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Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1965



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1965



1967

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
OTTAWA, CANADA



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To His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener,
Governor General of Canada

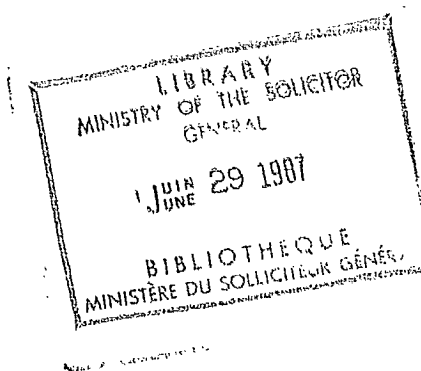
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

*Solicitor General and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*



FRANCE
LE 10/10/1954
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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

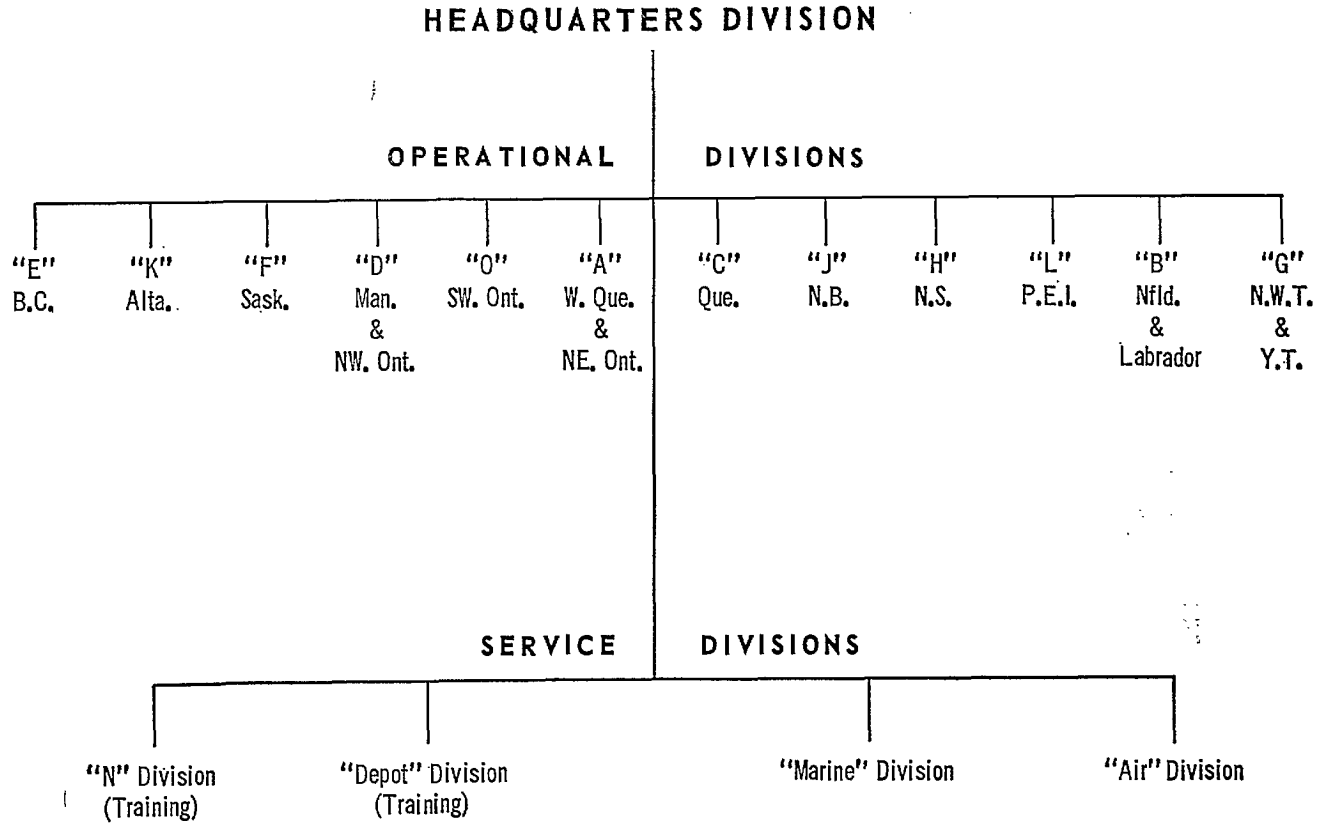
To: The Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General and Minister
in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1965.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION



Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Organization

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is divided into 17 divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name. The territory included in each division is shown on the chart on page 8.

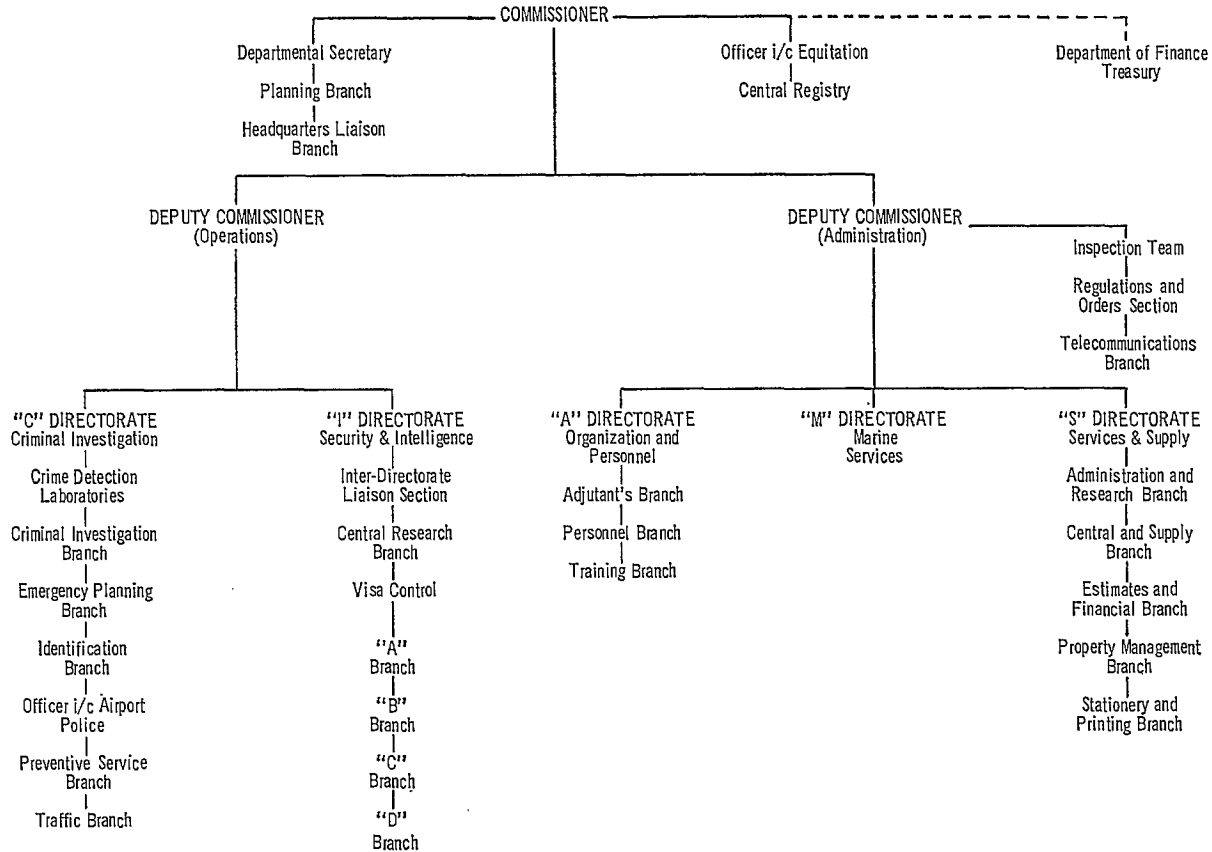
The Headquarters of the Force, located at Ottawa, consists of the Office of the Commissioner, a Treasury Office, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration, and five Directorates as shown on page 10.

Twelve operational divisions are responsible for the police work carried out by the Force across Canada. Each has a Headquarters within its boundaries, with the exception of "G" Division located at Ottawa. There are four service divisions, "Air" and "Marine" which provide invaluable support for the land force, and two training divisions which provide facilities for training recruits, advanced training courses for members, Police College classes—which are available to other police forces—and the training of Musical and Exhibition Rides. The "Marine" Division Headquarters is located in Ottawa and operates 36 ships on both coasts and inland waters. "Air" Division Headquarters, also in Ottawa, operates 20 aircraft out of 15 detachments at various points across Canada.

The land divisions, divided into 41 sub-divisions, come under the control of their respective headquarters. The sub-divisions, in turn, are divided into 633 detachments, shown in Appendix "A". In addition, one detachment at Ramsayville, Ontario, is administered from Headquarters in Ottawa, and is used for training Police Service Dogs; another one at Fort Walsh, Sask., is maintained for breeding and raising horses, and it is administered by "Depot" Division, Regina.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



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

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Montmartre	"F"	Lamont	"B"
Fort Saskatchewan	"K"	Camp Borden	"O"
Pine Point	"G"	Granby	"C"
Pierceland	"F"	Rockcliffe Air	"Air"
St. Hyacinthe	"C"	Herschel Island	"G"
Uplands Air	"Air"	West St. Modeste	"B"
Turtleford	"F"	Natal	"E"
Igloolik	"G"		
Forteau	"B"		
Sparwood	"E"		

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, dock yards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

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

Provincial Agreements

The Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

Municipal Agreements

The R.C.M. Police had 126 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

Investigations by the Force for the past fiscal year increased by 16.75% to a total of 486,982. This increase is in line with that of previous years. In addition to these investigations, the Force dealt with 58,477 complaints which proved to be unfounded and rendered assistance to Federal, Provincial, Municipal and Foreign Authorities, as well as general public on 545,552 occasions. Criminal Code investigations increased by 26.33% to a total of 129,116. Offences involving property such as theft, safecracking and entering increased by 38.30%, whereas offences against the person increased by 76.37%. Incidence of murder, attempted murder and manslaughter reduced from 149 to 92.

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

The Doukhobor situation has been relatively quiet during the past year. There have been only six depredations known or suspected to have been caused by Svobodniks or their sympathizers.

- (a) On April 18, 1964 a metal lunch box containing a bomb with timing device was located outside Matsqui Police Office. It was destroyed by Army Demolition Corps.
- (b) On May 14, 1964 a small fire was extinguished in the hallway of an apartment building in Vancouver outside a Svobodnik woman's door. There was only slight damage.
- (c) On June 14, 1964 a wooden building, the property of Agassiz-Harrison Cross Country Trap Club, situated about 200 yards from the Svobodnik encampment was slightly damaged by fire.
- (d) On October 18 a power pole located three-quarters of a mile from Mountain Prison was damaged by a time bomb. Power to the prison was not disrupted.
- (e) On November 18 fire slightly damaged a wooden shelter on Agassiz-Harrison Rod and Gun Club property. Suspect was questioned and later released.
- (f) On January 1, 1965 a CPR crossing signal relay case at Dewdney, B.C., was destroyed by a charge of high explosives. Damage estimated at \$4,000. Svobodniks suspected; however, no material evidence to support this suspicion.

On July 16, 1964 a group of Orthodox Doukhobors from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba staged a protest march on the Suffield Experimental Station, Alberta in protest against the test blast of 500 tons of T.N.T. The demonstration was without incident.

