season our patrols resulted in 48 prosecutions under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

The fourteen vessels on the West Coast operating under the Command of "E" Division, carried out duties similar in scope to those performed in the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast areas, by our boats. The increasing population of the British Columbia coastal areas and offshore islands, which are only accessible by boat or plane, entail a great deal of investigation and enforcement of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes by our "Marine" members.

To show the ever-increasing popularity of boating, the following two events are noted; the Salt Spring Island "Pirate Days" which involved 2,500 visitors who arrived mainly by boat, and the annual Saturna "Lamb Barbecue" which was attended by persons who arrived in some 500 boats. Both of these events were policed by our P/B *Sidney*.

Patrol boats on the Pacific Coast continued to stress and educate the public to the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and Small Vessel Regulations by Marina Yacht Clubs, giving lectures to interested groups and by inspections of pleasure craft. In the latter instance, 4,408 were inspected with 651 warnings, 28 being detained and 66 prosecutions entered.

Search and Rescue incidents totalled 121 during the year. Under the Customs Act, 127 vessels were searched resulting in 54 seizures. The number of investigations conducted by "Marine" members showed a small increase over the previous year as follows: Criminal Code—369, Federal Statutes—227, B.C. Provincial Statutes—373 and General Investigations—317.

## "Air" Division

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 18 aircraft based at strategic points throughout Canada to best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible. The aircraft continue to assist with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Arctic regions and to provide transportation for police personnel on their many duties in this area.

A fatal accident occurred to our De Havilland Beaver aircraft based at Whitehorse, Y.T., in which the pilot and four passengers were killed. The aircraft was totally destroyed.

Many air searches for lost persons and medical evacuations were carried out in the far north. Assistance was rendered to the RCAF as required in their search and rescue responsibilities. On at least two occasions lost aircraft were found by RCMP aircraft. Aerial surveillance has proved very successful with direct radio communications between aircraft, police car and detachments.

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

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

During the year under review 9,602.20 hours were flown, covering 1,084,887 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 2,121,378 and 64,743 ton miles of freight was carried. This is a substantial increase over the previous year using the same number of aircraft.

## Police Service Dogs

During the year, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,383 calls for assistance, an increase of 6.1 per cent over the previous year. This indicates a growing trend on the part of field personnel towards making greater use of the services of the Police Service Dog teams.

The following is a breakdown of the 1,383 cases handled during 1963/64:

	Per Cent of Calls	Per Cent Successful
Tracking Criminals.....	34	25
Lost and Missing Persons.....	14	14
Searching for Articles.....	15	30
Excise and Liquor.....	35	6
Others.....	2	14

Successful cases of interest have been noted in a variety of fields of criminal investigation as well as searches for missing persons and related forms of assistance to the general public.

The staff of the Ramsayville Kennels consists of an N.C.O. in charge, (Senior Dog Trainer), an assistant trainer and a Civilian Member. During the year there were two new Dogmasters trained, four Dogmasters re-trained and nineteen Dogmasters received refresher training.

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

British Columbia.....	5	Ontario.....	2
Alberta.....	4	New Brunswick.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	2
Manitoba.....	3	Newfoundland.....	2



On February 25, 1964, Commissioner **GEORGE B. McCLELLAN** of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was photographed receiving a plaque from FBI Director **J. EDGAR HOOVER** commemorating the many years of friendship and cooperation between his organization and the FBI.

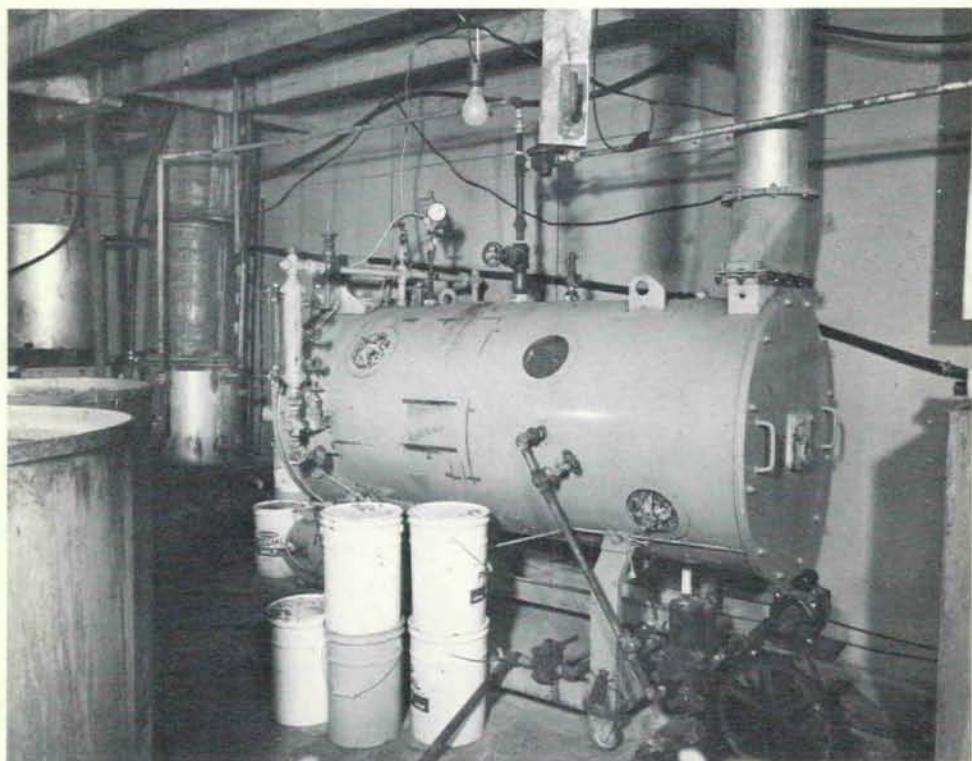


Superintendent **J. R. ROY, ADC**, Commanding Officer at "N" Div. Rockcliffe, Ont., one of the two Training Divisions operated by the Force, inspects a troop of recruits during their pass-out parade.



