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# Report of the

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1966

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# Report of the

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1966

# CONTENTS

	Page
Organization	9
Operational and Service Division Chart	8
Headquarters Organizational Chart	10
Crime	
Conditions in Doukhobor Communities	
Counterfeiting	
Federal Statutes	
Customs Act	
Excise Act	
Income Tax and Estate Tax Acts	-
Canada Shipping Act	
Narcotic Control Act	
Controlled Drugs	
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	20
Citizenship and Immigration	
Provincial and Municipal Laws	
Municipal By-Laws	20
Parking Violations	20
Other Duties and Services	21
Visits of Distinguished Persons	
International Criminal Police Organization	
Police Service Dogs.	
National Police Services	
RCMP Gazette	
Crime Detection Laboratories.	
Identification Branch	
Telecommunications	
"Air" Division	
"Marine" Division	
Northern Work	
Sleigh Dogs	31
Administration	33
Strength	33
Establishment	
Marriages	

		PAGE
	Training	35
	First Aid Training	37
	Band	37
	Health	
×*	Personnel	37
٠.	Commendations	38
	Long Service Medal	38 38
	Appointments	39
	Musical Ride.	
Ser	VICES AND SUPPLY	40
	General Supplies and Equipment	40
2,1	Motor Transport.	40
•	Uniforms Quarters	40 41
*	Finances	41
Coi	NCLUSION	44
Арі	PENDICES	47
	Appendix A—List of Detachments Maintained by RCMP	47
. "		
	Appendix B—List of Municipalities Policed by RCMP	53
**		
٠.		
77		
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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 honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

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

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## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

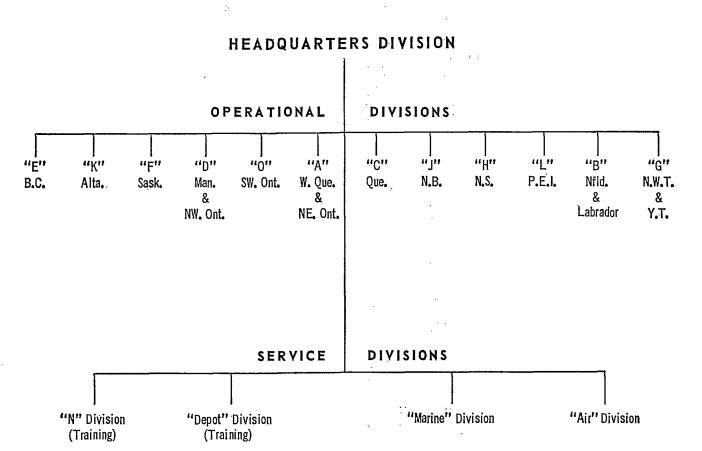
To: The Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1966.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION



# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## **ORGANIZATION**

Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and is headed by the Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners. The operational and administrative machinery is broken down into five directorates as indicated in the chart on page 8.

The Force is divided into 12 operational and four service divisions which are designated either alphabetically or by name, as shown in the chart on

page 10.

The operational divisions carry 41 sub-divisions which in turn administer to 637 detachments. With the exception of "G" Division, with Headquarters in Ottawa, each division has a headquarters located within its geographical boundaries. "N" and "Depot" Divisions, at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training centres, and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Canadian Police College courses and Musical Ride training.

"Air" and "Marine" Divisions, with headquarters at Ottawa, are service divisions which provide transportation and allied services in addition to handling enforcement duties. "Air" Division operates 20 aircraft from 17 detachments while "Marine" has 57 boats that patrol both coastal waters as well as numerous

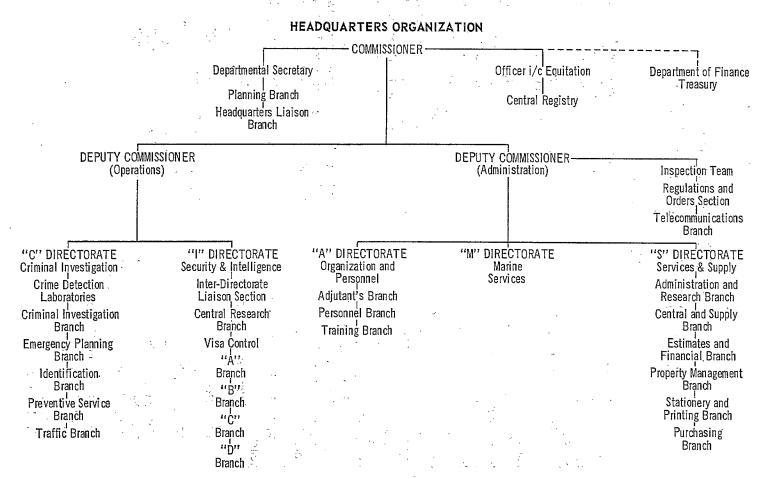
inland lakes and waterways.

There is a detachment near Innisfail, Alta., for the training and breeding of Police Service Dogs. This detachment, formerly located at Ramsayville, Ont., was moved in October 1965. The breeding and raising of horses is carried out at Fort Walsh, Sask., a detachment of "Depot" Division. This makes a total of 656 detachments.

Following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during the year:

Detachments	Opened	Detachments Cl	osed
Sparwood	"E"	Natal	"E"
Blue River	"E"	Essondale	"E"
<b>Buffalo Narrows</b>	"F"	Ramsayville Training	ŗ
McLeod Lake	"E"	Kennels	"HQ"
Quebec Harbour	"C"	Point Pelee	"O"
National Battlefiel	ds Park "C"	Manyberries	"K"
The Pas	"Air"	Tabusintac	"J"
Prince Rupert	"Air"	· .	
Mica Creek	"E"		
Innisfail Training 1	Kennels "K"		
Cape Dorset	"G"		
Wesleyville	"B"		
Neguac	"J"		
Gold River	"E" ·		

# **ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**



## CRIME

Offences investigated by the Force during the year totalled 512,080, up 5.15 percent over last year, but somewhat less than the increase experienced during the last three years. Criminal Code investigations were up 15.14 percent, offences involving property such as theft, safebreaking, and breaking and entering increased 9.6 percent and offences against the person increased by 11 percent. Murder, attempted murder and manslaughter investigations increased from 92 to 121.

## **Conditions in Doukhobor Communities**

The Doukhobor situation was again relatively quiet during the year, only five depredations known or suspected to have been caused by Svobodniks or their sympathizers:

On January 1, 1965, a CPR crossing signal relay case, situated at Dewdney, B.C., was completely destroyed by a charge of high explosives, with damage estimated at \$4,000.

On April 24, 1965, an independent Doukhobor village was completely destroyed by fire at Ootechania near Brilliant, B.C. This village consisted of a large brick residence, an unused frame residence and a series of smaller buildings including an older barn. Total damage was estimated at \$7,000.

On May 10, 1965, an attempt was made to burn a shack in the Svobodnik Camp at Agassiz, B.C. Coal oil had been poured on the floor and ignited. The fire was extinguished by neighboring Svobodniks.

On May 28, 1965, a wooden workshop was destroyed by fire at Krestova, B.C. At the same time a wooden shed four feet away caught fire and was gutted. The value of each building and its contents was \$1,000.

On July 18, 1965, two radical fanatics deliberately set fire to the home and outbuildings of a non-Doukhobor at Rutland, B.C. This fire caused damage in the vicinity of \$3,500.

Thirteen charges were laid against Svobodniks under the Social Insurance Act for failing to register, but ten were subsequently withdrawn. The remaining three persons pleaded guilty and were each given a six-month suspended sentence and placed on \$200 bond. There were no demonstrations or petitions during the court cases, although the usual delegation of women was in attendance.

There are 41 male inmates in prison with two females in Kingston Penitentiary. All but three have applied for parole.

At present Svobodnik people seem to have three main interests: obtaining parole, considering the future of the trek encampment outside Mountain Prison and the surveying and release for sale of the land in the Krestova-Goose Creek area.

This land has been occcupied by the Sect and many are making application to purchase it. However, there still remains a small radical element that opposes ownership of property.

Many inmates are encouraging their families to leave the Agassiz camp in order that they may qualify for parole, while the parolees are removing their

# National Crime-Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

	` "	Criminal Code							Federal Statutes			incial tutes	Munic- ipal	
Province	Murder, atts., man- slaughter	Sex offences	Offences against person	Offences against property	Driving intox-icated and impaired	Other driving offences	Other criminal code offences	Narcotic control act	Food and drug act	Other federal statute offences	Traffic offences	Other prov. statute offences	Munic- ipal by-law offences	Total Offences
British Columbia	62	502	5,538	27,919	4,437	3,669	23,525	259	23	3,591	83,327	30,739	4,395	187,986
Alberta	19	141	822	5,436	712	1,021	2,930	38	24	4,720	41,761	13,102	4,111	74,837
Saskatchewan	11	81	1,512	6,745	1,046	747	4,833	10	5	2,241	35,866	12,251	1,566	66,914
Manitoba	9	87	1,093	5,114	697	627	4,248	131	22	1,399	21,881	8,195	573	44,076
Ontario			2	179	F		1,131	252	74	7,494	120			9,252
Quebec				3		1	3,697	158	64	7,327	9			11,259
New Brunswick	1	112	1,059	4,084	680	415	3,795	2	2	690	18,351	5,646	83	34,920
Nova Scotia	. 7	216	1,588	5,151	967	1,046	5,444	4	1	734	15,521	7,413	150	38,242
Prince Edward Island	4	18	149	602	377	76	677			198	2,942	2,090		7,133
Newfoundland	3	118	875	5,055	514	502	3,352		3	704	12,962	3,825	945	28,858
Yukon and North-West Territories	5	22	617	1,143	182	53	1,165	1		299	1,104	3,920	92	8,603
Total Offences	121	1,297	13,255	61,431	9,612	8,157	54,797	855	218	29,397	233,844	87,181	11,915	512,080

families from this camp and in many instances are being followed by close relatives. The subsequent lessening of the population in the shack encampment outside Mountain Prison is causing some bewilderment to the hard core Svobodniks, and with the spread of the Sect throughout the Province there is no apparent central leadership.