On August 18 two officials from the Unemployment Insurance Commission visited the Doukhobor campsite at Agassiz with a view to explaining Social Insurance Registration, as the Svobodniki were still refusing to register. No immediate

result was attained. During February and March, 13 Svobodniki were charged with failing to register under the Act. Ten registered prior to proceedings and the charges were withdrawn. In the other three cases, sentence was suspended for six months with bond of \$200. Although the court proceedings were well attended, everything was quite orderly with no demonstrations. As a result of the action taken, most Svobodniki are now registering without protest.

Following the death of Fanny (Mrs. Florence) Storgoff on September 11, who had inspired leadership of the sect in the absence of Sorokin, a committee of 13 women was formed in an effort to gain leadership.

It is difficult to obtain an exact figure on the population status of the Svobodniki as they are continually on the move seeking employment where opportunities exist. The following figures are estimated as of December 1964:

Vancouver.....	300
Agassiz.....	380
Okanagan.....	150
Kootenays.....	1,500

Seventy-one of the 78 prisoners have now asked to be assigned routine prison work. This is on their own initiative and no doubt stems from the fact they were told it was essential they take part in routine prison work, if they wished to qualify for parole at some later date.

National Crime — Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE								FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES			Municipal By-Law Offences	Total Offences
	Murder, Att. Murder, Manslaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Counterfeiting	Driving Intoxicated & Impaired	Other Driving Offences	Other Criminal Code Offences	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drug Act	Other Federal Statute Offences	Traffic Offences	Liquor Offences	Other Provincial Statute Offences		
British Columbia	37	408	4429	22206	39	3323	2481	17662	260	16	4940	103200	21284	6523	3600	190408
Alberta	7	144	705	6333	25	740	1033	2960	26	6	4382	40141	11506	2387	4293	74688
Saskatchewan	13	105	1410	6979	5	989	635	4478	15	13	1340	31019	8578	1942	3014	60535
Manitoba	16	96	1216	5000	12	792	647	4360	70	45	3121	15066	7559	1601	952	40553
Ontario			21	90	277			130	112	22	7432	74		2		8160
Quebec			3	12	2150			96	109	20	5863					8253
New Brunswick	2	82	888	3819	3	540	379	3248	1	2	490	18136	5853	532	43	34018
Nova Scotia	8	131	1662	5044		774	785	4728	14	2	532	11124	4542	870	267	30483
Prince Edward Island		7	127	616	3	437	103	634			238	2563	1452	347		6527
Newfoundland	7	106	714	4546	7	497	392	2929	2	1	1001	10120	1062	2045	800	24229
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2	42	769	1383	2	168	47	1421	2		292	938	3408	421	233	9128
Total Offences	92	1121	11944	56028	2523	8260	6502	42646	611	127	29631	232381	65244	16670	13202	486982

The school attendance record of the Svobodniki children remains good in all areas. Eighty-five children are attending schools at Agassiz and 38 are attending fifteen different schools in the Vancouver area.

The Svobodniki situation has been relatively quiet the past year and there is nothing to indicate that the present favorable trend will change, especially in view of the attitude of the inmates and the present attitude of the Svobodniki toward registering for Social Insurance.

Counterfeiting

During the fiscal year 1964-65, a total of \$234,189 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes was seized during investigations. In addition, \$21,750 in counterfeit U.S. paper money was placed under seizure.

A new series counterfeit \$20 Bank of Canada notes appeared in Ontario and Quebec during July 1964 that has subsequently been circulated extensively. A multiple number of persons have been prosecuted for possessing or uttering the notes and \$174,000 in these notes have been seized. Investigation is continuing to identify the persons responsible for printing the series.

On February 12, 1965 some seven million counterfeit Canadian 4¢ postage stamps were seized at Chomey, Quebec, as a result of a combined investigation conducted with the Post Office Department and the Montreal City Police. Equipment used in printing the stamps was also seized and the persons responsible are undergoing trial.

Federal Statutes

During the fiscal year under review, the Force investigated 30,369 Federal Statute offences and an additional 7,474 federal investigations proved to be unfounded. The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for Headquarters Administration of the following Federal Statutes:

- Customs Act
- Excise Act
- Income Tax Act
- Canada Shipping Act
- Estate Tax Act

There has been no significant change in enforcement measures or procedures in Customs and Excise Act cases as conditions showed no appreciable change during the year. Some administrative changes were made to ensure direct supervision of Preventive Service work by Section NCOs within divisions. Co-operation continues to be good with officials of other Government Departments and foreign enforcement agencies with whom contact is maintained.

Customs

Province Division	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "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.....	17	1	36	9	29	20	74	23			44		253
Vehicles.....	20		3	40	73	24	186	46	37	47	95	2	573
Asst. Liquor.....	86		180	30	114		49	28			151	4	642
Cigarettes.....	260		257	171	225		172	37			382	½	1,504
SEIZURES.....	63	3	51	100	204	82	541	104	50	64	240	8	1,510

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

Customs Act

1510 Customs seizures were effected during the year. In addition, there were 658 minor cases involving goods valued at \$20 or less which were turned over to the Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

Summary of Seizures under the Customs Act

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Seizures.....	2,499	1,598	1,565	1,856	1,510
*Cigarettes.....	4,702	8,153	1,882	2,217	1,504
Vehicles.....	869	686	624	724	573
Vessels.....	367	365	238	195	253

*Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton)

There were no large cigarette seizures, indicating a decline in the illegal traffic of this commodity. Goods seized during the year were for the most part, smuggled for personal use and included a variety of items such as jewellery, clothing, automobile parts and electronic equipment.

During September 1964, watches and jewellery to the value of approximately \$10,000 were seized in Winnipeg. Investigation resulted in an additional seizure in Montreal of jewellery valued at approximately \$60,000. Prosecution "for possession of goods unlawfully imported" resulted in fines totalling \$1,100 being imposed against two men and a woman involved. These persons had travelled from Australia to Europe and Asia, where they purchased the goods subsequently smuggled into Canada for resale.

Investigation of a car-theft smuggling ring in Alberta resulted in the seizure of a number of U.S. manufactured vehicles which had been equipped with false serial number plates and registered in Canada. The persons involved were prosecuted under the Criminal Code and, in some instances, the Customs Act.

In December 1964, a man who lived in the United States was arrested in Toronto when he was discovered in the process of transferring 404 transistor radios from his truck to a Canadian vehicle. The radios, valued at nearly \$5000, had been smuggled from the United States, hidden in steel barrels and covered by meat products. Investigation led to other seizures involving approximately 1,100 tran-

sistor radios. Fines totalling \$1,500 were imposed by the Court against the American and a local business man, who was also involved in the scheme. An audit conducted by the Customs Investigation Service resulted in a "demand" being made against the Canadian firm for approximately \$20,000.

Excise

Province Division	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "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		61	7	6	4	5	8	1		94
Beer and Wash...	23	227	449	5	31,297	91	764	5,747	1,813	287	225		40,928
Spirits.....	1	9	32		6,467	135	200	177	106	87	72		7,286
Stills, Complete..	4	6	27	1	44	16	46	22	30	25	17		238
Stills, Parts.....	1	3	3		4	4	21	7	5	5	7		60
Tobacco.....					822		5			¾			828
Seizures.....	6	19	42	2	176	36	104	54	64	39	40		582
Minor Cases.....					36	28	26						90

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons
Tobacco shown in pounds

Excise Act

Six hundred and seventy-two Excise seizures were made during the year. Ninety of them, which involved small amounts of spirits, were referred to municipal or provincial authorities for attention under the Ontario or Quebec Liquor Acts.

Many hours of investigation were required to keep enforcement at a satisfactory level as the methods and techniques of the illicit operators have continued to improve from year to year. The majority of stills seized in Western Canada, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces were of the smaller variety while the large commercial operations were, with few exceptions, confined to Quebec. In that Province, a total of 31,297 gallons of wash and 6,467 gallons of spirits was seized. Large capacity stills and other information confirms the existence of organized gangs operating in violation of the Excise Act in Quebec. Forty-four stills were seized in that Province, of which 13 were classified as commercial type operations with an estimated daily capacity of 50 to 340 gallons of highly over-proof spirits. Spirits found at a typical large still proved, on analysis, to be 167.8% proof spirits or 95.7% by volume ethyl alcohol. The daily revenue loss on this still, based on the current rate of Excise duty of \$13 per proof gallon, amounted to over \$7,400 for each 24-hour operating period.

A large illicit still, having a potential daily capacity of 150 gallons of spirits, was seized in Manitoba during November 1964. Three thousand gallons of wash, 4,000 pounds of sugar and a truck were also seized and court fines totalling \$1,050 were imposed against the two men involved.

Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Seizures.....	679	602	878	758	672
Stillis.....	187	242	271	280	238
Spirits (Gals).....	6,163	4,410	5,304	8,040	7,286
Tobacco (lbs).....	35,123	501	4,202	1,315	828

Income Tax Act and Estate Tax Act

We have continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions for failure to file returns, comply with demands, supply information on request and in some instances, failure to deduct or remit. To ensure maintenance of the peace, members of the Force assisted the Special Investigation Branch, Taxation Division, during searches for documentary or other evidence where a violation was suspected. Several investigations were conducted with respect to the fraudulent filing of returns. We assisted the Taxation Division in prosecutions under the Estate Tax Act as and when required.

Canada Shipping Act—Small Vessel Regulations

Enforcement of the Small Vessel Regulations has continued to receive a great deal of attention during the boating season. The rate of increase in the number of new licences issued for pleasure craft (approximately 50,000 each year) has been maintained during the year under review, and continued enforcement on the basis of education, warning, detention and prosecution has proven effective.

Narcotic Control Act

During 1964 narcotic addiction and the trafficking in narcotic drugs continued to be serious social and criminal problems with activity centred mainly in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. Heroin was the main drug of addiction, but the abuse of marihuana gained marked prominence during the period November 1964 to March 31, 1965. Enforcement has caused a drop in the active addict population and a definite disruption in heroin supplies.

Figures released by the Division of Narcotic Control revealed that there were 2,947 criminal addicts in Canada known to have been addicted during the last ten years. Our drug personnel estimate that there are approximately 449 active addicts in Vancouver, 115 in Toronto and 75 in Montreal. In addition, there were small numbers of addicts in other large cities across Canada who did not rely entirely on the illicit market for their drug supply but who were continually addicted to narcotic drugs obtained legally and illegally from legal sources or who resorted to the use of controlled drugs in the absence of heroin. Seventy-one new addicts were encountered during the past year.

Heroin was regularly available in Vancouver and Montreal, but in Toronto the supply was only intermittent. The price of heroin remained high at \$15 per one-grain capsule in Vancouver and Toronto, and at \$5 in Montreal.

The Toronto market lacked an organized supply and was serviced mainly by individual addict-peddlers transporting small quantities from Montreal. This practice was often disrupted by arrests of couriers in Montreal or Toronto. A most unusual case in Toronto involved a licenced pharmacist and his wife who trafficked

in morphine and heroin diverted from legal sources. These drugs were put up in capsule form and at the time of arrest, 798 such capsules were seized. Another case involved the sale of morphine stolen by an employee from a licenced drug firm. On June 3, 1964, Jorge MIRANDA arrived in Toronto from New York and was arrested while attempting to dispose of one ounce of heroin. He is now serving seven years for importing a narcotic.