PEACEFUL PASTORAL SCENE

CONCEALS ILLICIT STILL







ON  
THE  
TRAIL

GRISE FIORD DETACHMENT  
N.W.T.





"KLIA"  
AND  
DOGMASTER

THE FORT STEELE ON PATROL



## ADMINISTRATION

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1964 was 8,702, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Regular Member Strength:	
Officers.....	180
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	6,410
Marine Constables.....	119
Special Constables.....	201
	<hr/>
	6,910
(2) Other than Regular Member Strength:	
Special Constables.....	32
Civilian Members.....	255
Civilian Employees.....	151
	<hr/>
	438
(3) Civil Servants.....	1,354
	<hr/>
	1,354
	<hr/>
	8,702
	<hr/> <hr/>

Regular member strength increased by 127 over the previous fiscal year figures and Civil Servant strength increased by 34. There was a decrease of 3 Special Constables in the "Other than Regular Member Strength" and a decrease of 30 in the Civilian Employee strength. Civilian Member strength was increased by 6, thereby creating an overall increase of 134. The Reserve Force stands at 180, a decrease of 21.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 4.

ESTABLISHMENT—The 1963-64 fiscal year was commenced with an increase of 28 uniform member positions. However, the overall establishment of the Force was decreased by 14 positions as a result of deletions in the supporting categories.

During the year, requested increases were processed through the regular establishment review and presented to Treasury Board, the result of which was an increase of 256 uniform positions and 35 supporting staff to be effective on April 1, 1964. No increases were permitted in Civil Service categories but the Government's Staff Control Policy was relaxed on all existing positions which permitted some redeployment.

Although there was no large manpower increase, the work load and man-hour statistics reflected an increase comparable to previous years, mainly because the greater part of 300 regular member training positions were absorbed into the active police field.

Table 4—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Steight Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)	
"HO" Division, Ont.....	1	2	4	1	16	32	10	1	5	50	120	178	211	—	33	125	52	841	—	2	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	
"B" Division, Nfld.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	9	19	59	206	—	5	1	307	—	2	—	—	—	82	10	2	—	10	
"L" Division, P.E.I.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	4	13	39	61	—	—	1	61	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	
"H" Division, N.S.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	9	17	57	232	—	4	9	340	—	—	2	—	—	115	6	—	—	—	
"J" Division, N.B.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	7	14	61	175	—	3	6	275	—	—	1	—	—	99	10	2	—	—	
"C" Division, Que.....	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	12	30	71	254	—	33	16	435	—	—	—	—	—	125	2	—	—	—	
"A" Division, Ont.....	—	1	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	11	26	55	250	—	12	8	372	—	—	—	—	—	92	8	—	—	—	
"N" Division, Ont.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	6	18	128	—	3	11	189	62	—	—	—	—	98	3	9	1	—	
"O" Division, Ont.....	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	15	27	65	260	—	22	12	415	—	—	—	—	119	16	—	—	—	—	
"D" Division, Man.....	—	—	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	17	24	98	310	—	—	9	480	—	—	3	—	—	154	16	5	—	3	
"F" Division, Sask.....	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	—	—	19	31	118	392	—	5	12	587	—	—	3	—	—	194	19	2	—	—	
"Depot" Div., Sask.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	5	12	35	176	—	5	14	289	158	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	
"K" Division, Alta.....	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	1	—	25	40	170	514	—	18	14	801	—	—	4	—	—	261	27	—	—	—	
"E" Division, B.C.....	—	—	1	—	6	9	2	—	2	49	95	251	1,017	—	31	17	8	1,488	—	5	—	—	371	53	7	—	—	
"G" Div., N.W. Terr. and Yukon Terr.....	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	11	38	96	—	28	1	187	—	—	—	188	—	21	27	—	2	22	
"Marine" Division.....	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	8	23	36	32	119	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	36	
"Air" Division.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	11	4	3	—	23	—	55	—	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	4	1	16	24	4	1	4	47	103	146	182	—	31	116	52	734	—	2	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	
Newfoundland.....	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	9	22	60	207	—	7	1	316	—	—	—	—	2	82	10	—	—	11	
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	13	39	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	—	—	—	
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	1	2	7	2	1	—	15	30	78	246	58	4	9	457	—	—	—	—	—	116	7	—	—	7	
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	—	—	8	17	66	176	6	3	9	295	—	—	1	—	—	99	10	2	—	1	
Quebec.....	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	1	—	12	31	76	265	1	33	16	454	—	—	—	—	—	132	2	—	—	—	
Ontario.....	—	—	—	2	4	11	3	3	2	35	66	153	651	—	27	45	31	1,059	62	—	—	—	219	9	9	—	1	
Manitoba.....	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	18	24	91	306	—	9	9	472	—	—	3	—	—	147	16	—	—	3	
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	1	—	2	7	6	1	1	27	50	159	575	—	12	31	910	158	—	—	—	—	205	26	—	—	—	
Alberta.....	—	—	1	—	6	6	4	—	—	26	42	172	515	—	21	14	812	—	—	—	—	261	27	2	—	—		
British Columbia.....	—	—	1	—	6	11	4	—	2	54	104	268	1,026	25	34	18	1,561	—	—	—	—	372	53	7	—	—	11	
Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	8	22	61	123	—	26	—	123	—	—	—	—	9	19	—	—	—	22	
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	11	33	58	—	6	1	58	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	
On Command.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Duty Abroad.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	12	13	—	2	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>7,348</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71</b>	

Establishment studies during this last year reveal a general upward trend in both police responsibilities and demands for additional men. This upward trend closely parallels the economic and population growth in the Dominion. There is every indication these trends will continue in the future and will influence the establishment of the Force accordingly.