# Counterfeiting

During the year \$694,692 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes was seized from public circulation plus \$531,810 in counterfeit U.S. money.

On May 11, 1965, \$50,000 in a new series of counterfeit Bank of Canada ten-dollar notes was seized in Montreal. The complete counterfeiting plant, including negatives and plates, was seized together with the negatives of one, two and five-dollar Bank of Canada notes. The manufacturer of these was convicted on June 10, 1965, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A new series of counterfeit \$100 Bank of America Travellers' Cheques appeared simultaneously in Canada and the United States on June 22, 1965. Five persons were arrested in Canada and four in the United States for uttering these cheques. On July 31, 1965 two men were arrested in Montreal in possession of \$200,000 in counterfeit hundred-dollar Bank of America Travellers' Cheques and \$180,000 in counterfeit twenty-dollar Bank of Canada notes.

On December 24, 1965, \$500,000 in a new series counterfeit U.S. ten-dollar Federal Reserve notes was seized at Ville St. Laurent, Que., however, insufficient evidence was gathered to prosecute the persons responsible for its manufacture.

On January 26, 1966, two men were arrested at Montreal in possession of \$20,000 in counterfeit U.S. ten-dollar Federal Reserve notes.

## **Federal Statutes**

During the year the Force investigated 30,470 Federal Statute offences, an increase of 101 over the previous year. The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for administration of the following Statutes: Customs Act, Excise Act, Income Tax Act, Canada Shipping Act, Estate Tax Act.

A Preventive Service conference was held at east and west coast points, as well as central Canada, during the year for the purpose of co-ordinating enforcement and administrative measures.

Ont. Man. P.E.I. P.Q. B.C. NWT Nfld. N.S. N.B. Ont. Sask. Alfa. Province Oue. Ont. "B" "L" "H" 11 Tr "C" "A" "O" "D" "F" "K" "E" "G" Division Total 378 37 14 39 42 63 18 1 111 53 Vessels..... 33 109 238 49 215 852 68 1 6 26 59 45 3 135 139 135 140 803 Assort. Liquor..... 166 81 6 1 495 257 3 833 1163 355 307 144 11 3,568 122 123 144 278 106 642 197 2,199 SEIZURES.... K.20 (Petty Cases)..... 1,007

Customs

#### Customs Act

There were 2,199 Customs seizures during the year. In addition, 1,007 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$20 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

No major cigarette seizures were made as a result of smuggling and most of the 3,568 cartons seized originated from crew members of vessels calling at coastal ports or along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use such as household furnishings, radios, television sets, sporting goods and jewellery.

	1961/62	1962 /63	1963 /64	1964/65	1965 /66
Seizures	1,598	1,565	1,856	1,510	2,199
*Cigarettes	8,153	1,882	2,217	1,504	3,568
Vehicles	686	624	724	573	852
Vessels	265	238	195	253	378

<sup>\*</sup>Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

An example of the value of co-operation between city police, U.S. Treasury Department and the RCMP is demonstrated in the following case: Information received from the Vancouver City Police started an investigation into the activities of two Orientals who were partners in a newly-formed import company in Vancouver. This resulted in the seizure of smuggled jade figurines, statues, snuff bottles, valued at \$13,000 by the Vancouver Preventive Service Section. Follow-up investigation by U.S. Customs agents resulted in additional seizures of similar items in New York and Los Angeles valued at \$15,000.

During December 1965 a combined investigation by the Force and the Customs and Excise Investigation Service was conducted into the activities of an electronic firm in Ottawa engaged in the installation, repair, overhaul and modification of ground and airborne electronic equipment under government contract. This resulted in the seizure of goods valued in excess of \$3,000 and a demand by Customs and Excise Investigation Service for deposit of over \$56,000 representing penalty plus duty and taxes short paid. In addition a vehicle penalty of \$500 was collected.

An illicit business enterprise involving the sale of 49 television sets was curtailed in Toronto during October 1965. An American citizen purchased the sets in the U.S.A. at a discount, smuggled them into Canada and disposed of them to individual purchasers. Total value of the goods involved was in excess of \$4,000. Prosecution resulted in a fine of \$1,000 being levied.

#### **Excise Act**

Of the 513 Excise seizures made, 57 involved small amounts of spirits and were referred to municipal or provincial police under the Ontario or Quebec Liquor Acts.

Province	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont. Que.	Ont.	Man, Ont.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT	
Division	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	Total
/ehicles	1	2	1	_	48	6	3	9	1	2	_	_	73
Beer and Wash	11	128	175	78	36,373	6,441	1,411	6,768	498	378	120	_	52,381
pirits	3	4	9	2	4,942	168	198	347	47	62	32	_	5,814
itills complete	5	5	10	3	43	19	38	31	9	13	11	_	187
Stills Part	5	3	2	_	7	5	23	15	10	5	_	_	75
Tobacco	_	_	_	_	589	_	25	_	_		_		614
eizures	12	11	17	6	133	28	102	70	30	24	23		456

Note: Liquids in Gallons

Cigarettes in Cartons (200 per Carton)

Tobacco in Pounds

Seizure of 187 complete stills and 75 part stills represents a decrease of 51 and an increase of 15, respectively. The majority of stills seized were of the small pot and drip type and as in past years, all the large operations were located in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Wherever possible, conspiracy charges are laid against those not directly connected with the manufacture, but who financially support the operation.

Of the total number of stills seized, 25 were of the commercial type with an estimated daily capacity of from 50 to 225 gallons of highly rectified over-proof spirits.

A commercial type still with an estimated daily output of 175 gallons of alcohol was seized at St. Felix de Kingsey, Que. The spirits seized when analyzed showed an alcoholic content of 165.7 percent proof spirits\* or 94.5 percent alcohol by volume, which represents a daily revenue loss of \$3,769.50. The three involved were sentenced to fines totalling \$1,700, one receiving an additional six months' imprisonment as a second offender.

Another commercial type still, capable of producing 225 gallons of alcohol daily, was seized at St. Gabriel de Valcartier, Que., together with 300 gallons of illicit alcohol which was analyzed at 167.7 percent proof spirits or 95.6 percent alcohol by volume.

The following illustrates the financial outlay in an operation of this size: A farm was purchased to house the still for \$9,000 with a down payment of \$1,000. The cost of placing the still in operation was estimated at \$35,000. Fines totalling \$3,000 were levied against two found at the still site.

The method employed to dispense the illicit spirits is of particular interest. The alcohol was diluted to a strength similar to Quebec Liquor Board standards and after being flavored to resemble brandy, the solution was put in 25-ounce bottles which bore counterfeit labels. The quality of the spirits suggests they originated from an efficient commercial still operation.

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	1961 /62	1962/63	1963 /64	1964/65	1965 /66
Seizures	602	878	758	672	513
Stills	242	271	280	238	187
Spirits (gals.)	4,410	5,304	8,040	7,286	5,814
Tobacco (lbs.)	501	4,202	1,315	828	614
				1	ı

<sup>\*</sup>It may be of interest to note the normal product of a legal distillery before dilution is a rectified spirit of 94.1% alcohol by volume of 165.0% proof spirit.

#### Income Tax Act and Estate Tax Act

The RCMP continues to assist the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue in handling prosecutions under this Act. Assistance is also provided to the Special Investigation Branch during searches for documentary or other evidence in suspected violations and in prosecution under the Estate Tax Act when required.

# Canada Shipping Act

Today, pleasure boating is one of the fastest growing outdoor recreations. During the year 50,000 pleasure boat licences were issued by the Department of Transport. Enforcement continued to emphasize education, warning, detention and prosecution.

Interest by other police forces in enforcement of the Small Vessel Regulations continued to develop, particularly in the province of Quebec where the Provincial Police are acquiring additional equipment to cope with the constantly growing problems in this field.

#### Narcotic Control Act

During the year drug enforcement continued to be an important function of the Force. This included primary responsibility for the Narcotic Control Act, Part III of the Food and Drugs Act, the illegal sale of LSD, as well as general assistance to the Division of Narcotic Control and Food and Drug Directorate, both of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Permanent squads were maintained in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, while in other areas investigations were carried out by regular detachment men. In addition, municipal police departments contributed significantly toward holding the drug problem to a satisfactory level.

Addiction and trafficking in drugs continues to be of primary concern to police, health authorities and the general public. The problem manifests itself in three distinct ways: addiction and traffic in heroin, illegally procuring opiate-like drugs from legal sources for addiction purposes and the increasing use of marihuana.

All heroin destined for the drug traffic must be smuggled into Canada, and recent action against this source of supply has proved successful. This has resulted in white heroin, manufactured in France and introduced into Canada by way of Italy, New York or Montreal becoming almost totally unavailable. Consequently an increasing amount of the heroin now being trafficked is of an inferior brown type which is believed to originate in the Orient and Mexico.