Vancouver was supplied by sources in Montreal, Hong Kong and Mexico. Montreal has always supplied good quality white heroin and distribution of this drug is generally well organized. On September 10, 1964 John B. CAMPBELL and Stewart JACOBS were arrested while "planting" heroin in lots of 100 capsules. A total of 1,000 capsules was seized. This seizure completely disrupted the supply of white heroin and as of March 31, 1965, it was not available in Vancouver.

White heroin has always been the choice of addicts, although there has always been a supply of a poor-quality heroin suspected to originate in Hong Kong, and a fairly good quality heroin probably originating in Mexico. Generally speaking, the Hong Kong sources were not well organized and seldom active for periods long enough to enable development of prosecution evidence; nevertheless, Thomas DONG and Hung Chieu LEE are presently serving six and five year sentences for possessing substantial quantities of heroin for the purpose of trafficking. Luey Kim LOI is presently charged with importing four ounces of heroin sent to him from Hong Kong through the regular mails.

Narcotic Control Act
Summary of Arrests 1964-1965

Division	Poss'n	Poss Purp Traffick	Traffick	Import	Conspiracy	Total
"A".....			1			1
"C".....	15	10				25
"D".....	3		2			5
"E".....	250	16	3	2		271
"F".....	3					3
"K".....	11	1				12
"O".....	71	3	4	1	10	89
Total.....	353	30	10	3	10	406
"A".....	6					6
"C".....	15	1				16
"E".....	14	2			6	22
"K".....	3					3
"O".....	24	4	2	1		31
Total.....	62	7	2	1	6	78
Total Arrests.....	415	37	12	4	16	484

Opiate Like Drugs

Marihuana

Mexico has continued to be a regular supply of brown heroin for the Vancouver market. During the past year, United States authorities arrested 16 Canadians in

possession of heroin while in transit from Mexico to Vancouver. One significant case worthy of mention pertains to Joseph Roy TRAVIS who was arrested on February 12, 1965 at Yuba City, California. Travis, who is a non-addict and holds a private pilot's licence, was arrested while transporting 19 ounces of brown heroin from Mexico to Vancouver in a rented aircraft. Investigation in Vancouver revealed that he was the owner of a 37-foot cabin cruiser which he used for preparing the heroin for the illicit market. Travis has since been sentenced to a 17-year jail term in the U.S.A. as a result of his drug activity. His accomplice, Dennis KELLY, was arrested simultaneously in Vancouver when found in possession of three-quarters of an ounce of heroin and drug trafficking paraphernalia.

On February 9, 1965 Joseph GRAVEL was arrested in Montreal after selling a total of 150 capsules of heroin to an undercover member of the Force. His case is still before the court, but his arrest has had a definite effect on supplies of good quality white heroin in Canada.

Narcotic Control Act
Summary of Seizures 1964-1965

Divisions	"A"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"K"	"O"	Totals
HEROIN							
Capsules.....		734	4	2,375		409	3,522
Bulk in ozs.....		9,856		9¼		2	9,867¼
MORPHINE							
Tablets.....		103					103
C.C.s.....						30	30
Capsules.....						810	810
CODEINE							
Tablets.....			17		6½		23½
METHADONE							
Tablets.....				64			64
DEMEROL							
Tablets.....					302	20	322
C.C.s.....						60	60
ALVODINE							
Tablets.....						100	100
LERITINE							
C.C.s.....						30	30
OPIUM POPPIES							
Pods.....				30	30		60
COCAINE							
Ounces.....		1					1
MARIHUANA							
Ounces.....	19	9		26		62	116
Cigs.....		19		38	1	15	73

On March 24, 1965, twenty-eight kilograms of heroin were seized in Montreal. Four employees of Air France and one Canadian have been charged in connection with this importation. It will be recalled that in February 1964, 140 pounds of heroin were seized from a diplomat while transporting it from France to New York via Montreal. Another 76 pounds were seized from Michel CARON, a Canadian, at Laredo, Texas, in October 1963. It is generally agreed by international narcotic enforcement bodies that heroin is illicitly manufactured in France, and distributed by an organized syndicate involving principals from France, U.S.A., Mexico and Canada.

Enforcement by the Force and several municipal police departments is illustrated in the charts showing the number of persons arrested and the quantities of drugs seized. Because of the high cost of drugs and the irregular supplies, addicts resorted to diverse methods of obtaining drugs. These included thefts, forgery of medical prescriptions and simulation of medical conditions requiring narcotic medication. Numerous addicts attended drug treatment clinics in Vancouver and Toronto, particularly in time of acute shortage; others submitted themselves to ambulatory treatment by private physicians.

It will be noted in the Summary of Arrests chart that marihuana was encountered in seventy-eight cases. The most disturbing aspect of the marihuana problem is that violators are often persons of intellectual note who display an outright disregard for the laws of Canada.

A major achievement of International Control was realized with the ratification of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. On December 13, 1964, the Convention was ratified by forty-three participating Governments and became an International Pact which will guide in the control of opium production, drug manufacture and marketing, treatment and enforcement. Many countries who did not sign, will abide by the provisions of the Convention. Canada was one of the original signatories, and it is in this Convention that lies our hope for eventual control of the narcotic traffic and addiction itself.

Citizenship and Immigration

The illegal entry, misrepresentation and fraudulent practices of persons attempting to gain entry into Canada are continually being investigated on behalf of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Concentration is also being placed on individuals who, through illegal acts, endeavour to aid and abet these ineligible immigrants. Fraudulently obtained Canadian passports and the agents behind these illegal operations are also being closely checked to prevent the entry to Canada of undesirables by this means.

Foreign criminals coming to Canada, both as immigrants and non-immigrants, are a continual source of concern, and liaison is maintained with foreign law enforcement agencies to combat the situation. With the co-operation of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, every move is being made to reject these individuals on entry, or deport them, if possible, after entry.

With the termination of the amnesty to Chinese on September 1, 1964, Immigration offences by persons of this race, committed after that date, are dealt with in the same manner as other Immigration Act offences. Ship deserters arrested by the Force and those that aid and abet them are continuing to be prosecuted together with others committing offences against the Act.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

A total of 314,295 Provincial Statute offences were investigated during the fiscal year, an increase of 14.39% over the previous year. Provincial traffic offences again accounted for the bulk of this total—232,381. Provincial Liquor Act investigations totalled 65,244 and the remaining 16,670 offences were under various classifications of Provincial Statutes. Of the total investigations, 251,596 charges were laid. In addition to these figures, the Force investigated 84,044 motor vehicle accidents.

Municipal By-Laws

A total of 13,202 Municipal By-Law offences were investigated within the 121 municipal contract areas policed by the Force. Charges were laid in 78% of these cases and an additional 337 investigations proved to be unfounded.

Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

Province	Fatal		Non-Fatal		Total	
	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65
B.C.....	245	280	18,848	22,492	19,093	22,772
Alberta.....	213	229	9,656	10,334	9,869	10,563
Saskatchewan.....	150	153	8,488	9,105	8,638	9,258
Manitoba.....	102	115	4,647	5,436	4,749	5,551
Ontario.....	4	1	259	216	263	217
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	117	142	4,410	4,979	4,527	5,121
Nova Scotia.....	132	138	6,194	6,384	6,326	6,522
Prince Edward Island.....	25	27	1,065	1,034	1,090	1,061
Newfoundland.....	62	61	4,206	4,524	4,268	4,585
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	16	7	522	630	538	637
Total.....	1,066	1,153	58,295	65,134	59,361	66,287

Parking Violations

Parking violations continue to consume many man hours, and this year 171,206 cases were handled under Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws. This is an increase of 19.61% over the previous year.

Other Duties and Services**Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

Protective security measures were provided by uniformed and plain clothes personnel for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada, including Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Princess Royal, Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, Prime Minister Wilson of Great Britain, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Chancellor Erhard of Germany, U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

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

Northern Work

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of Federal, Territorial, and Municipal Laws, as well as the Criminal Code in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, parts of Northern British Columbia, and a small part of Northern Alberta. In addition, in September 1962, "G" Division took over the enforcement of Federal Statutes in that part of Quebec north of the 55th parallel.

There has been a slight rise in crime over the previous year. Criminal Code files account for the greater part of this increase, followed by Federal Statutes, and Territorial Ordinances. Fort Smith, Western Arctic, and Yukon Sub-Divisions showed a marked increase in Criminal Code cases.

Only one murder however was handled during the year. It occurred in Fort Smith Sub-Division. A charge of non-capital murder was laid against the accused. At his trial, he was convicted on a reduced charge of manslaughter.

Federal Statutes infractions showed an increase, particularly Customs, Juvenile Delinquents, Immigrations, Aeronautic, Citizenship and Parole Acts.

There was a 10 per cent increase in territorial cases during the past year which was attributable to both the Motor Vehicle and Liquor Ordinances.

On the rise also were the number of motor vehicles entering and leaving the Yukon Territory, with a total of 51,407 for the fiscal year.

Detachment guardrooms continue to operate as territorial jails; however, tenders have been called for the construction of jails at Whitehorse and Yellowknife. When built, these jails will provide more suitable accommodation for prisoners serving time in the Territories and will relieve our detachments of the responsibility of handling an ever-increasing number of prisoners.

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

Patrol Mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team.....	41,840
Boat.....	101,089
Foot Patrols.....	45,088
RCMP Aircraft.....	194,726
RCAF and public aircraft.....	499,568
Automobile, trucks and jeeps.....	780,023
Railway.....	50,280
Snowmobile and Ski-Doo.....	23,771
Total.....	<u>1,736,385</u>

Mileage travelled shows an increase of 344,000 miles over last year. Each category listed above marks an increase with the exception of dog team which was down 4,700 miles. This decrease, however, was reflected in a corresponding increase in snowmobile and ski-doo travel which was up 12,600 miles over the previous year.

Aircraft and motor vehicles account for the largest portion of our travel in the North. The ski-does, recently taken into use, are giving good service and appear to be well suited for short local patrols. However some difficulty continues to be experienced when they are subjected to extremes of temperature. Then they suffer from frequent engine trouble and breakage of parts, such as drive belts and tracks.

In spite of this mechanical transport special emphasis is still retained on our police dog teams. They are required on patrols over 40 miles where ski-does are not normally used unless two members travel together. Our dog patrols perform many essential services, such as visiting Eskimo and Indian camps to check on the health and welfare of the natives, deal with complaints, record vital statistics, game conditions, administer relief and family allowances, and to enforce the various Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances.

Sleigh Dogs

There were 245 sleigh dogs in "G" Division on March 31st, 1965, an increase of 36 throughout the year. Of these 163 were Siberian Husky stock; the remainder native dogs.

The increase in sleigh dogs is reflected in the Siberian Husky which from all indications of our breeding program, will eventually replace the old type Arctic sled dogs now in use in the Eastern Arctic Sub-Division.

When this objective has been reached, it is proposed that the breeding station be closed and each detachment will then be responsible for raising Siberian Husky replacements from the stock on hand as and when required.

National Police Services

Identification Work

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

There are 39 field Identifications Sections, and plans are being completed for two further units, one each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

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

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section added over the past 5,111 criminals to their indices, bringing the total recorded to 51,000. The Crime Index Section handled 14,735 cases; 22,369 cards were prepared for various indices which shows an increase of 55.37 per cent. Confirmed identifications were made in 4,459 criminal cases.