**Training**

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1963/64:

**REGULAR TRAINING:**

(a) *Recruits:*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1963.....	348
(this is an increase over the figure shown for March 31, 1963, in the annual report for the last fiscal year because of the engagement of a troop on April 1, 1963).	
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1963/64.....	389
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1963/64.....	427
Recruits discharged 1963/64.....	18

(b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Canadian Police College Graduates.....	95
Advanced Training.....	384
New Dogmasters.....	2
Dogmasters re-trained.....	4
Refresher training for Dogmasters.....	19

**UNIVERSITY TRAINING:**

(a) *Final Year Students—1963/64:*

Science.....	1
Arts.....	5
Commerce.....	3

(b) *Full-Time Attendance:*

Law.....	5
Commerce.....	3
Science.....	3
Arts.....	14

One hundred and eleven members attended traffic law enforcement courses, and 584 members participated in specialized training courses covering a wide range of subjects relative to scientific police work.

**First Aid Training**

There were 55 classes held during the year under review as compared with 75 classes in the previous year. The total number of awards issued was 1,399, a decrease of 471 from 1962. At the present time, we have 123 qualified instructors.

**Band**

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 43 members, including one Officer, and 42 N.C.O.s and Constables.

The Band appeared at the following engagements during the year:

Concerts.....	51	Dances.....	23
Parades.....	12	Miscellaneous.....	9
Retreat Ceremonies.....	13		

Two highlights of the Band's engagements during the year were the State Visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, and the NATO Ministers Conference, both held in Ottawa. Out-of-town engagements at which the Band was very well received were a concert in Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., and the Blossom Festival, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The Band also assisted at the Sod-turning Ceremony at the site of Montreal World's Fair and the opening of the Commonwealth Trans-Pacific Telecommunications Cable.

Eight members attended classes in instrumental instruction at McGill University, Montreal, sponsored by the Force. In addition to those sponsored, several others attended at their own expense, all members providing their own transportation.

The Band presented its 20th consecutive year of open air concerts on the steps of the Supreme Court Building as well as the Third series of concerts in Vincent Massey Park of the National Capital Commission. Both series were particularly appreciated by the public as indicated by the increasingly large attendance and the many complimentary letters received.

### **Musical Ride**

During 1963, the Musical Ride was presented publicly 120 times in 18 centres. The total attendance for all engagements was 608,204.

The Musical Ride is comprised of an Officer in Charge, a Riding Master, Bandmaster, Farrier, 36 Constables and 36 horses.

The majority of appearances in 1963 were limited to the Province of Ontario.

### **Horses**

There are 220 horses on strength; 158 being at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., and 62 at "N" Division, Ottawa, Ont. During the past year, 31 horses were disposed of and 14 foals taken on strength.

### **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 180.25.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Thirty-five 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 1964. The winner will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Cpl. Woolger, R. J., of "Depot" Division was adjudged the winner of the 1962 practice, having re-fired at Ottawa on 30-7-63.

Cpl. Schauerte, P. H., of "F" Division obtained the highest Rifle Score for 1963 which entitles him to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a five-pointed star.

Cpl. Brown, A. D., of "Depot" Division, Cpl. McKenzie, K., of "F" Division and Cpl. Glover, W. A., of "HQ" (Admin.), have tied for 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, 1963, and are entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. Leppard, P.F., of "J" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 199. 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.

### **Health**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. During the past year, there was a total of 28,193 days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,816 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 16,747.

### **Discipline**

During the year, a number of minor breaches of our regulations occurred, as well as a few of a more serious nature, but, on the whole a high standard of discipline was maintained.

### **Marriages**

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force, 71.5 per cent are married. This is an increase of 5.6 per cent over the previous year.

### **Appointments**

Superintendent Maurice Theodore Laberge was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, effective 1-3-64.

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

#### *Commander Brother*

Comm'r. C. W. Harvison (Rtd.)

#### *Officer Brother*

Supt. W. J. Fitzsimmons

Supt. E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.

#### *Serving Brother*

Cpl. G. W. Black

#### *Priory Vote of Thanks*

S/Sgt. H. G. E. Chipman

S/Sgt. E. O. Kumm

ex-Sgt. E. C. Curtain

Cpl. J. D. Hendricks

Cpl. M. S. Stevenson

Cpl. R. N. Mullock

Cpl. F. C. Young

Cst. K. Klama

Cst. J. Aitken

## Personnel Branch

Interviews carried out by the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed.....	916
Referral Reports.....	677
Annual Follow-Up Interviews.....	4,857
Recruit Training Follow-up Interviews.....	324
Marine Constables & Marine Constable Applicants.....	30
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constable Applicants).....	49
Total:.....	<u>6,853</u>

The number of interviews conducted during this fiscal year was down less than one per cent over the previous year. The greatest decrease was in the number of Training Follow-Up Interviews conducted on recruits (273), applicants for regular engagement (199) and Marine Constable Applicants (91). Annual Follow-Up and Referral Interviews have shown an increase over the previous fiscal year.

## Honours, Awards and Commendations

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

Sgt. Hunter, W. J., of "G" Div., for outstanding service and leadership at Hay River, Northwest Territories, On April 30, 1963, when a serious flood condition was experienced.

Cpl. Regitnig, W. J. O., and Cst. Murton, M. I., of "E" Div., for perseverance and devotion to duty during the successful search for the remains of a murder victim between mile 733 and mile 620 of the Alaska Highway under adverse weather conditions.

Cpl. Moss, D. J., of "E" Div., for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued Bruce Thomas Watkins, ten years of age, from the cold waters adjacent to Botwood Harbour, Newfoundland, on July 15, 1963.