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#### Narcotic Drug Seizures 1965-66

Drug	Ounces	Grams	Capsules	Dosage Units
Opium	1	_	_	
Heroin	35½	_	2,038	
Morphine,		1/4		213
Codeine	$35\frac{1}{2}$			27
Dilaudid	_	_	-	5
Methadone		_		$2\frac{1}{2}$
Demerol	_			327
Alvodine				124
Leritine		_		30
Cocaine	_	1/2		_
Marilıuana	68			764 cigarettes

The following is a list of seizures made since the fall of 1963, which together with the arrest of the couriers, struck a serious blow to the organization and finances of international smuggling:

- (a) 76 pounds from Joseph Michel Caron in Laredo, Texas;
- (b) 141 pounds from Juan Arizti and Salvatore Pardo-Bolland in Montreal and New York:
- (c) 62 pounds from crew members of Air-France in Montreal;
- (d) 209 pounds from a U.S. soldier returning to the U.S.A. from France;
- (e) 35 pounds from two couriers in Paris en route to Montreal.

Also the arrest and conviction in the United States of Lucien Rivard resulted in Montreal ceasing to be the national and North American centre of supply for heroin.

On December 21, 1965, Joseph Sperling was arrested in Vancouver in the act of receiving ten ounces of heroin from a retired doctor, Robert Henry MacLauchlan. An additional five ounces was found in MacLauchlan's home and as a result he was arrested together with his common-law wife Margaret Ann Cunningham. The three were charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of drug trafficking, and on March 21, 1966 while awaiting trial, MacLauchlan and Mrs. Cunningham were murdered. Investigation into these murders, which had all the appearances of a gangland slaying, indicated that the motive was to prevent the victims from testifying or informing on other principals of a well-organized syndicate. It was later learned that MacLauchlan had travelled extensively to the near and far east as a courier.

Evidence of heroin being shipped from Vancouver to Toronto was uncovered with the arrest of John Jenkins Watson Lewis in Toronto on February 11, 1966, as he was picking up a bundle of 100 capsules which had been secreted there by a known Vancouver suspect.

# Narcotic Control Act Summary of Prosecutions 1965-66

		Char	ge Under N	.C.A.	Crimin	al Code						
Division	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5	Con- spiracy	Forgery and Uttering	Total					
HEROIN												
"C"	3	5	1	<u> </u>	3	_	12					
"E"	286	16	17	_	2		321					
'K''	4		_		_	_	4					
'o"	29	20	1	_	2	_	52					
Sub-Total	322	41	19	_	7		389					
·		OTHER (	OPIATE-LI	KE DRUG	S	· !	· · ·					
'A"	1	<u> </u>					1					
'C''	7	2	2			12	23					
'D''	2 .	_			_	2	4					
'E"	28	_	2	_	_	3	33					
'F"	9	_	_			. —	9					
'K"	17	_	_			1	18					
'o"	60		1	_		1	62					
Sub-Total	124	2	5		· _	19	150					
Total Opiate	446	43	24		7	19	539					
		Ŋ	MARIHUAI	٧A		·						
·C"	39	1	3				43					
D"			1				1					
E"	31	_	4	1		_	36					
н"	1	3	1	_			5					
к"	3			_	_	_	3					
o"	64	6	4		_	_	74					
ub-Total	138	10	13	1			162					
Frand Total All Arrested	584	53	37	1	7	19	701					

On October 18, 1965, Robert David Auld and William Allen Babcock were arrested in North Vancouver when found in possession of five ounces of heroin which they were preparing for dispensing to addicts. Both were convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, while another member of the same syndicate, Robert Norman Gentles, was sentenced to 15 years as a result of being found in possession of in excess of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of heroin.

One unique case involved a Canadian drug addict in England who obtained heroin on a legal prescription and mailed it to an associate in Canada. Although only one such case was encountered, it is thought that the practice is probably more general. Other addicts finding heroin unavailable or too expensive resorted to stealing the drugs from drug stores and doctors, while still others employed forged prescriptions.

In addition, a serious problem has been posed by addicts obtaining drugs from doctors by faking illness. In these instances the drug alvodine was most frequently involved and was quite freely prescribed by doctors who were not aware that it was a narcotic. Investigation has succeeded in greatly alleviating this problem, but it has also been found that as a last resort, addicts employ methadone which is procurable from the treatment clinics in Vancouver and Toronto.

The heroin addiction problem is most serious in British Columbia and especially in the city of Vancouver. Although it has a large addict population, Vancouver has experienced relatively minor problems with respect to other opiate-like drugs. These problems were serious in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. It has been found that as the illicit heroin problem declines, the number of persons illegally obtaining legal drugs increases, and it is due to the Division of Narcotic Control and to the medical and pharmaceutical professions that this problem is not completely out of hand.

A most serious problem has arisen with respect to marihuana. One hundred and sixty-two persons were charged with offences involving marihuana, more than in any previous year. It is believed that marihuana smokers in Montreal and Toronto now number in the thousands, with the people involved being generally young. Although marihuana can be grown in Canada, domestic cultivation is not a problem as the marihuana used in the country is generally obtained from the United States. In addition, two cases were encountered where hashish, a form of marihuana, was imported from Tangiers.

The enforcement which has taken place in the last few years has all but eliminated the recidivist trafficker. Also the price of illicit heroin has been maintained at from \$15 to \$20 per one grain capsule, which discourages the novice experimenter. This has resulted in the degree of addiction being only slight as compared with previous years.

Reports published by the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization show that the opium producing countries have an abundance of heroin which could readily be placed on the illicit Canadian market.

#### **Controlled Drugs**

Enforcement of Part III of the Food and Drugs Act which deals with barbiturates and amphetamines did not pose any serious problems. Forty-two persons were charged under this Act with the offences being fairly evenly distributed through the country. In addition, 3,422 units of controlled drugs in the form of tablets and capsules were seized. There was no evidence of illegal importation of these drugs as most of them were obtained through thefts or with prescriptions, both legal and illegal.

Offences involving controlled drugs are most prevalent when steady supplies of narcotics are not available. While the illegal use of these drugs does cause some problems, it is not expected that they will ever replace narcotics as drugs of addiction.

# Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)

The Force's activity with respect to this drug has been in the field of observation and reporting to the Food and Drug Directorate and as a result, an ever-increasing use of this drug has been noted. LSD is being abused by the same type of person who abuses marihuana.

# Citizenship and Immigration

Continued assistance has been given to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to prevent the entry of undesirable immigrants and to prosecute persons who have illegally entered or remained in Canada, or who have made fraudulent applications for status in Canada. As recommended in Part I of the Sedgwick Report, accelerated measures have been undertaken to apprehend, prosecute and deport alien merchant seamen who illegally remain in Canada.

# Provincial and Municipal Laws

A total of 321,025 Provincial Statute offences were investigated during the year, an increase of 2.14 percent. Provincial traffic offences totalling 233,844 again accounted for the bulk of the total. The increase in provincial traffic offences was .6 percent, while that for other Statute offences was 6.4 percent.

In addition, the Force investigated 1,245 fatal traffic accidents, 16,467 non-fatal and 50,893 where the damage was in excess of \$100. Each one of these categories showed an increase over the previous year—the combined increase was 7.38 percent.

To deal with this task the number of full-time traffic personnel was increased to 621 from 582, and the number of patrols to 165 from 151. Consistent with the expansion of personnel and patrols, the number of traffic cars increased from 279 to 316, while highway patrol motorcycles continued to decrease in number, having been reduced from 47 in 1962 to 23. The Force now has 50 Electromatic Radar Speedmeters in operation and this equipment accounted for 21 percent of the total prosecutions by traffic personnel.

#### Municipal By-Laws

A total of 11,915 municipal by-law offences were investigated in areas policed by the Force. This was a decrease of 9.7 percent from last year.

# **Parking Violations**

The Force dealt with 159,262 parking violations under Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws. This was a decrease of seven percent from the previous year.

# OTHER DUTIES AND SERVICES

# Visits of Distinguished Persons

During the year, Canada received a number of distinguished visitors including Her Majesty the Queen Mother, the Shah of Iran and Empress Farah Pahlavi, Prime Minister Shastri, and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix, Crown Princess of the Netherlands and her Consort.

# International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol

The Force continues to act as the Interpol representative for Canada as authorized in 1949, with a National Central Bureau located at Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Commissioner McClellan, Vice-President of the General Assembly, together with other delegates from the Force, attended the 34th General Assembly held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1965.

Through radio contact with headquarters of the General Secretariat in Paris, the Force continues to provide service as requested by all Canadian Police forces.

# **Police Service Dogs**

In the past year this Section answered 1,425 calls for assistance, a decrease of 55. However, there were cases when teams were unable to answer requests as they were already employed when calls were received. In one instance a dog was overworked to the point where he was placed off duty for ten weeks.

During 1965 the training kennels and staff were transferred from Ramsay-ville, Ontario, to Innisfail, Alberta, to take advantage of more adequate space and better facilities. Four new dogmasters were trained and three took part in a retraining program.

As it has been found difficult to obtain a suitable type of German Shepherd commercially, the Force is about to commence a breeding program which it is hoped will produce the type of utility dog needed for police work.