During the year studies and reviews of the complexities of Crime Index were conducted, with the need in mind to formulate a working plan for future electronic data processing operations.

The Wanted Persons Unit has been streamlined to publish Wanted and Missing Persons Cards at least tri-weekly until such time as staff and equipment permit daily publication.

Revision of the Tire Tread Identification Book has been completed and it is in the process of being printed. The book will be distributed to Identification Sections of the Force, Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police forces and large municipal police departments.

Criminal Identification Books and Surveillance Books are to be replaced with Criminal Identification Cards. Under this system Gazette type index cards are printed bearing a colour code indicating the type of crime specialized in by the person described thereon. The cards will be published and distributed in duplicate sets to selected detachments of the Force, Provincial and Municipal Police Departments. Amendments will be distributed weekly under the control of the Identification Branch.

Our Motion Picture Unit completed the final phases in the production of a film on riot gas. The riot gas film and a film on fingerprints were catalogued and distri-

Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1963-64	1964-65
CRIME INDEX & FRAUDULENT CHEQUES		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	4,976	4,459
Suggested Identifications.....	5,874	6,312
Confirmed Identifications.....	994	1,222
Wanted Persons Reported.....	2,119	2,356
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,993	1,861
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	5,077	5,111
Additional Information to Method Index.....	4,141	7,487
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries.....		
Identifications.....	16	31
General Information.....	488	421
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	43	57
General Information.....	345	342
Fraudulent Cheques		
Total Exhibits Received.....	11,587	12,820
Known Authors.....	4,873	5,105
Unknown Authors.....	6,690	7,715
Identifications.....	3,663	4,776
Anonymous Letters.....	110	67
Identifications.....	9	0
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	91,307	102,914
Requests for Criminal Records.....	13,907	15,959
Requests for Photographs.....	3,899	3,959
FINGERPRINT		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	135,740	149,289
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	129,895	136,716
Total Fingerprints Received.....	265,635	286,005
Identifications, Criminal.....	91,307	102,914
Identifications, Non-Criminal.....	8,357	9,971
Total Identifications.....	99,664	112,885
FIREARM REGISTRATION		
Active Firearm Records.....	468,937	482,038
First Registrations.....	15,200	15,449
Re-registrations.....	18,801	19,538
Cancelled Registration.....	1,834	2,348
Identifications.....	2,014	2,238
PAROLE		
Paroled.....	1,451	1,841
Total on Parole.....	2,920	3,213
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,309	1,159
Revocations.....	133	120
Forfeitures.....	106	93
PHOTOGRAPHIC		
Negatives.....	11,501	13,526
Prints and Enlargements.....	117,789	126,031
Line and Half-Tone Negatives.....	1,978	2,413
Mounts.....	17,018	14,823
Photostats and Xerox Copies.....	252,481	284,064
Roll Films Developed.....	595	544
R.C.M.P. GAZETTE		
Monthly Magazine Circulation.....	1,672	1,745
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	428	423
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	491	449
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	4,385,578	4,120,367
Special Wanted Circulars.....	21	30
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	790,614	816,050
Index Cards Prepared.....	120,571	130,127
Outgoing Mail.....	702,058	741,264

Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and Nature of Work	1963-64	1964-65
*SCENES OF CRIME		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	174	105
In Office.....	367	337
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	297	263
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	356	340
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	23	16
Photographic.....	21	17
Plan Drawing.....	—	—
Physical.....	3	3
Photography		
At Scene.....	166	136
In Office.....	287	242
Facial Identification Kit		
Cases When Used.....	4	3
Identifications Effected.....	—	—
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Fingerprints Filed in System.....	53,128	56,224
Impressions Identified.....	221	266
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	83	81
R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY		
Circulation.....	17,175	18,300

*Statistics for Field Sections Not Included

buted to various divisions. Research and scripting were completed on a film entitled "In Your Custody." This production was temporarily halted in order to produce a Recruiting TV Clip.

In 1949 the Force was authorized to act as the Interpol representative for Canada with our National Central Bureau at Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Delegates from the Force have attended General Assembly Sessions held in various member countries throughout the world.

Our association with Interpol facilitates international police cooperation and this service is available to each requesting police department in Canada. We maintain instant radio contact with the Headquarters of the General Secretariat, Interpol, Paris. During the year under review, we exchanged correspondence, circulars and radio communications on more than 1,300 separate matters of international police interest.

Crime Detection Laboratories

Laboratory facilities are in operation in Regina, Saskatchewan, Ottawa, Ontario, Sackville, New Brunswick and Vancouver, British Columbia. The volume of case work received and performed at all Laboratories during the year showed an increase of 482 or 19.6 per cent over the previous period. The number of separate examinations performed by the various Sections of the Laboratories showed an increase of 689 examinations or 15.8 per cent over last year. The number of cases received at the Ottawa, Regina and Sackville Laboratories showed a small increase. The major increase in case work occurred at our Vancouver laboratory where 545 cases were processed.

Publications

The R.C.M. Police Gazette continues to show a small increase in circulation from year to year. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments.

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

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

Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Vancouver	Total
Cases Received.....	826	1,066	501	545	2,938
<i>Examinations:</i>					
Serological Examinations.....	29	141	62	98	330
Toxicological Examinations.....	8	65	60	1	134
Firearms Examinations.....	5	46	13	107	171
Bullet & Cartridge Case Examinations.....	208	177	39	136	560
Short and Powder Tests.....	4	27	7	17	55
Ballistics.....	1	9	0	0	10
Tool Impressions.....	7	28	16	18	69
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	12	6	4	6	28
Hair, Fibre & Textile Examinations.....	44	99	16	56	215
Chemical Examinations.....	59	317	82	95	553
Blood Alcohol.....	42	238	85	8	373
Physical Examinations.....	59	224	83	34	400
Writings.....	428	197	136	203	964
Document, Chemical.....	6	6	9	0	21
Document, Physical.....	216	27	23	34	300
Spectrographic.....	20	94	81	0	195
X-Ray Diffraction.....	11	38	16	0	65
Infra-Red Spectrophotometry.....	3	90	74	1	168
Ultra-Violet Spectrophotometry.....	0	76	53	1	130
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	43	255	8	0	306
Total Examinations.....					5,047

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter System continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between the following 40 RCMP stations throughout Canada:

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

The high frequency radiotelephone point-to-point system installed in the Western and Central Arctic has proven very reliable and provides a valuable link between Detachments in these remote areas. This network has now been expanded to the Eastern Arctic during the past year, where the following detachments are now equipped: Resolute, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet, Igloolik, Cape Christian, Pangnirtung, Lake Harbour, and Sub-Division Headquarters at Frobisher Bay. In addition to the foregoing, HF equipment is also installed at Fort Smith Sub-Division Headquarters and Fort Liard Detachment. These circuits are all consistently used by police personnel in carrying out their investigations and have played an important role in our northern operations.

Considerable conversion and expansion has taken place in our VHF/FM mobile radio networks, thereby providing Divisions and Sub-Division personnel with a very efficient network. During the fiscal year our conversion program was extended to the Dauphin Sub-Division area. At the present time, our network throughout the Force consists of the following equipment:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	8	53	7
"B".....	28	70	6
"C".....	22	94	28
"D".....	62	153	8
"E".....	138	403	40
"F".....	121	210	17
"G".....	14	18	2
"H".....	56	129	14
"J".....	51	106	10
"K".....	100	247	22
"L".....	6	28	3
"O".....	15	54	19
"HQ".....	2	12	5
"AIR".....	0	1	12
"DEPOT".....	1	8	0

"Marine" Division

During the year the "Marine" Division operated 35 vessels ranging in size from 26 to 180 feet which carried one to 36-man crews.

In addition to the tabled mileage a total of 24,284 miles was patrolled by the skiffs attached to these boats in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act, Small Boat Regulations and Migratory Bird Convention Act.

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

Commissioner Class Ship

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	17,398

Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	11,654
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	11,169
M/L <i>Victoria</i>	Esquimalt, B.C.....	10,842

Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i>	Fortune, Nfld.....	7,935
P/B <i>Adversus</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	5,510
P/B <i>Burin</i>	Halifax, N.S.....	3,279
P/B <i>Captor</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.....	2,673
P/B <i>Detector</i>	Saint John, N.B.....	4,578
P/B <i>Interceptor</i>	North Sydney, N.S.....	7,957
P/B <i>Beaver</i>	Fort William, Ont.....	5,042
P/B <i>Carnduff 11</i>	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	4,979
P/B <i>Chilcoot 11</i>	Windsor, Ont.....	5,200
P/B <i>Cutknife 11</i>	Kingston, Ont.....	5,308
P/B <i>Fort Erie</i>	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	6,496
P/B <i>Moosomin 11</i>	Montreal, P.Q.....	4,783
P/B <i>Shanavon 11</i>	Toronto, Ont.....	3,059
P/B <i>Tagish 11</i>	Sarnia, Ont.....	6,032
P/B <i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.....	12,246
P/B <i>Ganges</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.....	6,759
P/B <i>Little Bow 11</i>	Powell River, B.C.....	8,084
P/B <i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.....	7,723
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	10,030
P/B <i>Sidney</i>	Ganges, B.C.....	8,468
P/B <i>Tahsis</i>	Tahsis, B.C.....	7,375
P/B <i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	10,024
P/B <i>Westview</i>	Gibsons, B.C.....	8,264

Motor Boats

M/B <i>Advance</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,208
M/B <i>Fort Frances 11</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.....	6,938
M/B <i>Kenora 111</i>	Kenora, Ont.....	9,086
M/B <i>Sorel</i>	Lachine, P.Q.....	4,634
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i>	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	5,252
M/B <i>Fort St. James</i>	Fort St. James, B.C.....	2,005
M/B <i>Fraser</i>	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,181
M/B <i>Port Alice</i>	Port Alice, B.C.....	2,438
Total Mileage.....		243,609

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

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

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

During the year our vessels on the east coast checked 1,231 boats under the Small Vessel Regulations, attended 18 regattas, searched 224 ships under the Customs Act, assisted on different occasions 13 boats in distress, and conveyed 34 patients to hospital.

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

The 13 patrol boats stationed on inland waters on command to "A", "C", "D", and "O" Divisions continue to provide assistance to the general public as well as the local and provincial police forces, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. In the past year 10,041 boats were checked under the Canada Shipping Act resulting in 104 prosecutions; 203 seizures were made in the searching of 1,277 ships under the Customs Act, and 47 prosecutions resulted from innumerable M.B.C. Act patrols.

The 14 patrol vessels stationed along the Pacific Coast act as floating detachments with the crew members enforcing the Federal and Provincial statutes in the coastal areas not serviced by roads and, therefore, not normally visited by regular detachment members.

One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine general investigations were conducted, and 5,296 vessels were checked with 51 prosecutions instituted under the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to the Rescue Coordination Centre on 128 occasions. Under the Customs Act, 178 vessels were boarded and 76 seizures made.

"Air" Division

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 15 detachments strategically located to best serve the operational divisions in their law enforcement and other contractual duties. A complement of 18 aircraft of the following type, was in use during the year: 5 Beechcraft D18s, 5 DHC3 Otters, 7 DHC2 Beaver and 1 Grumman Goose.