Cpl. Ewashko, J., and Cst. Wride, R. A., of "D" Div., for outstanding bravery and perservance in apprehending two dangerous criminals after they had committed a criminal offence at St. Joseph, Manitoba, on June 28, 1963.

2/Cst. Wheaton, H. F., of "H" Div., for bravery of a marked degree in rescuing James Melvin Lowe from a well at Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia, on September 9, 1963, after Mr. Lowe had been overcome from lack of oxygen, and was unconscious.

Sgt. Rosengren, A. H., of "K" Div., for bravery of a marked degree when he apprehended an armed mentally deranged person at Delburne, Alberta, on December 17, 1963.

Cst. Bailey, S. L., of "E" Div., for outstanding service when a critically injured person's life was undoubtedly saved by the prompt administration of First Aid at Nanaimo, B.C., on October 18, 1963.

**LONG SERVICE MEDAL**—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 42 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. (2 Officers, 33 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Marine Constable, 2 Special Constables and 3 ex-members).



During the fiscal year the following Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars were awarded:—

Bronze Clasp and Star 46 members: (11 Officers, 32 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Special Constable and 1 ex-member.)

Silver Clasp and Star 10 members: (7 Officers and 3 Non-Commissioned Officers.)

Gold Clasp and Star 4 members: (3 Officers and 1 Special Constable.)

#### IN MEMORIAM

These members of the Force died during the course of their police duties and their names will be inscribed in the Honour Roll and Memorial Tablet at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan:

17334 Constable James Walter FOREMAN.....	24-4-63
17368 Sergeant Kenneth Morley LAUGHLAND.....	13-7-63
19626 Corporal Robert William ASBIL.....	13-7-63
18570 Constable Proctor Lawrence Anthony MALCOLM.....	13-7-63
19206 Constable William John David ANNAND.....	13-7-63
22055 Constable Joseph Pierre Francois DUBOIS.....	3-1-64

## SERVICES AND SUPPLY

### General Supplies and Equipment

Delivery of clothing and kit from manufacturers has been maintained on a level with the previous year. The quality of goods supplied and the workmanship of the finished garments was excellent, although difficulty is still being encountered by the suppliers of leather products.

Woollen items, such as blankets, sweaters and socks have shown a slight increase, due to the conditions of the wool market, combined with increased labour costs.

Forty-five additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,404.45, which represents a saving of \$19.85 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1962/63.

Six hundred and fifty-eight used vehicles were traded in on new units at an average cost of \$1,455.16, representing a saving in replacement cost of \$59.58 per unit over the previous year.

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.53¢ per mile, representing a fractional decrease per mile compared to the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 62,504 miles as against 63,387 miles during the previous year.

The volume and demand for stationery supplies has continued to increase and the actual control of stock levels in the field was delegated to Officers and Field N.C.O.s to prevent overstocking. The standardization of paper and envelopes was effected during the year and, while this will create a savings, the actual savings will not be felt for a few years after the old stocks have been expended.

The present Division Stores system is currently under examination in an effort to achieve greater operational efficiency. Consideration is being given to the distribution of Kit and Clothing through two stores, one in Ottawa to serve the East and another in Regina to serve the West.

Stock control is the key to efficient Supply Stores operation. An improved method of stock control has been adopted which relates usage directly to stock and envisions as its ultimate aim, a one year supply in Field Stores, a one year supply in Supply Stores and a one year supply on requisition, all as of December 1st in any year. This relates the low order point directly to the ordering date and takes into account lead time required by suppliers.

Issues of the Winchester Model 70, .308 Calibre Rifle have been made to "G" Division and isolated Detachments. A four-year programme has been implemented to acquire and effect distribution of the rifle as a general purpose weapon for detachment use. The Remington Brushmaster Shotgun has been adopted as an official weapon for emergencies with acquisition and distribution of 60 units already effected. Forty-eight additional units are being acquired to fill overall requirements foreseen at this time.

## **Quarters**

In 1963/64 a total of \$1,189,000 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land. Good progress was made. With the exception of some buildings in the North and one each in Newfoundland and Alberta, all buildings commenced were completed during the year.

Construction of buildings was commenced in 1962/63 and completed in 1963/64 at the following locations: Baker Lake, N.W.T., Sub-Div. Admin. Bldg., Officers' Quarters; Grise Fiord, Detachment and Single Quarters.

Improvement of electrical power, sewage disposal systems and other utilities at outlying points has been continued and more new locations were serviced this year.

Detachment type buildings were started and completed in 1963/64 at the following locations: Pugwash, N.S.; Sussex, N.B.; Souris and Treherne, Man.; Melfort, Shaunavon, Wadena and Weyburn, Sask.; Ft. Macleod, Alta.; Field, Midway, Mission and Princeton, B.C.

Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal year included: purchase of a transportable home for use as married quarters at Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.; hardsurfacing of roadways at the Training Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.; installation of a summer boiler and condensate pumps at the Central Heating Plant, "Depot" Regina, Sask.; installation of a Sprinkler system at Vancouver Sub-Division H.Q.; replacement of an Artisans Workshop at Rockcliffe, Ont. and construction of a warehouse and workshop at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Detachment type buildings were started at Lewisporte, Nfld. and Vermilion, Alta. and will be completed in 1964/65. Materials were purchased for one office building and two married quarters at Spence Bay, N.W.T.; one married quarters at Pond Inlet, N.W.T. and a standard detachment building at Old Crow, Y.T. Construction is to proceed in 1964/65.

Sites for Police-owned buildings were acquired at New Waterford, N.S., DeLoraine, Man., Rosthern, Sask., St. Paul, Alta. and Tahsis, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at the following locations: Hawarden, Sask.; Woodstock, N.B.; Pincher Creek, Alta.