This Section suffered casualties during the year with one dog killed in the line of duty and one accidentally drowned. Two dogs were destroyed because of physical disabilities. The following is a breakdown of cases:

	Total Cases	Contributing to Successful Investigation
Tracking Criminals	491	156
Lost and Missing Persons	216	39
Searching for Articles	245	84
Excise and Liquor	431	20
Others	42	8
Total	1,425	307

#### **RCMP** Gazette

## **National Police Services**

In addition to publishing items of general police interest and education, the *Gazette* has, through the medium of special wanted circulars, color-coded Gazette cards and Gazette inserts, continued to be of assistance to all subscribers. Eleven magazines were issued during the year, each containing 32 pages.

Twenty-three special wanted circulars were published, bringing the total produced to date to 161, 14 of which are still outstanding. A total of 1,500 circulars are distributed with each publication. The Gazette insert is a pamphlet published monthly in conjunction with the Gazette. It contains the names of prisoners due for release from Federal Penitentiaries, and who will subsequently appear on the weekly index cards.

Beside being distributed to Police Departments, these inserts are sent to welfare agencies such as the Salvation Army and the John Howard Society. This information helps these organizations to make suitable plans to assist in the rehabilitation of the convicts. The circulation of each issue of these inserts now stands at 1,544.

One of the main tasks of the Gazette Section is the printing and distribution of Gazette general index cards. During the year this Section indexed 4,701 persons and distributed 3,045,412 Gazette cards.

#### Laboratory Reports

	1964  65	1965  66
Issuing Laboratory		
Vancouver	618	1,435
Regina	1,187	1,239
Ottawa	1,133	1,160
Sackville	540	624
Total Reports	3,478	4,458
Department of Origin		
RCMP	2,403	3,306
Federal Departments	322	304
Provincial Departments	81	127
Municipal Police and Others	672	721
Total Reports	3,478	4,458
Geographical Source		
Yukon Territories	45	91
North West Territories	48	35
Newfoundland	108	107
Prince Edward Island	39	52
Nova Scotia	207	235
New Brunswick	246	280
Quebec	258	264
Ontario	643	674
Manitoba	267	228
Saskatchewan	422	464
Alberta	295	309
British Columbia	897	1,711
Outside Canada	3	8
Total Reports	3,478	4,458

Committee of the second

# **Crime Detection Laboratories**

Laboratory facilities are in operation in Regina, Ottawa, Sackville, N.B. and Vancouver. The volume of work performed by all units during the year showed an increase of 980 reports or 28.2 percent over the previous period, while the number of examinations increased from 5,671 to 8,288, up 36.1 percent. The increase was largely the result of the tremendous growth of the Vancouver Laboratory—from 618 to 1,435 reports or 132.2 percent. Sackville showed an increase of 15.6 percent, while the Regina and Ottawa Laboratories showed small increases. Of the total 4,458 reports issued during the year, 1,711 originated from British Columbia.

## Laboratory Examinations

	<del></del>	
en e	1964  65	1965  66
pe of Examinations		,
Animal blood, meat, hair identification	68	80
Arson and fire debris examination	43	62
Ballistics and range calculations	14	21 .
Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis	392	900
Blood (human) identification and grouping		282
Blood analysis for drugs, chemical and gases	55	49
Breathalyzer cases	33	14
Bullet and cartridge case examination	175	169
Carbon monoxide detection in blood	30	24
Charred documents decipherment	3	. 5
Cloth and fibre examination	144	117
Cosmetics analysis	1 2	4
Counterfeit and currency examination	1,632	3,179
Dog and animal poisoning	1,032	19
Drug and other chemicals formulation	31	43
Erasures and alterations to documents	28	12
Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.	35	56
Gasoline and oil—content and additives	15	23
Glass analysis	35	22
Hair (human) examination and comparison	103	109
Headlight lens and filament examination	12	11
Human substance ident, by anti-sera methods	6	5
Handwriting and handprinting examinations	894	959
Ink examination and comparison	17	6
Liquors, brew, mash examinations	12	28
Matches, paper match folders	12	2
Metal analysis and comparison	33	21
Mineral and geological specimen analysis	7	1
Paint analysis and comparison	154	172 <sup>^</sup>
Paper, writing instruments, etc	30	23
Petroleum products analysis and comparison	33	22
Physical matching and comparison	56	123
Plant and botanical examination	8	6
Propellant powder residue	42	59
Safes and vaults—ballast, etc	29	30
Seminal stains and spermatozoa		109
Serial number restoration	24	26
Shotgun, shells and shot	. 11	24
Soil analysis and comparison	23	16
Speed calculations of vehicle		<del></del>
Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.)	7	13
Tampered mail examinations	8	9
Time estimation of weapon firing	7	13
Tire examination for blowout tampering	5	1
Tool mark examination and comparison	82	115
Toxicological exam,—post-morten exhibits	66	114
Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc	. 15	18

#### Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

	1964  65	1965  66
Typewriting examinations and comparisons	110	73
Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam	70	36
Firearms examination—unsolved cases	371	601
Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis	70	126
Urine analysis—other substances	19	18
Weapon—probable type examination	51	. 29
Wood and wood products identification	8	2
Wounds and weapon damage examination	20	16
Impressions—comparison and matching	. 30	7
Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions	13	15
Concrete, cement and building products exam	18	7
Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident	22	62
Cheque protector impressions	10	9
Security equipment examinations	45	36
Visible, indented and obliterated markings	11	33
Cryptographic analysis (cipher)	10	1
X-ray inspection of parcels, etc	8	1
Explosives examination	_	8
Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices	1	3
Total Examinations	5,671	8,288

#### **Identification Branch**

The Single Fingerprint Section, which has 58,160 single fingerprints filed, made 106 successful identifications during the year.

A National Stolen Automobile Bureau will be opened shortly at Head-quarters, Ottawa, which will be tied in with Ontario Provincial, Quebec Provincial Police and RCMP stations across the country. From this bureau pooled information will be available to Canadian and U.S. law enforcement agencies on a 24 hour basis.

Consideration is being given to employing a bilingual computer and data processing system to replace the slower manual criminal identification method. Research is under way to explore the feasibility of using computers for filing and searching information.

In order to more successfully combat organized crime, the Identification Branch has been moving toward a completely bilingual operation within the National Police Services. This is a vital requirement if the Branch is to effectively deal with requests from police forces in any part of the country.

The training section held five six-week identification classes and one refresher class. These were attended by 28 members of the Force and 56 from other police departments.

Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1964–65	1965-66
Crime Index		,
Criminal Cases Reported	4,459	3,999
Suggested Identifications	6,312	4,379
Confirmed Identifications	1,222	1,131
Wanted Persons Reported	2,356	2,769
Wanted Persons Located	1,861	1.90
Criminals Added to Method Index	5,111	3,640
Additional Information to Method Index	7,487	6.128

# Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and Nature of Work	1964–65	1965–66
Interpol		
Assistance to Foreign Countries Identifications. General Information Assistance by Foreign Countries	31 421	49 438
Identifications	57 342	177 582
FRAUDULENT CHEQUES Total Exhibits Received. Known Authors. Unknown Authors. Identifications Anonymous Letters Identifications.	12,820 5,105 7,715 4,776 67	13,351 5,902 7,467 4,927 53 0
CRIMINAL RECORDS  Identified Fingerprints Processed  Requests for Criminal Records  Requests for Photographs	102,914 15,959 3,959	99,200 18,287 4,999
FINGERPRINT Criminal Fingerprints Received Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received Total Fingerprints Received Identifications, Criminal Identifications, Non-Criminal Total Identifications	149,289 136,716 286,005 102,914 9,971 112,885	150,107 121,814 271,921 102,295 9,066 111,361
FIREARM REGISTRATION Active Firearm Records First Registrations Re-registrations Cancelled Registrations Identifications	482,038 15,449 19,538 2,348 2,238	497,595 16,352 18,477 795 1,350
PAROLE Paroled Total on Parole Sentences completed on Parole Revocations Forfeitures	1,841 3,213 1,159 120 93	2,005 3,846 1,670 161 158
PHOTOGRAPHIC Negatives. Prints and Enlargements. Line and Half-Tone Negatives Mounts. Photostats and Xerox Copies Roll Films Developed.	13,526 126,031 2,413 14,823 284,064 544	14,076 138,045 2,955 21,725 349,927 543
RCMP GAZETTE  Monthly Magazine Circulation  Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).  Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).  Total Index Cards Distributed.  Special Wanted Circulars.	1,745 423 449 4,120,367 30	1,802 110 110 3,045,412 23
REGISTRY Active Criminal Record Files	816,050 130,127 741,264	859,499 136,014 728,420

# Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and nature of work	1964-65	1965-66
Scenes of Crime		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene	105	44
In Office	337	189
Criminal Impressions Identified	263	128
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified	340	75
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint	16	7
Photographic	17	8
Photography		, ,
At Scene	. 136	121
In Office	242	180
	2.2	100
Single Fingerprint	56 004	50 160
Fingerprints Filed in System	56,224	58,160
Impressions Identified	266	308
Persons Identified (Criminal)	81	106

<sup>\*</sup>Statistics for Field Sections Not Included

# **Telecommunications**

The Telex teleprinter system has continued to expand and now consists of 42 stations:

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

The high frequency radiotelephone point-to-point system was extended to Fort Smith Sub-Division during the year. This completed the program to provide all detachments in the Northwest Territories with reliable radio communication. The four sub-division headquarters—Western Arctic, Central Arctic, Eastern Arctic and Fort Smith—now have direct radio contact with the following detachments:

Sachs Harbour	Fort Good Hope	Fort Providence	٠.
Tuktoyaktuk	Norman Wells	Hay River	, * , .
Aklavik	Fort Norman	Pine Point	<i>'</i> .
Fort McPherson	Fort_Simpson	Fort Resolution	
Arctic Red River	Fort Liard	Fort Rae	

Yellowknife Coppermine Cambridge Bay Resolute Bay Grise Fiord Spence Bay Pond Inlet
Cape Christian
Igloolik
Pangnirtung
Lake Harbour
Cape Dorset

Frobisher
Baker Lake
Rankin Inlet
Eskimo Point
Churchill

These circuits are consistently used in carrying out investigations and play an important role in northern operations.