These aircraft are used to provide transportation where alternative service is not readily or immediately available, and also in emergencies where time is of the essence. Air patrols made in the course of enforcing the Customs and Excise Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, together with air surveillance of travelling criminals, traffic surveys, locating lost persons, photographing scenes of crime and directing ground forces in the apprehension of armed and dangerous offenders, were conducted with gratifying results.

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

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

During the year under review 1,213,581 patrol miles were covered, and 2,220,971 passenger miles flown in 10,337.25 flying hours.

Police Service Dogs

During the period under review, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,480 calls for assistance. This is an increase of 97 calls over the previous year. The following is a breakdown of calls received:

Contributing to Successful Investigations

	1963/64	1964/65	
Tracking criminals.....	119	117	— 2
Lost and missing persons.....	27	37	10
Searching for articles.....	64	85	21
Excise and liquor.....	29	43	14
Others.....	4	0	— 4
Total.....	243	282	39

Total Cases

	1963/64	1964/65	
Tracking criminals.....	464	418	—46
Lost and missing persons.....	197	225	28
Searching for articles.....	212	217	5
Excise and liquor.....	481	591	110
Others.....	29	29	—
Total.....	1,383	1,480	97

Various modes of transportation including police car, private car, boat, aircraft and snowmobile were utilized over the past year, and a total of 173,830 miles was logged by this Section.

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

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

Administration

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1965 was 8,974 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>		
Officers.....	177	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables....	6,586	
Marine Constables.....	121	
Special Constables.....	207	
	<hr/>	7,091
(2) <i>Other than Regular Member Strength—</i>		
Special Constables.....	28	
Civilian Members.....	299	
Civilian Employees.....	126	
	<hr/>	453
(3) <i>Civil Servants.....</i>	<u>1,430</u>	
		1,430
Total.....		<u>8,974</u>

There was an increase of 181 regular members, 76 Civil Servants, and 44 civilian members over the past year. The strength was decreased by four Special Constables and 25 Civilian Employees which gives an overall increase in the total strength of the Force of 272. The Reserve Force strength stands at 175, a decrease of five.

Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Acroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)	
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	4	3	14	30	10		1	4	73	126	187	194		43	150	46	888		3								
"B" Division, Nfld.				2		4			1	1	8	22	61	211		5	4	2	321		2			11	7			10	
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1				1	1	2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1			
"H" Division, N.S.				1	1	4			1	1	14	19	61	232		1	9	3	346		2			126	1	2			
"J" Division, N.B.				1	1	4			1	1	9	15	64	166		2	6	2	270		1			102	10				
"C" Division, Que.			1		3	2	1		1	1	20	35	79	298		33	21	8	502					143	2				
"A" Division, Ont.			1		5	5			1	1	12	28	58	243		2	8	3	361					92	3	9	1		
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1	1			1	1	3	7	13	106		2	12	14	160	69				9	2				
"O" Division, Ont.				1	1	3	1		1	1	20	31	75	247		20	13	4	417					119	2				
"D" Division, Man.			1		3	4	1		1	1	17	30	109	300		5	12	1	485		3			153	17	5		3	
"F" Division, Sask.			1		3	5	1				28	31	131	435		6	14		655		3			233	20	2	2		
"Depot" Division, Sask.					1	3		1			6	11	34	170		14	34		274	162				11	7				
"K" Division, Alta.			1		4	9	2		1		32	42	177	504		14	19	3	808		4			269	29	1	1		
"E" Division, B.C.			1		9	8	1		1	1	56	102	269	1,000		24	16	4	1,491		4			379	58	7			
"G" Div. N.W. Terr and Yukon Terr.				1	2	3					5	9	38	104		26	1	1	190			249		16	24	9	14		
"Marine" Division				1	4	2			1		11	22	36	31	121				229					2	1		36		
"Air" Division					3						13	9	6	2		24			57			20		1					
TOTALS	1	2	10	9	42	91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63	
Headquarters Staff	1	2	4	3	14	22	7		1	3	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7				
Newfoundland				2		4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1	90	9			11	
Prince Edward Island					1				1	2	2	4	13	40			1	1	62					24	3	1			
Nova Scotia				1	1	7	2		1	1	22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2	7		
New Brunswick				1	5	1			1	1	11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10		1		
Quebec			1		3	3	1		1	1	20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2		4		
Ontario				2	3	12	2		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69			5	219	8	9	1	9	
Manitoba			1		3	6	1		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475		3		2	147	17	5	3		
Saskatchewan			1		4	10	1	1	1	1	37	55	170	613		8	33	35	969	162	3		2	244	27	2	2		
Alberta			1		4	10	2		1		34	43	180	505		16	19	3	818		4		2	269	29	1	1		
British Columbia				1	9	10	2		1	1	63	111	285	1,012	28	27	19	4	1,572		4		3	380	58	7	14		
Northwest Territories							3				3	5	20	69		23		1	124			225	3	5	15	9	13		
Yukon Territories					1						2	2	13	31		7	1		57			24	1	11	9		1		
On Command																													
Special Duty Abroad					1	1					1	4	15	13					35										
TOTALS	1	2	10	9	42	91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63	

Establishment

Establishment review proceedings during 1963 provided an increase of 256 uniform and 35 supporting staff positions to be effective on April 1, 1964. This gave an overall establishment of 9,130 positions to commence the fiscal year.

Early in the year a supplementary increase of 95 positions was granted as the result of extra duties taken on by the Force in the interim, after the normal establishment review proceedings had been completed. This increase was also to be effective on April 1.

In the meantime work was going ahead to provide for the 1965-66 establishment. Original requests, as submitted from throughout the Force, amounted to 508 uniform and 110 supporting staff positions. These requests were processed through the regular review and following amendments, were presented to Treasury Board. The final outcome of all examinations was an increase of 280 uniform and 51 supporting staff positions, effective April 1, 1965. This is an overall increase of approximately 3½ per cent.

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

	Officers	N.C.O.s & Constables	Marine Csts.	Special Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Csts.
<i>Increases</i>						
Engaged.....	—	570	15	25	61	—
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	11	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	581	15	25	61	—
<i>Wastage</i>						
Pensioned.....	2	108	1	3	1	—
Died.....	1	10	1	—	—	1
Time Expired.....	—	14	3	1	4	5
Invalidated to Pension.....	1	5	—	—	1	—
Purchased.....	—	143	3	8	4	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	3	—	1
Unsuitable.....	—	19	1	1	—	—
Dismissed.....	2	23	—	1	1	—
Service no longer required.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Free Discharge.....	—	2	—	1	4	—
Invalidated.....	—	5	—	1	—	—
TOTALS.....	6	329	9	21	15	7

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

2 Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioners
5 Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendents
8 Inspectors	to	Superintendents
10 Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspectors
3 Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors
1 Sergeant	to	Sub-Inspector

Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1964-65:

1. REGULAR TRAINING

(a) Recruits:

Recruits in training on April 1, 1964.....	256
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1964-65...	578

Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1964-65	512
Recruits discharged 1964-65	34
Recruits in training on March 31, 1965	282

(b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Canadian Police College Graduates	51
Advanced Training	255
Training—New Dogmasters	4
Dogmasters Refresher Training	18
Dogmasters Re-Trained	3
Dogmasters Trained for Royal Visit	3

2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Air Brake Course	9
Cipher Courses	43
Civil Service Admin. Courses	12
Crime Index Conference	5
Dogmaster Course for Gloucester P.D.	1
Electronics Training, Vanc. Voc. Inst.	2
EMO and Civil Defence Training	18
Fall Climbing and Rescue School	7
Fire Investigation Training	5
Fleet Maintenance Course	2
French Language Training Course (CSC)	2
Gas Training	19
Identification Branch Training	59
Laboratory Training	1
Marine Division Courses (Navigation and Engineering)	2
Marine Recruit Training	15
Medico-Legal Seminar	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	26
Motorcycle Training	29
Ninth Canadian Textile Seminar	1
Officers' Indoctrination Course	12
Preventive Service	11
Race Track Supervision	45
Radar Speed Meter Training	77
Radio Technicians' Training	5
Security and Intelligence Training	93
School of Instructional Technique, RCAF	3
Traffic Training	18
Winter Ski and Rescue School	6

3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Final Year Students—1964-65:

Science	1
Arts	5
Law	2
Commerce	1

Full-time Attendance:

Science.....	1
Arts.....	9
Law.....	3
Commerce.....	1

First Aid Training

During the past year, 111 classes were held with 1,247 awards being presented. At the present time the Force has 121 qualified instructors.

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

Commander Brother

Comm'r: G. B. McClellan
A/Comm'r. E. H. Perlson

Officer Brother

D/Comm'r. M. F. A. Lindsay
C/Supt. F. S. Spalding

Serving Brother

12937 S/Sgt. P.A. Anderson
15075 S/Sgt. R. J. Mills
17873 Cpl. R. S. Pilot

Band

The strength of the Band at the end of the fiscal year was 36 members, a decrease of seven from the previous year.

The Band fulfilled 137 engagements during the year, as follows:

Concerts.....	68	Dances.....	15
Parades.....	10	Miscellaneous.....	23
Marching Ceremonies...	21		

Some noteworthy engagements performed by the Band during 1964-65 were at the first National Prayer Breakfast, the Canadian National Exhibition Bandshell, Toronto, the Third World Congress of the Republic Relations Society, and in the United States, the Parade Grand Haven, Michigan, in honor of the U.S. Coast Guard Celebrations, and the Marching Ceremony and Concert at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York. The Band also appeared with the Musical Ride at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Health

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was a total of 30,567½ days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,723 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 18,347.

Discipline

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

Appointments

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

Supt. Maurice Theodore LABERGE.....	1 March 1964
Insp. Robin Peter HARRISON.....	27 August 1964
S/Insp. James Manford NELSON.....	27 August 1964
Insp. Joseph Aurel Peter George PAQUETTE.....	15 July 1964
Supt. Henry Christopher FORBES, M.B.E.....	20 January 1965

Personnel Branch

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

Applicants Interviewed.....	842
Referral Reports.....	975
Annual Follow-Up Interviews.....	4,631
Recruit Training Follow-Up Interviews.....	556
Marine Constables and Marine Constable Applicants.....	63
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constable Applicants).....	109
TOTAL.....	7,176

Engaged.....	570	Re-engaged.....	11
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There was an overall increase of 323 interviews conducted over the previous period. This was reflected mainly in an increase of 298 Referral Reports dealing with interviews of regular members for special duties, follow-up interviews on recruits completing training, and Marine and Civilian interviews.

Applicant interviews were down 8 per cent over last year. This may be attributable in part to the raising of the minimum education standard to Grade 11, the height to 5'9", and a lack of interest in young men to follow a law enforcement career.

Commendations

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

Sgt. J. D. Routledge, D.F.C., Cst. W. L. Giesbrecht, and Cst. L. R. Lowe, of "E" Division for bravery and determination to a marked degree in apprehending a person who had threatened the life of a member of the Force at West Grand Forks, B.C. on October 15, 1963.

Cst. R. C. Currie, and Cst. T. C. Smith of "G" Division for the manner in which emergency medical attention was rendered a critically ill person at Grise Fiord, N.W.T. on January 24, 1964.

S/Sgt. W. Murdoch, and Sgt. E. H. Fleetwood, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree during the attempted apprehension of a mentally deranged person at the Courtenay District of British Columbia on January 22, 1964.

2/Cst. C. L. Fraser, of "B" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued a four-year-old child from the icy waters of Lewisporte Harbour, Newfoundland, on April 8, 1964.