Satisfactory accommodation has been obtained in some localities by having buildings constructed specifically for our requirements in return for a long term lease agreement.

## **Finances**

In accordance with proposals and recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Government Organization, the Force continued to amend administrative procedures in the financial field towards the goal of decentralized authority and control. To further develop uniform techniques, a financial training course was held at Ottawa during January, 1964 and was attended by representatives of all Divisions of the Force.

1963 was an interim year in the cyclical pay review process. The pay of the Force as at March 31st was as follows:

	Pay per Month	Pay per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,916.67	\$23,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,583.33	19,000.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Chief Superintendent.....	1,150.00	13,800.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	1,025.00	12,300.00
(2nd year).....	983.33	11,800.00
(1st year).....	941.66	11,300.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	850.00	10,200.00
(2nd year).....	816.66	9,800.00
(1st year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Sub-Inspector.....	750.00	9,000.00
Corps Sgt. Major.....	613.75	7,365.00
Sgt. Major (2nd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
(1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Staff Sgt. Major.....	601.66	7,220.00
S/Sgt. (2nd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
(1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Sgt. (2nd year).....	536.25	6,435.00
(1st year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Corporal (2nd year).....	476.25	5,715.00
(1st year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Cst. 1st Class Discretionary.....	431.67	5,180.00
(5th year).....	421.67	5,060.00
(4th year).....	396.67	4,760.00
(3rd year).....	380.00	4,560.00
(2nd year).....	363.33	4,360.00
(1st year).....	346.67	4,160.00
2nd Class.....	330.00	3,960.00
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).....	\$1,025.00	\$12,300.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	941.66	11,300.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	816.66	9,800.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Grade 13.....	750.00	9,000.00
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).....	536.25	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

	Pay per Month	Pay per Annum
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

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1963-64 totalled \$66,205,739.00. The distribution of the Estimates, by major categories, was as follows:

	Estimate	Per Cent
Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	\$43,451,560	66
Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	2,349,300	3
Materials and Supplies.....	3,493,800	5
All Other Services.....	7,413,900	11
Building Construction.....	1,189,000	2
Acquisition of Equipment.....	1,875,000	3
Pensions and Other Benefits.....	6,433,179	10
	<u>\$66,205,739</u>	<u>100</u>

## CONCLUSION

I was appointed Commissioner of the Force on November 1st, 1963, midway through the fiscal year covered by this report.

I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance which I have received from other police forces and government agencies, both foreign and domestic. Their support and encouragement to a new Commissioner has been most heartening.

The large expansion of the Force during the 1930s now brings many of the Commissioned Officers of the Force to the final years of their service, and I anticipate that close to two-thirds of the Officer strength will retire over the next five or six years. Senior ranks will be noticeably depleted but men of unquestioned experience and ability are available for promotion.

I do feel, however, that under today's working conditions, the ratio of Commissioned Officers to Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables is far too low. More Commissioned Officers, particularly of junior rank, are needed to carry out actual police investigations as crime in Canada becomes more complex and organized.

Additionally, our liaison and co-operation with police forces in Canada and abroad is increasing rapidly due to the use of modern air travel in crime. We must have sufficient officers to retain a personal and regular liaison with our opposite numbers in Canada and throughout the world.

Through our membership in Interpol and our very close co-operation with the United States Bureau of Narcotics, a number of important drug trafficking investigations of an international nature have been brought to a successful conclusion.

We are carrying out an active program with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to prevent the illegal entry of undesirable immigrants into Canada. Considerable success has been achieved but a serious problem still exists from foreign ships' deserters.

Our wastage of manpower from all causes, including normal retirements to pension, remains at a low percentage, which indicates that morale remains high throughout the Force. However, I must again this year repeat the concern expressed last year for the excessive overtime hours being put in by our uniformed personnel. For the man in the field there is no five-day week or eight-hour day and no leave or financial consideration for the average of two or three hours overtime being worked daily in many R.C.M.P. Divisions.

This year again, members of the Force have lost their lives in the performance of their duties, by accident, misadventure and violence.

In conclusion, I would respectfully bring to your notice the support and the efforts of all ranks throughout the vast jurisdiction of this Force which have sustained me in the discharge of my duty, and for which I am deeply grateful.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1964.

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Airport
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Que.	Ottawa Town Station
		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

Battle Harbour (Labrador)	Goose Bay (Labrador)	St. Anthony
Bonne Bay	Hampden	Stephenville
Burgeo	Hopedale (Labrador)	Stephenville Crossing
Cartwright (Labrador)	Labrador City	St. George's
Channel	Nain (Labrador)	Wabush Lake (Labrador)
Corner Brook	Port Saunders	West Ste. Modeste (Labrador)
Deer Lake	Roddickton	

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

Baie Verte	Fogo	Lewisporte
Bell Island	Ferryland	Placentia
Bonavista	Gander	Springdale
Botwood	Glovertown	St. John's
Buchans	Grand Bank	St. Lawrence
Burin	Grand Falls	Twillingate
Clarenceville	Harbour Breton	Whitbourne
	Harbour Grace	

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

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

**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton  
 Chicoutimi  
 Gaspé  
 Hauterive

Quebec  
 Rimouski  
 Rivière du Loup  
 Roberval

St. Georges de Beauce  
 Seven Islands  
 Three Rivers

**MANITOBA****“D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
 Brandon  
 Carberry  
 Crystal City  
 Deloraine  
 Elphinstone  
 Gladstone

Hamiota  
 Killarney  
 Manitou  
 Melita  
 Minnedosa  
 Reston  
 Rossburn

Russell  
 Shoal Lake  
 Souris  
 Treherne  
 Virden  
 Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
 Churchill  
 Cranberry Portage  
 Dauphin  
 Ethelbert  
 Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
 McCreary  
 Roblin  
 Ste. Rose du Lac  
 Snow Lake  
 Swan River