Considerable conversion and expansion has taken place in VHF/FM mobile radio networks to provide increased facilities for detachments. The conversion program was extended to the Fredericton Sub-Division area, completing the first of a two-year plan to modernize VHF/FM communications in New Brunswick. Networks throughout the Force consist of the following equipment:

	1	1	1
Division ·	Radio-Equipped Detachments, HQ and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A"	12	60	7
"B"	30	75	6
"C"	22	118	33
"D"	66	158	10
"E"	145	434	42
"F"	124	236	19
"G"	14	18	2
"H"	56	135	14
"J"	51	110	10
"K"	106	273	28
"L"	6	28	3
"o"	15	54	22
"HQ"	2	12	6
"Air"	o	2	15
"Depot"	1	1	0
	I	I	I

# "Air" Division

The Force operates 20 aircraft located across Canada to best serve the operational divisions.

Detachments are located as follows:

Eastern "AIR" Sub-division

Churchill, Manitoba The Pas, Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba Ottawa, Ontario

Stephenville, Newfoundland St. John's, Newfoundland Frobisher Bay, North West Territories. Western "AIR" Sub-division Victoria, British Columbia Vancouver, B.C. Prince Rupert, B.C.

Prince George, B.C. Whitehorse, Y.T.

Inuvik, N.W.T. Ft. Smith, N.W.T. Prince Albert, Sask. Regina, Sask.

Aircraft were used to provide transportation where the nature of the duty precluded employing commercial or charter service, or where alternative service was not readily available. Air patrols were made in the course of enforcing the Customs and Excise, Explosives, and Migatory Birds Convention Acts, together with assistance to general investigation sections, traffic, identification, and laboratory branches.

During the year 1,247,631 patrol miles were covered and 2,335,179 passenger miles flown in a total of 10,541.05 flying hours. Advanced flight training was pursued and 398.10 hours were expanded for this purpose. The year was accident free.

Two additional detachments were opened during the year at The Pas, Manitoba, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

"Marine" Division

The division, with an establishment of 237, operated 35 vessels.

Class	Name	Port	Crew	Mileage	Skiff Mileage
i		Marine Sub-Division— Halifax			
Comm'r Fort Fort Det. Det. Det, Det. Det.	Wood Blue Heron Fort Steele Burin Acadian Adversus Interceptor Detector	Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Fortune, Nfld. Halifax, N.S. North Sydney, N.S. Saint John, N.B.	36 16 17 3 4 4 4	16,598 11,796 8,354 3,213 8,212 4,665 5,664 3,558	197 228 377 476 44 1,063 1,738 1,265
		Total		62,060	5,388
		Marine Services Great Lakes Area			
Det. Det. Det. M.B. M.B. Det. M.B. Det.	Carnduff II Cutknife II Captor Moosomin II Sorel Valleyfield Beaver Fort Frances II	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Kingston, Ont. Bagotville, Que. Montreal, Que. Isle Perrot, Que. Valleyfield, Que. Fort William, Ont. Fort Frances, Ont. Kenora, Ont.	4 4 4 1 1 2 2 2 4 4	5,535 4,725 3,593 6,380 5,128 6,390 4,223 6,330 5,692	1,619 1,910 1,429 2,165
Det. Det. Det. Det.	Chilcoot II Fort Erie Shaunavon II Tagish II	Windsor, Ont. Niagara Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Sarnia, Ont.	4 2 4 4	5,285 5,156 2,178 5,926	1,259 1,374 2,104
		TOTAL		66,541	11,860

Class	Name	Port	Crew	Mileage	Skiff Mileage
		Marine Sub-Division— Esquimalt		11.000	
Fort	Victoria	Esquimalt, B.C.	14 2	11,370 8,447	1,410
M.B. Det.	Advance Alert	Vancouver, B.C. Alert Bay, B.C.	4	8,705	538
M.B.	Fort St. James	Fort St. James, B.C.	1	2,717	
M.B.	Fraser	Vancouver, B.C.	1 2 4	6,384	<b>#10</b>
Det.	Ganges	Port Alberni, B.C.	4	5,671	730 433
Det.	Little Bow II	Powell River, B.C.	4	9,747 6,804	1,380
Det.	Masset	Campbell River, B.C.	4	7,865	630
Det.	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert, B.C. Port Alice, B.C.	1	1,150	050
M.B. Det.	Port Alice Sidnev	Ganges, B.C.	4	8,382	359
Det.	Tahsis	Tahsis, B.C.		6,676	1
Det.	Tofino	Ocean Falls, B.C.	2 4 2	7,733	1,288
Det.	Westview	Gibsons, B.C.	2	9,560	116
		Total		101,211	6,884
		Grand Total		229,812	24,132

# "Marine" Division (Continued)

The Commissioner class and two Fort class vessels based at Halifax patrolled the Atlantic coastal waters paying particular attention to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the south coast of Newfoundland.

Continuous patrols of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River to the Saguenay were carried out with considerable attention given to searching sea-going vessels at Seven Islands and Baie Comeau.

Water activities were policed and assistance given ashore to RCMP and municipal police forces at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Dalhousie, N.B., Old Home Week, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside Lobster Carnival, Summerside, P.E.I., Lobster Carnival, Pictou, N.S. and the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition, Lunenburg, N.S.

Vessels on the east coast policed 23 regattas, inspected 1,538 boats, issued 393 warnings, 49 detentions and entered 62 prosecutions enforcing the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was rendered to 25 vessels in distress, 230 searches were conducted under the Customs Act and of these, 71 proved positive.

The 13 patrol boats in the Great Lakes area policed 59 regattas, assisted boats in distress on 63 occasions and checked 7,846 under the C.S. Act resulting in 701 warnings, two detentions and 126 prosecutions. A total of 2,141 searches were conducted enforcing the Customs Act and 305 were positive.

A brief summary of the duties of the P/B Sidney are set out as an example of a typical operation on the west coast area.

Based at Ganges, Salt Spring Island, she patrols the Gulf Islands from Ballenas Island in Georgia Strait to Albert Head south of Victoria. The Gulf Islands consist of 45 islands, the principals of which are Gabriola, Thetis, Kuper, Galiano, Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender and Saturna. Crew of the Sidney is responsible for the policing of these islands, all of which contain substantial communities.

These islands are connected by the Provincial Government ferry system. The remaining 37 are inhabited by either permanent or summer residents. They are accessible only by water taxi, private boat or aircraft. The entire area encompasses nine land force detachments which rely on the *Sidney* to investigate complaints in the areas accessible only by boat.

The present average population of the Gulf Islands is 6,000, however, due to their favorable location in lower Georgia Strait close to Victoria and Vancouver, property is selling rapidly and the population will expand accordingly. There are 30 government wharves and floats, 19 marinas, four yacht clubs and three provincial marine parks, all of which create an attraction for the boating public.

The following investigations were conducted:

Criminal Code	38	Federal Statutes	22
Provincial Statutes	55	General Investigations	31
Complaints	233	Custom Searches	22
CSA Inspections	303	CSA Prosecutions	5
Regattas	4	Search & Rescue	4

During the year, RCMP vessels were involved in 78 search and rescue incidents, checked 5,823 boats under the Small Vessel Regulations of the Canada Shipping Act which resulted in 664 warnings and 128 prosecutions. Under the Customs Act, 186 deep-sea vessels were searched and 92 resulted in seizures being made. Investigations numbered 383 Criminal Code, 293 Federal Statutes, 681 Provincial Statutes, 259 general investigations and 2,249 complaints concluded.

## Northern Work

"G" Division, with headquarters at Ottawa, is responsible for the policing of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, also small portions of northern British Columbia, northern Alberta and the offshore islands of Quebec from the bottom of Hudson Bay including Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait.

The Force is responsible for the enforcement of Federal, Territorial and Municipal Laws, as well as the Criminal Code and since September 1962, the enforcement of Federal Statutes in that part of Quebec north of the 55th parallel.

No municipal contracts are in existence. However, the Force is responsible for the enforcement of Municipal By-Laws in the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson, Y.T., also Yellowknife and Hay River, N.W.T. It is expected that similar enforcement will be extended to cover Fort Smith, N.W.T., which has been granted village status.

The number of investigations handled during the year showed a marked increase. Criminal Code files increased from 2,030 to 2,892, Federal Statutes rose from 430 to 701 and Territorial Ordinance cases from 4,937 to 5,554.

The Yukon Territory is responsible for half the files and 45 percent originate from the District of Mackenzie.

There were four murder cases and one attempted murder. Thefts made up the majority of Criminal Code cases with sexual offences remaining high. Frauds are becoming more prevalent in connection with the rapidly expanding mining activity in both Territories.

The volume of Territorial Ordinance files continued to reflect an increase with Motor Vehicle and Liquor Ordinances accounting for the bulk. Motor vehicle accident investigations increased 24 percent in the Yukon Sub-Division due primarily to the increasing volume of traffic on the Alaska Highway and the general build-up of motor vehicles in the Territory. There were 7,937 vehicles registered in 1965/66. The number of vehicles entering and leaving

Customs border ports showed a normal increase—67,192 during the year as compared to 51,407 last year.