Cpl. J. G. Russell, of "D" Division, for outstanding bravery and perseverance in disarming and effecting the arrest of an adult male person under dangerous circumstances at Vogar, Manitoba, on August 25, 1963.

2/Cst. P. R. Horn, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued an unconscious infant from the burning basement of a dwelling at White Rock, B.C. on May 18, 1964.

Cst. E. R. Holland, and 3/Cst. E. J. Saler, of "F" Division, for bravery to a marked degree in disarming and effecting the arrest of an armed male person under dangerous circumstances at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., on July 9, 1964.

Cpl. K. G. Kerr, of "H" Division, for bravery to a marked degree in disarming and effecting the arrest of an armed male person under dangerous circumstances at Bridgewater, N.S. on September 21, 1964.

Cpl. J. B. Urquhart, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when disarming an intoxicated male person at South Wellington, B.C. on October 31, 1964.

Cst. S. B. MacDonald, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when without consideration for his personal safety, he removed a male person from the vicinity of an automobile which was about to be struck by a fast moving train at Deroche, B.C. on November 14, 1964.

Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 32 members of the Force who completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 1 Officer and 31 Non-Commissioned Officers.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five-year period of qualifying service. During this fiscal year the following Clasps and Stars were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 27 members: 2 Officers, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers, 2 Special Constables, and 1 ex-member.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 26 members: 17 Officers, and 9 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 2 members: 2 Special Constables, and 2 ex-members.

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 177.49.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Forty-two regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualify for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup which will be held in Ottawa during 1965. The winner will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Cpl. E. B. Young, of "N" Division, was adjudged the winner of the 1963 practice, having re-fired at Ottawa on 28-7-64.

Cpl. A. D. Brown, of "Depot" Division and Cpl. R. J. Friesen, of "HQ" (NPS) Division, having tied for the highest score in the grand aggregate among

NCOs and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1964, are entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

2/Cst. E. J. Findlay, of "K" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup, a trophy 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.

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

Musical Ride

The 1964 Musical Ride consisted of an Officer in Charge, Riding Master, Band Master, Farrier, 35 riders and horses and appeared in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and 6 centres in the Eastern United States. The highlight of the tour was the Ride's visit to the Maritimes, as this marked their first appearance to that part of Canada. Overall attendance at the various events was excellent and reports indicate there is a continuing interest in these appearances.

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 workmanship of the finished garments was, for the most part, excellent and a very small percentage required rejection.

Difficulty is still being experienced by the suppliers of leather products such as Sam Browne equipment and waist belts. However, with the proper selection of hides (by the supplier) this problem has been reduced to a longer lead-time on deliveries.

Equipment and supplies of a general category, including northern requirements, were all obtained and delivered within the specified time, with prices generally remaining constant with previous purchases.

A departure in the procedure for the buying of paper products resulted in reduced costs in handling and storage, and all divisions reported satisfaction. This same procedure is being employed wherever possible, which will result in lower cost, not only for the product but for storage and handling.

A general increase in the textile field, for labour, did not materially affect purchases; however, it is expected that they will reflect in increased costs in some items in next year's buying.

Ninety-four additional units of motor transport were purchased by the Force at an average cost of \$2,375.39, which represents a decrease of \$29.06 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1963-64.

Five hundred and eighty-eight vehicles were traded-in on new units at an average cost of \$1,366.04, representing a decrease in replacement cost of \$89.12 per unit. In addition, 15 replacement vehicles were purchased without trade-in at an average cost of \$2,359.52.

The Canadian Government Supply Service Department purchased a total of 159 vehicles without trade-in, at an average cost of \$2,359.34. Of these, an average cost of \$2,333.15 was paid for standard passenger 2-door cars, representing an increase of \$82.23 over and above the price paid by the Force, as outlined above.

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.83¢ per mile, representing an increase of .32¢ per mile compared to the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 64,485 miles, as against 62,504 miles during the previous year.

The control of stationery supplies was relaxed by the inception of the bulk posting system. The stock was reduced to three categories: controllable, desirable and expendable. Individual issues of the two former categories are posted while the balances of the expendable items are brought forward only when the Low Order Point is reached and when new supplies are received. Where costing is not required, this method is satisfactory to the required degree.

The take-over of purchasing by the Department of Defence Production has proved beneficial insofar as office equipment is concerned. The selective service supplied by the Department of Printing and Stationery in the procurement of stationery and office supplies is not available from the larger Department of Defence Production and this has necessitated the carrying of a larger stock to avoid stockouts and inabilities. This is reflected in the value of inventory on hand as of March 31, 1965.

Uniforms

No progress has been made to the proposal to distribute kit and clothing through two stores, one in Ottawa for the East and one in Regina for the West; however, this is still under consideration.

Delivery of kit and clothing by suppliers is about at the same level as one year ago. Portions of some orders are still lapsing at the end of the fiscal year despite every effort of follow-up. These lapsed orders in the main involve a change of manufacturer of merchandise requiring import. Full advantage is taken of the 15 months' lead-time available in placement of our requisitions where necessary.

Supply Stores stock has improved considerably over the years when restricted purchasing was in effect. Inabilities over the past fiscal year have been reduced by about 75 per cent. Service is still on a very good level, with shipments being made on a 24 to 48 hour basis with the exception of the larger orders which take longer to make up.

Uniform jackets are now being supplied with anodized buttons and buckles and, in future, all remaining hardware on our kit will be electro-plated and shaded to match the anodized equipment.

The capeskin unlined brown gloves have been replaced by horsehide as well as the lined gloves. This results in an overall change-over to a far superior glove at an additional cost of only 35 per cent.

The width of yellow braid, which forms a part of breeches, trousers and overalls blue, has been reverted to the 1 3/4" width. Consensus of opinion was that the 1 3/8" width did not present as pleasing an appearance as did the 1 3/4" width. This change will be reflected in current year manufacture of garments.

The first of a four-year program of acquisition of the Model 70- .308 rifle—has been completed. Divisions now fully equipped are "E", "G", "L", "N" and "Depot". The second completed year of acquisition of the Brushmaster riot guns has primarily met requirements of all divisions.

Quarters

Central Stores and all Sections of Supply Stores were relocated in the new wing of "HQ" Building during the year. The cube space anticipated was not realized; however, the ever-present fire hazard of the old location is no longer a concern. Operations of Supply Stores stockroom are now fully contained on one floor level which has considerably eased the handling of stores problem. Nevertheless, handling of all stores is still done by hand as ceiling limitations of the new location has precluded taking power equipment into use.

In 1964-65 a total of \$1,480,000 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land.

Construction of detachment quarters was commenced in 1963-64 and completed this fiscal year at Lewisporte, Nfld., Vermilion, Alta., and Old Crow, Y.T.

Married quarters purchased the past year for Pond Inlet were re-routed to meet a greater need at Igloolik, where they were erected in 1964-65. Materials were bought in 1963-64 for two married quarters and an office-single quarters building for Spence Bay, N.W.T. One married quarters building was destroyed by fire during construction. The other two buildings were erected but will not be completed until next year.

Detachment buildings were started and completed in 1964-65 at the following locations: New Waterford, N.S., Ashern and Teulon, Man., Fort Qu'Appelle, Cabri, Kindersley, and Humboldt, Sask., Olds, Alta., and Sparwood, Golden,

and Invermere, B.C. Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal year included erection of married quarters at Fort St. James, B.C.; two married quarters at Watson Lake, Y.T.; six radio repeater shelters and purchase and erection of two transportable homes for use as office and married quarters at Hopedale, Nfld.

The program of improvement of electrical power, sewage disposal systems and other utilities, particularly at outlying points, has been continued, and more new locations were serviced this year. Considerable alterations and improvements to existing buildings and properties were also undertaken.

The following buildings were started and completed in 1965-66: Baie Verte, Nfld.—Detachment Quarters; Sheet Harbour, N.S.—Detachment Quarters; Banff, Alta.—Detachment Quarters; Red Deer, Alta.—Sub-Division Administration Building; Norway House—Married Quarters; Coppermine, N.W.T.—Office and Married Quarters; and Igloolik, N.W.T.—Married Quarters.

Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Sydney and Bridgetown, N.S., Gaspé, P.Q., Foam Lake and Unity, Sask., Mayerthorpe and Wainwright, Alta., and at Campbell River, Oliver and Agassiz, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were acquired at Harmony, N.S., Upper Tower Hill, Edmundston and Kierstead Mountain, N.B., Notre-Dame de Lourdes, Man., and Craik, Sask.

Much of our accommodation is still rented, and improvement in standards is being achieved in this area. The build-for-lease program was continued and 20 detachment buildings were constructed with the Force entering into long-term leases on this accommodation.

Finances

Further recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization have been or are in the process of being implemented by the Force. Two such major recommendations are listed hereunder:

- (a) All Departments and Agencies are required to prepare and submit to the Executive long-term plans of expenditure requirements by programs.

A long-range forecast of R.C.M.P. requirements has been implemented covering a projection of five fiscal years. All divisions of the Force submit their requirements to R.C.M.P. Headquarters for reference to Treasury Board for its consideration.

- (b) Departments are responsible for designing and maintaining the accounting records necessary to meet their requirements.

Treasury Board has advised that the Divisional Allotment Classification system should be extended to include budgets for sub-divisions and detachments. The accounting records should also include costs of programs and activities, e.g.: Preventive Service, Narcotic Drug Enforcement, Highway Traffic, Race Track Supervision, Policing of Airports. We expect further developments on this latter recommendation during future years.

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

Rank and Grade	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
Superintendent (2nd Year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Superintendent (1st Year).....	941.67	11,300.00
Inspector (3rd Year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Inspector (2nd Year).....	816.67	9,800.00
Inspector (1st Year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Sub-Inspector.....	750.00	9,000.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	670.42	8,045.00
Sergeant Major (2nd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Sergeant Major (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	655.00	7,860.00
Staff Sergeant (2nd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Staff Sergeant (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Sergeant (2nd Year).....	584.58	7,015.00
Sergeant (1st Year).....	553.75	6,645.00
Corporal (2nd Year).....	519.58	6,235.00
Corporal (1st Year).....	504.17	6,050.00
Constable 1st Class Discretionary.....	471.67	5,660.00
Constable 1st Class (5th Year).....	461.67	5,540.00
Constable 1st Class (4th Year).....	436.67	5,240.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd Year).....	416.67	5,000.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd Year).....	398.33	4,780.00
Constable 1st Class (1st Year).....	381.67	4,580.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	365.00	4,380.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	348.33	4,180.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		
Grade 15 (3rd Year).....	1,025.00	12,300.00
Grade 15 (2nd Year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Grade 15 (1st Year).....	941.67	11,300.00
Grade 14 (3rd Year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Grade 14 (2nd Year).....	816.67	9,800.00
Grade 14 (1st Year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Grade 13.....	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 12 (4th Year).....	713.33	8,560.00
Grade 12 (3rd Year).....	693.33	8,320.00
Grade 12 (2nd Year).....	674.17	8,090.00
Grade 12 (1st Year).....	655.00	7,860.00
Grade 11 (3rd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Grade 11 (2nd Year).....	618.33	7,420.00
Grade 11 (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Grade 10 (3rd Year).....	584.58	7,015.00
Grade 10 (2nd Year).....	568.75	6,825.00
Grade 10 (1st Year).....	553.75	6,645.00
Grade 9 (2nd Year).....	519.58	6,235.00
Grade 9 (1st Year).....	504.17	6,050.00
Grade 8 (2nd Year).....	471.67	5,660.00
Grade 8 (1st Year).....	461.67	5,540.00
Grade 7 (2nd Year).....	436.67	5,240.00
Grade 7 (1st Year).....	416.67	5,000.00
Grade 6 (2nd Year).....	398.33	4,780.00
Grade 6 (1st Year).....	381.67	4,580.00
Grade 5 (5th Year).....	365.00	4,380.00
Grade 5 (4th Year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Grade 5 (3rd Year).....	330.00	3,960.00
Grade 5 (2nd Year).....	310.00	3,720.00
Grade 5 (1st Year).....	290.00	3,480.00
Grade 4 (6th Year).....	285.00	3,420.00
Grade 4 (5th Year).....	275.00	3,300.00
Grade 4 (4th Year).....	265.00	3,180.00
Grade 4 (3rd Year).....	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (2nd Year).....	245.00	2,940.00
Grade 4 (1st Year).....	235.00	2,820.00