The Pas  
 Thompson (Municipal)  
 Thompson  
 Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
 Arborg  
 Ashern  
 Beausejour  
 Bissett  
 Carman  
 Charleswood  
 Emerson  
 Falcon Beach  
 Fort Frances, Ont.  
 Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
 Grand Rapids  
 Headingley  
 Hodgson  
 Kenora, Ont.  
 Lac du Bonnet  
 Lunder  
 Morden  
 Morris  
 Nipigon, Ont.  
 Norway House

Oakbank  
 Pinawa  
 Portage la Prairie  
 St. Pierre  
 Selkirk  
 Sprague  
 Steinbach  
 Stonewall  
 Teulon  
 Whitemouth  
 Winnipeg Beach  
 Winnipeg

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****“E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
 Agassiz  
 Boston Bar  
 Chilliwack City  
 Chilliwack

Hope  
 Keremeos  
 Mission  
 Oliver  
 Osoyoos

Penticton  
 Princeton  
 Sumas  
 Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
 Armstrong  
 Ashcroft  
 Chase  
 Clearwater

Clinton  
 Enderby  
 Falkland  
 Field  
 Golden

Kamloops (Municipal)  
 Kamloops  
 Kelowna  
 Lillooet  
 Lumby



**Kamloops Sub-Division (Continued)**

Lytton	Revelstoke	Spences Bridge
Merritt	Salmon Arm	Vernon
100 Mile House	Sicamous	Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

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

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby	Langley (Municipal)	Pattullo Bridge
Cloverdale	Langley City	Port Coquitlam
Essondale	Maillardville	White Rock
Haney	New Westminster	

**Prince George Sub-Division**

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

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

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Husdon Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Lumsden  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg  
Gull Lake

Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay

Eskimo Point  
Rankin Inlet

Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian  
Frobisher Bay  
Grise Fiord

Lake Harbour  
Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet

Resolute Bay

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Providence  
Rae  
Resolution

Simpson  
Yellowknife

**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
 Arctic Red River  
 Coppermine  
 Fort McPherson

Good Hope  
 Herschel Island  
 Inuvik  
 Norman

Old Crow  
 Sachs Harbour  
 Tuktoyaktuk

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks  
 Dawson  
 Elsa

Haines Junction  
 Mayo  
 Teslin

Watson Lake  
 Whitehorse

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

Barrington Passage  
 Bridgetown  
 Bridgewater  
 Chester  
 Dartmouth

Digby  
 Halifax  
 Kentville  
 Kingston  
 Liverpool  
 Lunenburg

Meteghan River  
 Sheet Harbour  
 Shelburne  
 Windsor  
 Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
 Baddeck  
 Cheticamp  
 Eskasoni  
 Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
 Inverness  
 New Waterford  
 North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
 Port Hood  
 St. Peters  
 Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
 Antigonish  
 Guysboro  
 New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
 Pictou  
 Pugwash  
 Sherbrooke

Springhill  
 Stewiacke  
 Tatamagouche  
 Truro

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

Chipman  
 Doaktown  
 East Florenceville  
 Edmundston  
 Fredericton  
 Gagetown  
 Grand Falls

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

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

**Moncton Sub-Division**

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

Dalhousie  
 Jacquet River  
 Moncton  
 Newcastle  
 Petitcodiac  
 Port Elgin  
 Richibucto

Sackville  
 Shediac  
 Shippegan  
 Sussex  
 Sussex Town Det.  
 Tabusintac  
 Tracadie

## ALBERTA

### "K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

#### Calgary Sub-Division

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

#### Edmonton Sub-Division

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

#### Lethbridge Sub-Division

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

#### Peace River Sub-Division

Beaverlodge	Grande Prairie	McLennan
Fairview	High Level	Peace River
Faust	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Fort Vermilion	Manning	Spirit River
		Valleyview

#### Red Deer Sub-Division

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

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### "L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

#### Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

## ONTARIO

### **"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO**

#### **London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohsweken	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

#### **Toronto Sub-Division**

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

### **"Air" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

Regina	Fort Smith	Prince George
Edmonton	Prince Albert	Inuvik
Frobisher Bay	St. John's	Whitehorse
Winnipeg	Victoria	Corner Brook
Vancouver	Churchill	Uplands

### **"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh

### **Headquarters Division—OTTAWA**

Ramsayville, Ont.

## APPENDIX "B"

### MUNICIPALITIES POLICED BY R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1964.

#### 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  
Pinawa  
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"**

### **Breaking, Entering and Theft St. Joseph, Manitoba**

One of the more prevalent types of crime encountered by our members in contract provinces is that of Breaking, Entering and Theft, accompanied more often than not by an attack on any strongbox or safe which might be found on the victimized premises. Members of the Force are continually on the alert for information pertaining to the movements of suspected safe-breakers, new methods employed by criminals and, most importantly, methods by which this type of crime can be prevented in the first place.

During routine preventive patrols, known within the Force as Anti Safe-Blowing Patrols, the NCO in charge of our Altona Detachment in southern Manitoba contacted the proprietor of the Co-op Store and Credit Union in the village of St. Joseph and recommended the installation of a burglar alarm. The store-keeper was also advised of the proper course of action to be taken in the event of a break-in.

At 3:15 AM, June 28, 1963, a long-distance telephone call was received at Altona Detachment from the Manager of the St. Joseph Co-op Store who reported that the burglar alarm had just sounded. He was instructed to keep his store under surveillance pending arrival of police and cautioned not to approach the building or expose himself to danger.

Two members from Altona sped to St. Joseph after alerting neighbouring Emerson Detachment who, in turn, notified the NCO in charge at Morris, Manitoba. Road blocks were established at strategic highway points and patrol cars were dispatched toward the scene of the break-in.