An aspect which has become increasingly evident in police work in the north, and which has been mentioned previously, is the high percentage of cases in which liquor is a major contributing factor, such as in violent deaths, sexual offences, assaults, B.E. and thefts, as well as petty thefts and offences involving motor vehicles.

The Force continues to perform the varied functions of a number of Government Departments and Agencies, such as: Issuing game and fishing licences, collection of fur export taxes, administration of relief to destitute Indians and Eskimos, medical assistance, post office duties, supervising operation of Eskimo co-op stores, sale of Eskimo handicrafts, registration of vital statistics, inoculation of dogs, Customs and Immigration, assistance to Indian and Northern Health Services, assistance to fire marshal, preparation of Eskimo disc lists, driver's examinations, service of civil processes, report on game observations and condition of native people, weather reports, handling estates, assistance to Department of Fisheries, assistance to Forestry Division and evacuation of medical patients by police aircraft.

An extensive anti-rabies and distemper-hepatitis inoculation program was conducted throughout the Eastern, Central and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions. For example, Central Arctic Sub-Division personnel inoculated 1,867 dogs with rabies vaccine and 1,552 for distemper.

Personnel at Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Detachments continue to play a prominent role in the operation of the Eskimo Trading Co-Operatives. They act as secretaries with control of the Co-ops entirely in the hands of the elected Eskimo executive. At Resolute Bay police handled \$80,000 in sales of furs and handicrafts.

## Patrol mileage for the year:

Foot Patrols	
Dog Team	38,095
R.C.A.F. & Public Aircraft	625,193
Police Aircraft	208,150
Boat	103,065
Railway	4,065
Snowmobile & Power Toboggan	
Motor Vehicle	
Total	1,886,069

This was an increase of 149,684 miles travelled over last year. Foot and dog team patrols decreased but this was offset by an increase in travel by power toboggan. The popularity of this type of vehicle is continuing to grow in the north.

#### Sleigh Dogs

There are 300 sleigh dogs in "G" Division, an increase of 55 over last year. Of these, 234 are Siberian Husky strain and the remainder native dogs.

A review is currently being made of the use of sleigh dogs with a view to replacing them by ski-doos and similar motorized transport in those areas where

they are considered more economical and can be used to better advantage. Preliminary examination indicates that considerable justification exists for the replacement of dogs in those areas where short distances for required patrolling are involved, and where there are no other means of transportation available at a minimum cost.

Another factor is the release of patrol vessels for the desired patrolling of the detachment areas, instead of their current use for obtaining seal and walrus for dog food for almost the entire navigation season which usually only extends for a period of six weeks to two months.

## ADMINISTRATION

# Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1966 was 9,451, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Regular member strength:		
Officers	184	
Non-Commissioned Officers		
and Constables	6,972	
Marine Constables	109	
Special Constables	214	
		7,479
(2) Other than regular members:		
Special Constables	23	
Civilian Members	324	
Civilian Employees	116	
· -		463
(3) Civil Servants	1,509	705
_		1,509
		9,451

Regular member strength increased by 388 over the previous fiscal year. Other than regular member strength increased by ten and Civil Servants by 79. The overall increase was 477.

Details of the distribution will be found in the table.

The 133 Reserve Constables of "C" Division were discharged in July 1965 and the present Reserve Constable strength stands at 42, all located in "E" Division.

#### Establishment

As a result of increases effective April 1, 1965, the fiscal year began with an overall establishment of 9,556 positions including 7,168 uniformed men and 2,388 supporting staff. This figure was increased by 23 positions during the year, through supplementary estimates, to provide for bilingual requirements the National Police Services.

In preparation for the regular establishment review, requests were received for a total of 804 new positions. This was cut to 419 at Headquarters to stay within the previous estimate of requirements. This figure was presented to Treasury Board and eventually approved.

						<u></u>																						
	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeants-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Scrgeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Service Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Airplanes	Automobiles	Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont. "B" Division, Nfld. "L" Division, P.E.I. "H" Division, N.S. "J" Division, N.S. "J" Division, N.B. "C" Division, Que. "A" Division, Ont. "N" Division, Ont. "O" Division, Ont. "D" Division, Man. "F" Division, Sask. "Depot" Division, Sask. "Cepot" Division, Sask. "Cepot" Division, Bask. "C" Division, B.C. "G" Division, N.W.T. and Y.T. "Marine" Division. "Air" Division.		2	1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1	12 1 1 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 4 8 1 1	34 2 3 2 2 2 1 2 5 7 2 6 9 4 6 2	10 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 4 3	1	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	1 1 1	78 10 2 9 8 18 12 4 19 15 21 6 32 56 7 11 18	137 20 4 21 16 37 28 4 33 32 35 14 50 100 10 28 6	207 67 14 69 62 99 64 15 85 118 141 28 184 282 41 33 6	208 36 218 168 294 216 137 226 291 432 426 504 1,044 100 39		46 5 1 2 32 1 2 26 4 8 13 25 24	164 4 9 5 26 8 12 16 12 13 15 19 20 1	45 2 1 3 2 7 3 14 4 1 29 2 2 1	941 323 59 337 269 521 338 191 418 484 661 523 819 1,552 193 228 62		2 2 1 3 3 10 3	306	20	111 96 24 132 105 150 95 121 156 240 11 278 412 16	8 3 1 10 2 3 2 2 20 24 7 32 65	1 2 9 5 1 1 7	1 2 1 3	2 11 36
TOTALS	1	2	10	9	43	89	30	1	12	8	326	575	1,515	4,535	109	214	324	116	7,919	240	24	306	20	1,858	211	26	7	57
Headquarters Staff Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Northwest Territories Yukon Territory On Command Special Duty Abroad	1	2	1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 2	12 1 1 1 1 2 7 3 3 4 8	28 2 7 2 2 9 5 9 7 10 3 1	8 1 1 3 4 1 1 3 4 2 1	1	1 1 1 1 4 1 1	1 1 1	68 12 2 18 8 20 44 19 31 35 64 4	117 21 4 36 17 40 77 32 56 51 109 6 3	154 70 16 85 66 102 179 122 172 187 299 28 13	210 36 238 168 299 603 291 859 505	73 .1 1 3	45 7 1 2 33 39 7 8 17 29 21 4	163 4 9 5 26 36 12 28 19 20 1	2	816 335 61 474 275 537 1,034 495 1,199 832 1,628 128 59		2 1 3 3 10 3	282	2 3 3 2 2 4 3 1	8 96 24 134 105 149 226 156 251 279 413 16	8 3 2	1 2 9 5 1 1 7 12 3	1 2 1 3	9 7 1 4 9 2
TOTALS	1	2	10	9	43	89	30	1	12	8	326	575	1,515	4,535	109	214	324	116	7,919	240	24	306	20	1,858	211	26	7	57

The total establishment on April 1, 1966 was 9,998 comprising 7,500 uniform positions and 2,498 supporting staff.

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Consta- bles	M/Csts.	S/Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Consta- bles	Totals
Increases EngagedEx-members re-engaged	=	724 22	19 —	31	45 2	=	819 25
Totals		746	19	32	47		844
Wastage Pensioned Died. Time expired Invalided Purchased Resigned. Unsuitable Dismissed Change of Status Free Discharge Invalided to Pension Others	_	133 9 34 6 178 — 12 17 — 5	1 -7 -7 	2 ————————————————————————————————————	9 - 4 - 1 6	1 6 	147 10 56 10 202 4 13 20 4 3 6 72
Totals	15	394	15	24	25	74	547

Promotions affecting commissioned rank were as follows:

1	Assistant Commissioner	to	Deputy Commissioner
2	Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioner
5	Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendent .
12	Inspectors	to	Superintendent
13	Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspector
6	Staff Sergeants Major	to	Sub-Inspector
19	Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspector
2	Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspector

# Marriages

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force 72.6% were married, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year.

# Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the year:

## REGULAR TRAINING

(a) Recruits:

Recruits in training on April 1, 1965	282
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1965/66	704
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty dur-	
ing fiscal year 1965/66	392

Recruits discharged 1965/66	
(b) In-Service Personnel:	
Canadian Police College Graduates	15
Cuntulan Fonce Conego Cradamos	20
SPECIALIZED TRAINING	
Breathalyzer Training	10
CIB Investigators course	
Civil Defence Training	3
Civil Service administration courses	
Criminal Intelligence Seminal—Ont. Pol. Col.	
Criminology lectures	
Course in Central Registry	1
Cypher courses	
Electronic Data Processing	7
Fall climbing mountain and rescue school	
Financial storeskeeping course	
Fire investigation	
First aid competitions	
First aid instructors course	10
French language training	31
Identification Branch training	21
Marine recruit training	16
Motorcycle instruction course	11
Motorola home study course	5
Narcotics training	10
Officers' indoctrination course	12
Offset plate-making equipment and techniques	1
Potential instructors courses	
Preventive Service training conference	8
RCAF survival training	4
Race Track supervision	51
Security and Intelligence training	98
School of Instructional technique courses	
Small boats training courses	
Traffic training courses	
Water safety instructor's course	6
*** ***	
University Training	
(a) Final Year Students—1965/66:	
Science	1
Arts	4
Commerce	1
Law	1
Full-Time Attendance:	
Science	2
Arts	18
Commerce	2
Law	3
Engineering	1

# First Aid Training

During the year 85 classes were held and 1,473 awards presented. The Force has 128 qualified instructors.