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1964-65 totalled \$77,316,764 and the distribution of the annual estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set as follows:

Category	Voted Fiscal Year 1964-65		Expended Fiscal Year 1964-65	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
A Pay and Allowances Including Salaries	65.0	\$50,356,175	65.0	\$49,699,161
B Travelling and Removal Expenses	3.1	2,428,400	3.1	2,390,967
C Materials and Supplies	4.9	3,816,400	4.8	3,707,207
D All Other Services	10.4	8,054,043	10.5	8,069,341
E Building Construction	1.9	1,525,000	1.8	1,413,511
F Acquisition of Equipment	3.4	2,677,000	3.2	2,458,945
G Pensions and Other Benefits	10.9	8,459,746	11.1	8,459,744
TOTALS	100.0	\$77,316,764*	100.0	\$76,198,876

* This includes releases from the General Salaries Vote and Supplementary Estimates.

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1964-65, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1965, was \$9,239.00.

The schedule for the Third Biennial Cyclical Pay Review is set out hereunder:

GROUP 1

Commissioned R.C.M.P. Officers
 Administrative, Clerical and Office service classes.
 (Civil Service Classified Positions)
 Special Constables (Reg. 109), Civilian Members (Reg.
 110) who are equated with Commissioned R.C.M.P.
 Officers.
 Civilian Employees' positions equated with Civil Service
 Classified positions at September, 1960 pay revision.

Review Date
October 1, 1965

GROUP 2

Non-Commissioned R.C.M.P. Officers and other ranks
 Marine Constables
 Special Constables (Reg. 109)
 Civilian Members (Reg. 110)
 (Other than those equated with Commissioned
 Officers)
 Limbo positions ultimately to fall under Reg. 109 and 110.

Review Date
April 1, 1966

GROUP 3

All other classes including the remainder of the Limbo
 Group
 Special Constables and Civilian Employees that on
 vacancy will become prevailing rate positions.

Review Date
October 1, 1966

Conclusion

During the past year there has been a general increase in crime, particularly in offences against the person and those involving property, in areas under Royal Canadian Mounted Police jurisdiction.

There has, however, been a decrease in the incidence of murder and manslaughter.

The participation of the Force in National and International Conferences on crime prevention and detection has been intensified. I have had the honour to be elected to the Executive Committee of Interpol—the International Criminal Police Organization—and I continue as Vice-Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The number of criminal cases brought to a successful conclusion or prosecution remains very high, and those who have tended to criticize the Force in the past year have been inclined to concentrate their efforts on one or two cases, disregarding the over-all record of success.

The offensive against crime is constant and, as in any war, there will always be some defeats and reverses in spite of many victories.

Again, as last year, I regret to have to report that far too many members of the Force are working very long hours considerably above the national average, and receive neither overtime pay or extra leave as compensation. I respectfully submit that the Establishment of the Force needs to be increased to a point where the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall attain a working week which approaches more closely nationally accepted standards, excepting, of course, any cases of emergency.

The Force has been fortunate in the co-operation it has received from other Government Departments and Agencies and is taking part in the ever increasing co-ordination of effort by almost all Canadian Police Forces against major crime.

This has been a busy and difficult year for the Force; and as Commissioner I am proud of the manner in which all ranks, Civilian Members and Civil Servants have carried out their tasks with efficiency, loyalty and integrity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Commissioner

Appendix "A"

List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1965

ONTARIO

"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—Ottawa Airport

Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Que.	Pembroke

North Bay Sub-Division

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

Corner Brook Sub-Division

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

St. John's Sub-Division

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

QUEBEC

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

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

Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton	Quebec	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Rimouski	St. Georges de Beauce
Gaspe	Riviere du Loup	Seven Islands
Hauterive		Trois-Rivieres

MANITOBA

"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

Brandon Sub-Division

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

Dauphin Sub-Division

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

Winnipeg Sub-Division

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA

Chilliwack Sub-Division

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

Kamloops Sub-Division

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

Nelson Sub-Division

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

New Westminster Sub-Division

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

Prince George Sub-Division

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

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

Prince Albert Sub-Division

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

Regina Sub-Division

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

Saskatoon Sub-Division

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

Swift Current Sub-Division

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

Yorkton Sub-Division

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

NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES

"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Western Arctic Sub-Division

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

Central Arctic Sub-Division

Baker Lake	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay	Rankin Inlet	

Eastern Arctic Sub-Division

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

Yukon Sub-Division

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Watson Lake
Dawson	Mayo	Whitehorse
Elsa	Teslin	

Fort Smith Sub-Division

Fort Smith	Pine Point	Resolution
Hay River	Providence	Simpson
Liard	Rae	Yellowknife

NOVA SCOTIA

"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX

Halifax Sub-Division

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

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
Bassano
Beiseker
Brooks
Calgary

Canmore
Cochrane
Crossfield
Drumheller
Gleichen

Hanna
High River
Okotoks
Oyen
Strathmore

Edmonton Sub-Division

Andrew
Athabaska
Bonnyville
Breton
Cold Lake
Derwent
Drayton Valley
Edmonton
Edson
Evansburg
Fort Chipewyan

Fort McMurray
Fort Saskatchewan
Jasper
Hinton
Lac la Biche
Leduc
Mayerthrope
Redwater
Smoky Lake
Vermilion
Viking

St. Albert (R)
St. Albert (M)
St. Paul
Stony Plain
Swan Hills
Tofield
Two Hills
Vegreville
Wainwright
Westlock
Whitcourt

Lethbridge Sub-Division

Barons
Blairmore
Bow Island
Cardston
Claresholm
Coutts
Foremost

Fort Macleod
Lethbridge
Magrath
Manyberries
Medicine Hat
Nanton (M)
Nanton (R)

Picture Butte
Pincher Creek
Taber
Vauxhall
Vulcan
Waterton Park

Peace River Sub-Division

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

Red Deer Sub-Division

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

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	Obsweken	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

Toronto Sub-Division

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

“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

Fort Walsh

“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

NIL

“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

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

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1965

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
Grand 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
Chemainus
Chilliwack, City of
Chilliwack, Twp. of
Cloverdale
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
Haney
Kamloops, City of
Kelowna, City of
Kimberley, City of
Kitimat, Dist. of
Langley, City of
Langley, Twp. of
Maillardville
Maple Ridge, Dist. of
Midway
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"

International Traffic in Stolen Gems

Nathan Israel Klegerman was raised and educated in Toronto and for a number of years after leaving school was employed in the fur industry. He established himself as a reliable, hard-working person and earned the complete trust and confidence of his friends and associates. These qualifications were to prove invaluable to him in a "confidence" scheme of vast proportions.

In 1961 Klegerman started operating an alleged money-lending business for the purpose of making short term loans at high interest rates. He established a luxurious office and everything about his surroundings and deportment suggested success. The exact nature of his business was never disclosed to his associates but he inferred that he was advancing money to contractors for the completion of projects and businessmen, such as jewellers, to enable them to acquire additional stock.

He interested his friends and associates in these operations and encouraged them to invest with him by offering interest rates as high as 18 per cent. Without exception, these investors were impressed by Klegerman's success and all stated that they had implicit trust in his honesty and integrity. In many cases, he acquired sums of money as high as \$400,000 without collateral, merely by giving the investor his personal note. In other cases, the investors were given quantities of unset diamonds and articles of jewellery as collateral and in those cases the investor merely placed the collateral in his safety deposit box.

By early 1963, Klegerman's activities had gained momentum and his friends and associates were anxiously investing more and more money with him. Many mortgaged their homes and borrowed money from other sources, all in the hope of gaining sudden wealth. Some became so enmeshed with Klegerman's business that they started soliciting funds from their friends on the understanding that they would receive a commission. Morris Freedman fell into this category and, in addition to investing some \$25,000 himself, he acted as a intermediary and raised \$400,000 for Klegerman. In this capacity Freedman also relayed the collateral jewellery and diamonds from Klegerman to the investors.

By this time Klegerman was looked on as a financial wizard and was often heard to exclaim "My God, I'm a genius surrounded by dumbbells." He allegedly kept no records and cash moved into his office and diamonds and jewellery out with increasing regularity. Investors told of taking paper bags full of money to Klegerman's office and related how he casually dumped it into his desk drawer without counting it.

On those occasions when Klegerman was asked about the origin of the diamonds and jewellery, he replied that it came from people who were borrowing money from him and told the prospective investors that they could have the jewellery checked by the police if they wished. One such investor elected to do this, being encouraged by Klegerman. In doing so, Klegerman no doubt relied heavily on the fact that diamonds are most difficult to identify, particularly when removed from their mountings. Similarly, it would be most unlikely that the Metropolitan Toronto Police would have a record of jewellery stolen in some far-removed city or country. The one thing Klegerman did not take into consideration was the perseverance of D/Sgt. Thomas MacLeod of the pawn squad of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department.

On April 5, 1963, the prospective investor took a bag containing a quantity of jewellery and diamonds to Sgt. MacLeod and asked him whether or not the articles were stolen. Sgt. MacLeod checked the goods through the records maintained by his Department and, as he could find no record to indicate that they were stolen, he returned them to the investor. Sgt. MacLeod was, however, not completely satisfied and he made sketches of the articles and recorded the manufacturing numbers of two articles of jewellery that appeared to have been made by a well-known jewellery firm in New York City.

During the ensuing weeks, enquiries were directed to New York where it was learned that these two pieces of jewellery had been custom-made for the wife of a wealthy Greek shipping magnate who lived in Athens, Greece and also maintained a temporary residence in Montreal. It was further learned that on March 18, 1963, some three weeks prior to Sgt. MacLeod examining the jewellery, these two articles along with approximately \$30,000 worth of jewellery and diamonds had been stolen from the owner in an armed robbery in Montreal in which one person was shot and wounded and two women beaten.

In the light of this information, detectives executed a series of search warrants on May 29 and 30, 1963, and arrested Klegerman and Freedman on a charge of possession of the jewellery stolen in Montreal. Jewellery and diamonds seized at this time and during later stages of the investigation, were appraised at \$573,691. A \$35,000 bracelet was seized from one of the investors.

Investigation established that this bracelet was the property of the Viscountess Downe of Yorkshire, England and was included with some \$50,000 worth of jewellery stolen from her room at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, N.Y., on May 18, 1963. It was further established that the bracelet found its way into Klegerman's possession a week after the theft.