The two policemen found both front and rear doors of the Co-op and Credit Union building standing open. At the rear of the premises, one member caught a glimpse of a man standing near an adjacent fence. Upon being challenged, he fired at our member with a revolver. At the same moment, the policeman noticed the shadow of a second suspect behind the same fence. The other policeman, who had been covering the front of the building, arrived at the scene of the shooting armed with a rifle. Two additional revolver shots were fired by the suspects and the police opened fire in return. Both suspects fled and a few moments later the policemen saw a dark coloured automobile drive away from the area without lights. The suspect car was pursued and as the chase reached a point about two miles from the village, the police car began to slowly close in on the suspects. Pursuit continued at high speeds, but the police driver was forced to maintain about a two hundred yard interval because of the dust and stones boiling up from the gravel highway behind the fleeing vehicle. At this point one of the suspects opened fire on the police car with a heavy-calibre rifle.

The suspect car was still travelling without lights and the police driver attempted to follow suit but was forced to turn his headlights back on because of the dust and heavy cloud cover. Rifle fire from the pursued vehicle was returned by the police until they reached the village of Letellier. The suspects doubled back through village streets in Letellier until, still travelling without lights, they succeeded in losing pursuit.

The police car driver realized he had lost his quarry and stopped to listen for the sound of the other car's motor or noises of its tires on the gravel road.

As the chase unfolded, cars and men from neighbouring Detachments, in touch with the situation by radio, set up road blocks and patrols to completely seal off the area.

The two members in the Altona Detachment car were waiting with lights out at the point where they originally lost sight of the fleeing vehicle. Within a few minutes, the policemen saw a car approaching their position at high speed without headlights. When this car reached a point about 25 yards away, the police car's headlights and red flashers were turned on. The approaching vehicle stopped and its occupants were ordered to get out. The driver did not move and a man in the passenger's seat was seen to duck onto the floor in the rear of the vehicle. Both suspects were again ordered to get out of their car and, to avoid the possibility of further pursuit, the policemen punctured both front tires of the suspects' vehicle by rifle fire.

The men surrendered without offering further resistance. A .38 calibre revolver was taken from the pocket of one suspect and a cocked and loaded .38 was located in the rear of the vehicle together with a .44 Ruger semi-automatic rifle and extra ammunition. The rear window of their car had been smashed out, indicating they intended to resist arrest at all costs.

The two subjects were identified as Raymond William HALDANE and Edward Francis WELSH. Both were from the United States and had extensive criminal records for Breaking and Entering, Safe-breaking and similar offences. WELSH had received a bullet wound in his upper left arm during the exchange of gunfire but his injury was not serious. Evidence located inside the Co-op and Credit Union building in St. Joseph definitely connected HALDANE and WELSH with this offence. Four electric detonators and a quantity of dynamite located in the back seat of their car indicated they may have been connected with several breaking and entering offences which had been reported to police in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as in the State of North Dakota, U.S.A.

On August 6, 1963, HALDANE and WELSH pleaded guilty to charges of breaking and entering with intent, possession of safe-breaking tools, possession of explosives and shooting with intent to endanger life. Each man was sentenced by Magistrate G. Cousley in Provincial Police Court, Winnipeg, Manitoba, to a total of seven years in the Manitoba Penitentiary.

Both members of the Altona Detachment patrol were subsequently commended by the Commissioner for bravery and perseverance during the apprehension of these two criminals.

## **MURDER**

### **Enderby, British Columbia**

During the evening of October 7, 1963, the Dogmaster at Kamloops, British Columbia, received a call from Enderby Detachment, requesting the assistance of Police Service Dog "Klia". A resident of the Mable Lake area had reported that his twin fourteen year old daughters had not arrived home after leaving their school bus about one mile from their residence. The Dogmaster arrived with "Klia" at 11:20 PM and the dog was immediately put to work on the roadway leading to the girls' home where a series of scuff marks had been found on the roadside by the missing girls' father. At 11:45 PM the dog indicated scent on some leaves near the scuff marks and upon examining the area the Dogmaster found a few spots of blood.



The dog moved on and located other minute blood spots and a pair of girl's shoes, some school books and parts of the broken forestock of a rifle.

After working the trail for approximately one hour, the dog started digging at the side of a rotten log and pulled out another girl's shoe. When the leaves and other debris surrounding the log were scraped away, members found another shoe, more school books and a girl's coat. At 2:10 AM, the dog led his master to the brutally beaten and stabbed body of one of the missing girls.

At daybreak the search resumed and members located the bolt and more broken pieces from the forestock of a rifle near the edge of the road leading to the two girls' home. The next find was made by the dog, about 60 feet from where he had located the buried coat, shoes and school books. This time he dug out the broken butt of a rifle smeared with what appeared to be blood stains.

About the same time, a man walked out of the bush and into a mill yard about one mile from the point where the first body had been located. This man, identified as Lawrence Herman HAASE, was taken into custody and held as a possible suspect.

Police Service Dog "Klia" was taken to the mill yard and the Dogmaster started him backtracking from the point where HAASE had come out of the bush. After travelling about a quarter of a mile, the dog started to paw at the side of a log and when the Dogmaster reached under it, he found a flashlight which was in working order. "Klia" continued tracking and twice led his master down to the edge of a river and back into the bush. After another quarter of a mile had been covered, "Klia" again commenced to dig between two rotten logs and when the Dogmaster moved the leaves and bark, he found a man's bloodstained shirt. The track continued up a steep hillside and led directly to a camp fire still burning in a wood lot. Nearby some boughs had been arranged as if they had been used as a bed.

While the dog was working the track, the suspect made several statements to police and as a result, the murdered body of the second girl was located by other members. A careful search of the area by members of the Force and civilian volunteers failed to locate the missing rifle barrel. All searchers were then taken out of the area and the dog and his master continued the search alone. After four days of continual searching, the Dogmaster noticed "Klia" sniffing and pawing at the end of a hollow log. Upon tearing the log apart, the Dogmaster located a .22 calibre rifle barrel.