## Band

The strength of the band on March 31, 1966 was one Officer and 31 non-commissioned officers and constables. This is a decrease of four from the previous year.

An extensive recruiting campaign was undertaken in November 1965 with close to 100 prospective instrumentalists being auditioned. As of March 31, 1966, 12 applications were being processed. A change of policy waiving the marriage regulation and relaxing the standards of vision for band applicants was put into effect.

The band performed the following engagements during 196	5/66
Concerts	75
Parades	
Retreats and Marching Ceremonies	6
Dances	16
Miscellaneous	

Engagements worthy of note: the second annual National Prayer Breakfast in the Confederation Room, located in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa; a dance sponsored by the United States Air Force, held at Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.; the 16th annual Kinsmen International Band Festival, in Moose Jaw, Sask.; the official opening of the fifth International Conference on Criminology, in Montreal, Quebec.

To promote interest in the Force and to assist in general recruiting, a tour of 15 Ontario centres was undertaken. The band performed concerts at 34 high schools and held several public concerts.

The practice of affording instrumental instruction to promising men, at public expense, was continued and there is little doubt it is paying dividends. Some men continued to study theory and take instrumental instruction at their own expense.

The construction of a new rehearsal room began at "N" Division, adjacent to the "Air" Division. Tentative plans call for the transfer of the band to these quarters in the near future.

The band experienced difficulty in maintaining its establishment mainly because some men with considerable service left in search of opportunities in other spheres of endeavor,

## Health

The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This year there was a total of 33,434½ days lost through sickness of regular members and 2,303½ days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 19,621.

# Personnel

Here is a record of interviews by the Personnel Branch during	the year:
Applicant interviews	1,541
Referral reports	1.187

Follow-up interviews	3,013
Recruit training follow-up interviews	519
Special interviews (Civilian Member or Special Constable	
applicants)	86
Interviews to assess recruit's bilingual qualifications	34
Unrecorded interviews	704
Total.	7.084

Applicant interviews were up 54.3 percent over last year. The methods adopted to stimulate recruiting—TV and newspaper advertising, the lowering of the height standard and the adjustments in salary—are factors which could be attributed to this increase. Referral reports were up 21.7 percent.

## **Commendations**

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

Cst. N. M. Bruce, posthumously, of "E" Division for bravery to a marked degree during a criminal investigation near Westbank, B.C., on April 10, 1965, during which he was fatally wounded by gunshot.

Cst. J. Pielechaty and 2/Cst. C. S. Sampson of "O" Division, for devotion to duty and outstanding initiative, efficiency and imagination during a ten-month investigation into illegal traffic in narcotics at Toronto and Montreal.

S/Sgt. J. W. Purdy of "E" Division, for having applied ability and perseverance to an exceptional degree, and in a manner to bring great credit to the Force while conducting a lengthy and successful investigation of the brutal murder of two young persons near Nanaimo, B.C., on October 16, 1962.

# Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 52 members and one ex-member of the Force who completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included three Officers, 42 NCOs, three Constables, and four Special Constables.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded for each subsequent five years of qualifying service. During the year, the following stars were awarded:

Bronze Clasp and Star to 103 members and 12 ex-members. (21 Officers & 82 NCOs);

Silver Clasp and Star to 21 (15 officers & 6 NCOs); Gold Clasp and Star to five (4 Officers and 1 NCO).

# **Appointments**

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

Officer Brother

D/Commr. J. R. Lemieux Supt. G. W. Mudge Supt. J. R. Roy S/S/M E. C. R. Woods S/Sgt. A. E. McAuley Sgt. D. H. Pye

Sgt. T. W. Foster

## Serving Brother

Supt. A. Argent

S/Sgt. W. K. Barker

Sgt. J. E. Forsdick

Sgt. I. D. Fisher

Sgt. R. E. Sondergaard

Sgt. R. C. Harrison

The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General, on September 1, 1965:

Insp. Nelson Frederick Forward S/Insp. Joseph Roland Raymond Quintal

# Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice was won by "L" Division with a mark of 173.82.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the man making the highest score for the revolver classification course. Thirty-five obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup, held in Ottawa during August 1966.

The winner receives the Connaught Cup and is entitled to wear the gold revolver badge surmounted by a Crown. Sgt. W. J. Henderson of "G" Division was the winner in 1964.

Cpl. R. J. Friesen of "HQ" Division, having recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among NCOs and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet 1965, is entitled to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The Minto Cup is awarded to the recruit recording the highest score. To be eligible, a man must have under two years' service. 2/Cst. J. P. McVie of "K" Division was the winner with a score of 198.

Marksmanship badges are awarded to men who obtained scores of 180 in revolver and 140 in rifle in the annual classification.

## Musical Ride

The 1965 Musical Ride toured the United States appearing at exhibitions, fairs and rodeos in Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana.

Highlight of the year was an appearance by 18 members of the Ride at the Tournament of Roses parade, Pasadena, California, on January 1, 1966 where the riders formed an escort for a float entered by the Province of British Columbia.

## SERVICES AND SUPPLY

# General Supplies and Equipment

Items of clothing and kit were obtained on promised delivery dates with the exception of Sam Browne equipment and waist belts. Difficulty is still encountered in obtaining quality hides required.

Ankle boots and shoes reflected increased costs due to the market trend

of calf leather and the same situation applied to leather gloves.

Considerable change was contemplated in uniform in so far as weight of cloth, change in footwear, fit and materials were purchased and field tests conducted which should result in a more suitable garment.

One of the items under study, cloth caps, was completed and is available for general use. The reception has justified the change.

# **Motor Transport**

During the year 118 additional units were purchased at an average cost of \$2,478.39, 257 vehicles were replaced on a clean deal basis at an average cost of \$2,412.86 and 531 vehicles were replaced on trade-in at an average cost of \$1,602.87.

The Canadian Government Supply Service was responsible for the acquisition of all motor transport and from April 1 to July 31, vehicles were replaced on a clean deal basis with the used unit being declared surplus to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. This procedure was expensive and time consuming and commencing with the new model year (August 1), the system of trading-in used vehicles was reintroduced.

The average cost of operation was 4.86 cents per mile, representing an increase of .03 cents per mile compared to last year.

## Uniforms

A new cloth cap was introduced and is receiving favourable comment. Two of its assets are lighter weight for comfort and the removable head band which allows air circulation.

A new boot is being field tested but to date has not been reported upon. It is eight inches high and can be worn with trouser legs tucked inside if required. The boot is similar to the present ankle boot with a higher top.

A new material to be used in the manufacture of brown jackets and blue trousers has been approved. A blend of terylene and wool, it is considered superior to the present all wool material. A new material of terylene and cotton has been approved for use in shirts.

The second of a four-year program has been completed in the acquisition of the Winchester Model 70 .308 rifle. The 200 purchased were delivered to "F" and "K" Divisions. These rifles were modified to the extent that the comb was lowered and a recoil pad installed. This was necessitated as a result of complaints that the original model kicked too much and caused bruising of the cheek bone.

# **Quarters**

In 1965/66, \$1,400,000 was provided for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land. Construction of the following buildings was completed: Detachment quarters at Baie Verte, Nfld., Sheet Harbour and North Sydney,

N.S., Val d'Or, Que., Banff, Alta., Fernie, B.C., and Coppermine N.W.T.

Married quarters at Norway House, Man., Coppermine and Igloolik, N.W.T. Sub-division administration building at Red Deer, Alta.

Detachment buildings were started and completed at: Deloraine, Man.,

Pelly, Sask., Cape Dorset, N.W.T.

Other projects started and completed included purchase of Officer's quarters at Dartmouth, N.S., construction of married quarters at Cape Dorset and Rae, N.W.T., two double garages and an addition to the central heating plant at Regina, Sask., dog training kennels at Innisfail, Alta., erection of six radio repeater shelters in eastern Canada, temporary office accommodation at Vancouver, B.C., and a guardroom-workshop at Liard, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were acquired from the Province of Alberta at Cochrane, Coutts, Drayton Valley, Fairview, McLellan, Nanton, St. Paul, Stony

Plain, Wainwright and Westlock.

Existing properties were considerably improved by alterations, better water and sewer services, fire prevention and alarm systems, ventilating, breakwater and dock renovations at Windsor, Ontario, and Fort St. James, B.C.

The following detachment buildings were started in 1965/66 and will be completed in 1966/67: Botwood, Nfld., Woodstock, N.B., Arborg, Man., Cardston, Alta., Oliver, B.C., Igloolik and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Botwood, Nfld., Richibucto and Woodstock, N.B., Lanigan and Prince Albert, Sask., Innisfail, Alta., Atlin, Kaslo and Squamish, B.C., Hay River, N.W.T.

Sites for radio repeater stations were acquired at Chapeau Rouge, Nfld., Upper Rawdon and Yarmouth, N.S., Jenkins Lake, N.B., Ashton Station, Ontario.

Much of the accommodation is still rented and improvement in standards is being achieved in this area. The build-for-lease program was continued and 22 new detachment buildings were constructed to requirements with the Force entering into long-term leases. The municipalities of Vernon and Sumas, B.C., and Virden, Man., constructed new municipal police buildings in which the Force rents space for its rural details and highway patrols.