As it was obvious that this bracelet had been brought into Canada without the benefit of Customs declaration, the matter was brought to the attention of the Toronto Preventive Service Section of the RCMP and joint investigation was launched by both forces. Klegerman and Freedman were asked to explain the origin and details of the importation of the diamonds and jewellery but Freedman claimed no knowledge of these aspects and could only state that he received the goods from Klegerman while the latter declined to offer any explanation.

Metro Toronto detectives, assisted by diamond and jewellery experts, compiled a comprehensive circular evaluating and describing in detail some 95 packages of unset diamonds and 84 pieces of jewellery. This document became an integral part of the investigation and was given wide circulation. Copies were sent to police departments, jewellers, diamond merchants and insurance companies throughout North America. A large number of copies were forwarded to Interpol Headquarters and subsequently circulated to police departments throughout the free world. Investigators travelled from Toronto, Montreal, New York City and London, while victims of various robberies came to Toronto to examine the seized jewellery.

In spite of all these efforts, several months elapsed without any information being obtained concerning the origin of the diamonds and jewellery and the unidentified articles could not be held any longer under the authority of the Criminal Code warrants. In view of this, and as Klegerman declined to offer any explanation concerning the importation of the goods, which by this time had been established as being of foreign origin, all the unidentified items were placed under Customs seizure by the RCMP and the investigation continued.

In November 1963, some six months after the original seizure, a communication was received from Belgium stating that a Belgian diamond merchant felt that certain diamonds held in the Toronto seizure had been stolen from him. This mer-

chant travelled to Toronto and was able to positively identify five diamonds as having been stolen from his office in Antwerp in August 1962 during a robbery with violence in which approximately \$240,000 in unset diamonds were taken. In addition, he was able to identify a larger number of diamonds as being of identical weights and characteristics as diamonds stolen from him and felt that, in all probability, they too had originated from the theft at his place of business.

Although enquiries continued throughout the world, no additional identifications were made and the source of the diamonds and jewellery remained a mystery.

In October 1964, a year and a half after Sgt. MacLeod started what appeared to be routine enquiry, Klegerman and Freedman appeared before a Judge and Jury on three counts of possession of stolen property dealing with the goods stolen in Montreal, New York City and Antwerp. Both men pleaded not guilty and after eight days of evidence, Freedman was acquitted, but Klegerman was convicted on all counts and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Subsequent appeal action by Klegerman to both the Ontario Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada failed and he is presently serving his sentence. In addition, he was convicted of an offence under the Bankruptcy Act in connection with this same enterprise and was sentenced to one year consecutive and a fine of \$1,000 or in default of payment an additional year in jail.

The rather weird circumstances of the entire case were probably best summarized by the Crown Attorney for York County, Mr. H. H. Bull, Q.C., when he opened his Jury address in the following manner: "May it please Your Honour, gentlemen of the jury, you, like I, may at one time have played a game called monopoly, where we used to buy and sell railroad stations with play money, millions of dollars. We mortgaged the city hall and we traded back and forth and we thought we were great big people, with a lot of scraps of paper printed green in denominations of tens of thousands of dollars. We could toss a million here and toss a million there, we could slough off twenty-five thousand, it meant nothing and it was a lot of fun. It was childish fantasy, a world of make believe. For the past week and a half you have been living in almost a world of make believe, not just fantasy, fantastic. You, many of you if not all of you, come to these Courts and criminal law and criminal activity for the first time but you have only to look at the audience to see the experience of criminal lawyers and others, police, court attendants, press, who have come here fascinated by this bizarre, to quote my friend, and fantastic story, unique in my experience."

At a later point in his address dealing with Klegerman and the confidence aspect of the case, Mr. Bull stated: "The closest friends, the people who had placed their trust in him, who said they would put their lives in his hands, they put their future in his hands and it is ruined—the man of integrity, the brilliant genius among dumbbells, the man who traded upon the weakness of his fellow men, those who through their greed an avarice had been made purblind. And I looked that word up, it doesn't just mean partly blind but goes further, it means obtuse and dull. And how do you get them to lend in the first place? By dangling a pretty looking bauble, thirty thousand dollars worth of pretty baubles, the glitter of it that blinds and dazzles and the 18% which dazzles and blinds and you get them in the web."

In the year following the trial the investigation has continued without learning anything significant.

How much money did Klegerman realize from this scheme? Creditors listed in his bankruptcy show an amount in excess of two million dollars while other estimates run as high as seven million.

What became of the money? Much evidence was heard at the trial concerning vast amounts of money transferred by cheque by Klegerman to individuals in the U.S.A. and various European countries, however, the ultimate disposition of the money has never been established.

Where did the diamonds and jewellery come from? This remains a matter of conjecture but in view of the origin of the three identified groups of jewellery, it is apparent that the remainder could have originated anywhere in the world.

Every possible avenue of investigation has been exhausted without any further identifications being made and the unidentified articles have since been forfeited and disposed of under the provisions of the Customs Act. Although a most thorough and extensive investigation left many questions unanswered, one point is glaringly evident. Klegerman was a master confidence man as demonstrated by the fact that while on bail following his arrest, he obtained a \$60,000 loan by giving a chattel mortgage on the diamonds and jewellery held by the police, evidently convincing the "investor" that the police had made a sad mistake and would be returning all the jewellery and diamonds in the immediate future.

International Cooperation

During 1963 the RCMP Detachment at Rock Island, Que., learned from the Vermont State Police of a breaking, entering and theft committed in a garage in the town of Derby, Vermont. Among the items stolen were a power saw and an electric drill valued at approximately \$300.

Geographically, Derby is four miles south of the Canadian border, therefore the smuggling aspect was not overlooked. Dealers in the Rock Island district were approached with a view to obtaining information and as a result, one said he had heard that a middle-aged farmer had purchased a power saw and a drill at a ridiculously low price the previous month.

The latter was located and told police that one afternoon while at a local tavern he met an individual who offered to sell a saw and drill. The only thing he knew of this man was that he was driving a car with a Vermont licence plate. The number had been jotted down after the transaction.

The State Police came up with the registered owner of the vehicle, who was found to be a prisoner in the Vermont State Penitentiary. He had been picked up a few weeks before on a felony and was serving a jail sentence. He was questioned regarding the theft at Derby and admitted having committed the offence, after which he smuggled part of the merchandise into Canada and sold it to a farmer in the backyard of a Rock Island tavern.

While questioning the prisoner, the State Police asked about another case—the theft of rare coins in Newport City several months before which had taken police as far as Montreal and New York cities. To that date no clues had been uncovered. The convict admitted this offence also.

This chain of events led to a closer relationship with the State Police and as they knew of the RCMP's interest in smuggling activities, they were able to supply lists of Canadian residents who had recently purchased revolvers and other handguns in Vermont. These contained the names and addresses of the purchasers, the make, calibre, serial number and the date the gun was purchased.

Because the guns listed were accurately described, 19 revolvers were located. These were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act or were turned over to the Quebec Provincial Police. One of these guns was found to have been used in a suicide.

Details of the guns not located were forwarded to the RCMP Identification Branch in Ottawa where "stop notices" are held. Should any of these guns be located in Canada they will be easily identified.

Frustrations of an Arson Investigation

Between July 1963 and January 1964, members of the RCMP detachment at a small coastal town on Vancouver Island were kept both busy and baffled investigating a series of fires in a building owned by a Chinese family which housed a cafe and a furniture store on the main floor and living quarters on the second floor.

On July 25, the owner of the cafe reported that he felt that someone was trying to set the building on fire. There had been two fires in the past three nights in a wastepaper basket in the men's washroom in the basement of the cafe.

His suspicions were confirmed that night when the local fire department had to extinguish a blaze in the basement. It was discovered that a door had been forced and the fire was definitely of an incendiary nature, as evidence was found that paper napkins had been ignited in the rafters in a basement bedroom. Damage was light due to quick action by the firemen.

Two days later, the case took an unexpected turn. A safe in the living quarters had been looted of costume jewellery and cheques in the amount of 15,000 Hong Kong dollars which were useless to anyone outside of Hong Kong. The culprit had not touched \$1200 in cash which was in plain view. No forceable entry to either the living quarters or the safe was found.

Police felt that this was an inside job and suspicion centred around the 14-year-old son of the cafe owners. Both were questioned but to no avail.

The following morning, the boy discovered the jewellery and cheques in a blackberry bush below a window in the room containing the safe. Later that evening, the cafe owner advised police that his son had admitted opening the safe and throwing the jewellery and cheques out the window. In view of this the boy was again questioned about the fires, and he finally admitted setting them.

A written statement was obtained from the youth, and he then took a constable to the cafe and pointed out, step by step, how he set the fires. He was brought before the Family and Children's Court on a charge of arson and released to his parents' custody pending a trial.

Police were soon back at work. On August 4, just four days after the court appearance, a serious fire devastated the furniture store. Damage was extensive and the building was saved only by the excellent work of the volunteer fire department.

The boy was questioned again; however he not only denied setting the fire, but retracted his past statement, saying that he had been tired and wanted to go to bed. Police kept the building under surveillance.

The court sent the boy to the Provincial Mental Hospital for a 30-day psychiatric examination; however the doctors stated that although the boy did need psychiatric aid, he was fit to stand trial and could not be admitted to the Mental Hospital.

In the early hours of November 3, a wailing siren again summoned volunteer firemen to the cafe. This time fire gutted a bedroom in the vacant quarters above the furniture store. Again, no definite evidence of arson was found.

The boy was questioned but denied responsibility for any of the fires. Two days later, another fire was found in a locked storage room in the basement, but a newly installed sprinkler system had extinguished this blaze.

Another quiet spell followed with nothing more serious than members of the family smelling smoke in the building.

The boy's trial continued until Jan. 17, 1964, when he was found to be a juvenile delinquent, and again released to his parents' custody pending a probation officer's report.

On January 20, a policeman making a now routine check of the premises made a startling discovery. He found that there was a crawl space about 24 inches high above the living quarters. In this space he found an extension cord wired to a light fixture. On the other end was the centre core of an old electric heater, placed in the middle of scraps of paper and old clothing.

This ingenious device was set up in such a way that, when the hall light in the family's living quarters was turned on, the heater core would become red hot, igniting the paper and old clothing. This had, in fact, occurred and a fire had burned through a six-by-six beam, but due to the lack of oxygen had burned itself out. This answered the puzzling question of the smoke smells in the building.

On this occasion, police were able to find excellent physical evidence linking the boy to the fire. The best evidence was a plug that had been cut off the extension cord so that the cord could be wired into the light fixture. It was found in the boy's dresser drawer. Paper cuttings matching those found in the crawl space were found in the drawer.

A second charge of arson was laid against the boy and the Family Court Judge ordered that he be taken into custody. He was returned to the Provincial Mental Hospital for a second period of 30 days. Following this examination, the boy was returned to the Court after again being found fit to stand trial.

On this occasion the boy admitted the delinquency and was sentenced to the training school for boys at Brannon Lake, B.C.

This investigation involved several hundred hours of investigation over a span of seven months. Detachment personnel were assisted by the Provincial Fire Marshal's Office and Victoria RCMP Sub-Division. The services of the Identification Branch and the Crime Detection Laboratory were also used on occasion. Police involved in the case have now had several months free from the frustrations of arson investigation, but each says a little prayer and crosses his fingers every time he hears the fire siren.