HAASE was charged with Capital Murder in the death of one of the fourteen year old victims. During the trial which followed, the Dogmaster testified as to "Klia's" action in digging up buried evidence at the murder scene and backtracking HAASE's trail from the point where he came out of the bush. During his instruction to the jury, Judge A. H. McLean, stated that to his knowledge, this marked the first time in a Canadian Court where the total evidence of a Dogmaster and his police service dog was accepted.

On March 6, 1964, HAASE was convicted of Capital Murder and sentenced to hang.

At the time, "Klia" was only 13½ months old.

### **Medical Assistance to Eskimo Mother Grise Fiord, Northwest Territories**

At 6:00 o'clock in the morning, January 24, 1964, the wife of a special constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Grise Fiord, Northwest Territories gave birth to a baby girl without benefit of medical attention. The baby was born with a cleft palate and hare-lip.

Members of Grise Fiord Detachment were notified of the event by the baby's father, who also advised that his wife was not responding. Members proceeded immediately to the special constable's residence where an examination of the patient was carried out. It was noted that there had been no expulsion of the placenta and medical advice was sought through radio contact with Thule, Greenland.

Almost three hours after the birth, radio contact was finally established with a United States Army Airforce doctor at Thule. During this time the patient lost consciousness and was hemorrhaging badly. The doctor confirmed the diagnosis of retained placenta and advised that its removal would be imperative if the patient was to survive. He also reported that it would be impossible to dispatch an aircraft from Thule due to weather conditions, however, he promised to contact Canadian authorities at Goose Bay, Labrador, in the event an evacuation of the patient could be attempted from that point.

After removing the patient from her home to the RCMP Detachment where constant radio contact could be maintained with the doctor, everything possible was done to encourage the natural expulsion of the placenta but without success. The patient's condition remained precarious. On several occasions it was impossible to obtain a pulse and stimulants were administered. The patient responded to the stimulants, however, it was obvious that her condition would not permit her to await the arrival of medical assistance. Upon advice from the doctor, and after the method of removing the placenta had been explained over the radio, the following thirty minutes were spent in removing the placenta from the uterine wall.

By 5:00 o'clock that afternoon the patient was responding steadily. During this time the baby girl, who was healthy and normal other than for the cleft palate and hare-lip, was cared for by the local teacher's wife and the Eskimo women of the settlement. Due to its malformities, the baby was unable to feed naturally and was fed throughout the day with a sugar and water solution from an eye dropper.

Shortly after midnight an RCAF aircraft from Winnipeg landed on the sea ice in front of Grise Fiord on an airstrip which had been marked out by lanterns. A doctor who accompanied the aircraft immediately took charge of the patient and after a blood transfusion her condition improved noticeably. At 5:00 AM, January 25, the patient and her infant child left Grise Fiord aboard the aircraft which travelled to Thule, Greenland, and then continued to Winnipeg.

Following a short stay in hospital, the mother returned to Grise Fiord and was reunited with her family. The infant remained in a Winnipeg hospital where she was to undergo treatment for her deformities.

### **Inter City Shoplifting and Smuggling Operation Detroit, Michigan - Windsor, Ontario**

On November 30, 1963, a well dressed, middle aged man and his two daughters, aged 13 and 10 years, proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, on a routine "business" venture. As they travelled toward the Michigan Metropolis, the man may have reflected with some satisfaction upon his fifty odd years of life. He had managed to survive most of his adult existence without having obtained lawful employment and his present financial position was excellent. It was true that he had a lengthy criminal record, dating back for some thirty years, and had spent a considerable amount of time in prison during the 1930s and 1940s for various offences ranging from armed robbery to arson, nevertheless, during the past twelve years he had managed to avoid confinement and all in all, life was currently treating him well. His sense of well-being

was undoubtedly shaken later in the day, however, for both he and his daughters were arrested by the Madison Heights Michigan Police Department and charged with shoplifting. Employees of a large chain store had observed this individual shoving cartons of cigarettes behind the waistband of his daughters' skirts. Police were called and the subjects were searched after they left the store. Seventeen cartons of cigarettes were found concealed in the clothing worn by the two young girls.

All three refused to answer questions and gave fictitious names and addresses to the police. A cash bond of \$1,000.00 was posted by the man, who gave his name as Smith, and he was released from custody. The girls were turned over to juvenile authorities and during a conversation with a social worker the younger of the two admitted she was attending school in Windsor, Ontario. A photograph of "Smith" was taken to the RCMP Detachment at Windsor by the American Police and "Smith" was identified by members of the Force as George Nelson NUNES, an American who had a notorious record for shoplifting. Subsequent investigation established that NUNES and family had illegally entered Canada during July, 1963, and purchased a substantial residence in the Windsor suburb of Sandwich West, where they were currently residing.

A watch was maintained on the NUNES' home by Windsor Detachment members and when he returned on December 4th, 1963, a search was made of his residence under authority of the Customs Act.

Smuggled goods valued at approximately \$13,000.00 were found concealed throughout the house. The goods included 85,000 U.S. cigarettes, nine gallons of alcoholic beverages, cigars, men's suits, women's clothing, TV sets, electrical appliances of all descriptions, groceries and other items. Two automobiles, a 1963 Chevrolet and a 1961 Oldsmobile, both owned by NUNES, but registered fictitiously, were also placed under seizure making the overall value of goods seized approximately \$20,000.00.

NUNES and his wife were both convicted in Magistrate's Court at Windsor, under Section 203 of the Customs Act. NUNES received a sentence of twelve months in jail and his wife was assessed a fine of \$300.00.