### **Finances**

One matter of major importance that has general application throughout the Force is the implementation of "program budgeting" effective April 1, 1966.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on government organization suggested that more effective management would be achieved in government if program budgeting and responsibility accounting were introduced. Program budgeting is the process of planning operations and estimating financial requirements for each type of work or service provided as part of a program to arrive at the total cost.

Responsibility accounting is the assigning of financial responsibility to organizational units so that financial and operational responsibilities correspond in meeting planned objectives. Program budgeting and responsibility accounting

are not synonymous. Each can be introduced separately, but both are required for the system to be fully effective.

The Treasury Board has defined a program as "a grouping of activities with a broad common objective. Each program is a centre of government operations and, in the budgetary process, represents a precise area of political, executive and managerial significance".

An "activity" has been defined as being "the type of work or service provided

to fulfill the objectives of a program".

Extensive instructions have been distributed throughout the Force on procedures for implementing program budgeting. Two training courses were held at Ottawa for divisional F.S.S. representatives to acquaint them with these procedures.

Treasury Board has advised all departments that greater decentralization of authority would be delegated to senior officers of departments when they have implemented program budgeting. This will include greater control over manpower establishments and departmental budgets.

The Federal Government has decided to implement program budgeting as a further step in carrying out the recommendations of the Glassco Royal Commission on government organization. The Force was selected as one of six departments in the first wave of this program.

The pay of the Force through the regular review and an interim adjustment has increased in line with the following table:

	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Commissioner	2,070.00	24,840
Deputy Commissioner	1,678.33	20,140
Assistant Commissioner	1,413.33	16,960
Chief Superintendent	1,219.00	14,628
Superintendent (3rd Year)	1,086.50	13,038
(2nd Year)	1,042.33	12,508
(1st Year)	998.16	11,978
Inspector (3rd Year)	901.00	10,812
(2nd Year)	865.66	10,388
(1st Year)	830.33	9,964
Sub-Inspector	795.00	9,540
Corps Sergeant Major	730.91	8,447
Sergeant Major (2nd Year)	662.41	7,949
(1st Year)	636.16	7,634
Staff Sergeant Major	687.75	8,253
Staff Sergeant (2nd Year)	662.41	
(let Veer)	636.16	7,949
(1st Year)	613.83	7,634
(1st Voor)		7,366
(1st Year)	581.41	6,977
Corporal (2nd Year)	545.58	6,547
(1st Year)	529.41	6,353
Constable 1st Class (Discretionary)	495.25	5,943
(5th Year)	484.75	5,817
(4th Year)	458.50	5,502
(3rd Year)	437.50	5,250
(2nd Year)	418.25	5,019
(1st Year)	400.75	4,809
2nd Class	383.25	4,599
3rd Class	365.75	4,389
Trumpeter	200.00	2,400
Special Marine Constables and Civilian Members		}
Grade 15 (3rd Year)	1,086.50	13,038
(2nd Year)	1,042.33	12,508
(1st Year)	998.16	11,978
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	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Grade 14 (3rd Year)	901.00	10,812
(2nd Year)	865.66	10,388
(1st Year)	830.33	9,964
Grade 13	795.00	9,540
Grade 12 (4th Year)	749.00	8,988
(3rd Year)	728.00	8,736
(2nd Year)	707.91	8,495
(1st Year)	687.75	8,253
Grade 11 (3rd Year)	662.41	7,949
(2nd Year)	649.25	7,791
(1st Year)	636.16	7,634
Grade 10 (3rd Year)	613.83	7,366
(2nd Year)	597.16	7,166
(1st Year)	581.41	6,977
Grade 9 (2nd Year)	545.58	6,547
(1st Year)	529.41	6,353
Grade 8 (2nd Year)	495.25	5,943
(1st Year)	484.75	5,817
Grade 7 (2nd Year)	458.50	5,502
(1st Year)	437.50	5,250
Grade 6 (2nd Year)	418.25	5,019
(1st Year)	400.75	4,809
Grade 5 (5th Year)	383.25	4,599
(4th Year)	367.50	4,410
(3rd Year)	346.50	4,158
(2nd Year)	325.50	3,906
(1st Year)	304.50	3,654
Grade 4 (6th Year)	299.25	3,591
(5th Year)	288.75	3,465
(4th Year)	278.25	3,339
(3rd Year)		3,213
(2nd Year)	257.25	3,087
(1st Year)	246.75	2,961

The dates of the biennial pay review have been revised. Now the Officers, NCOs and men will all undergo a pay review at the same time on January 1 every two years and from January 1, 1966, with interim annual adjustments when required.

Major Categories	Percent	Voted	Expended
A Pay and Allow. incl. Salaries B Travel and Removal Expenses C Materials and Supplies D All other services B Building Const. F Acquisition of Equpt. G Pension and other Benefits.	4 11 2	\$ 49,310,500 2,600,800 3,881,800 8,561,500 1,330,000 3,392,000 7,666,569	\$ 52,410,360 2,749,407 3,872,894 8,837,011 1,422,573 3,065,770 9,582,810
	100%	76,743,169	81,940,825

# **CONCLUSION**

During the past year there has been, as reported last year, a general increase in crime, much of it in ratio to the increase in population but some of it in far greater measure than the population increase. I am pleased to report that in offences involving trafficking and possession of narcotics the Force has more than held its own in the suppression of the traffic in the so-called hard narcotics such as heroin and morphine.

In spite of the fact that in the past several years, even members of the foreign diplomatic staff from outside Canada, have been apprehended in smuggling hard narcotics, there has been practically no increase in the volume of traffic of hard narcotics into Canada for domestic use. The addict population remains relatively constant despite sensational news stories to the contrary from time to time.

For many years well meaning persons and organizations have urged adoption of the English system in Canada, by which drug addicts could obtain drugs at cost from medical practitioners. Regretfully I report that England now faces an ever-increasing narcotic problem, and advocates of stricter enforcement are at long last being given an attentive hearing.

In Canada vigorous law enforcement and lengthy penitentiary sentences have resulted in an almost total decline in the number of recidivist traffickers.

Perhaps at long last we may be approaching acceptance of the cold hard facts that almost all Canadian criminal addicts were criminals before they became addicts and their criminal associations led to their addiction. Such facts do little to sustain those who profess that drug addiction comes first, and leads to a life of shame. Neither do these facts bring comfort to some few sections of the sensational press, but the facts are proven beyond question.

The increased use of marihuana and the psychedelic drugs, such as LSD, has reached a point where we can only guess at the number of users. They would doubtless number several thousand and by far the major number of them is confined to young people.

The problem presented by the increasing acceptance of the use of such drugs by young men and women is a major social problem extending far beyond the responsibilities of the police and law enforcement. The police see the results of their use at first hand. They are doing their best to enforce the laws as the legislators have created them, and they receive little but abuse, accusations of police brutality and sensational TV coverage for their pains. I do not make this observation by way of complaint—I merely emphasize that the epidemic increase in the use of marihuana and LSD indicates that their control can not be left alone to the police to deal with, but calls for the earnest attention of government at every level, social workers, the medical profession, the educators and the Canadian community as a whole.

I am concerned with crimes against the person and property. Vandalism, assault of a sadistic nature, senseless, brutal and beyond reasonable comprehension, is a phenomenon of our times. Unfortunately, these affronts to the dignity of the human person march alongside a period of probably the greatest concern in Canadian history for the rehabilitation of the convicted criminal to restore him to

society as a harmless, if not useful member. The latter is as it should be, but at the same time major national and international organizations of senior police officials are deeply concerned with what they regard as the pre-eminent requirement of law enforcement and correction—the indisputable right of society to be protected from society's enemies.

I have had a most useful access to the views and experiences of my colleagues throughout the world, due to my election as Vice President of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and my position as Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Members of the Force, this year as always, have died in the line of duty by accident, misadventure and murder. Some of them have left wives and young families and I have shared the deep sympathy which you have expressed to their families.

In addition to the usually varied and increasing responsibilities of the Force, there have been added several other problems and duties beyond the normal.

The advent of the Canadian Centennial Year and Expo 67 has called for detailed planning at all command and executive levels of the Force for the safety and comfort of something over fifty Heads of State, Kings and Queens and other members of royal families who will visit Canada in 1967.

Less welcome visitors in the form of confidence men, international criminals and conspiracies against some foreign governments must be expected and suitable precautions have to be planned. Never before in Canada's history has the Force, and indeed all major police forces in Canada, been called upon to plan for the uneventful sojourn of these and millions of tourists who may be expected to visit Expo 67, as well as the Canadian provinces.

Additionally, the Force has been a test department for program budgeting, in line with the Glassco Commission recommendations. This program has required a complete reorganization of Financial and Supply structures.

The groundwork and initial plans have been made for the building and staffing of a new Canadian Police College, to provide the most advanced training in police administration and investigation of major fraud and sophisticated crime. Such a college will have bilingual facilities and will offer courses of all qualified Canadian police officers and eventually, it is to be hoped, to Commonwealth and other police forces outside Canada.

Crime Intelligence Units have been increased in numbers and personnel across the country. A committee consisting of the Director General of the Quebec Provincial Police, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commanding British Columbia, representing the Attorneys General of the eight contracting provinces, with myself as Chairman, was established at the last Federal-Provincial Conference on organized crime. Its terms of reference were to consider the organization of a National Central Crime Intelligence Bureau. The committee has held a number of lengthy meetings and will submit its report to you and the Attorneys General of the provinces in 1967.

The Government approved my recommendations to you for the termination of equitation training for all recruits and the elimination of the horse as an integral part of the Force establishment. This passing of a great tradition was not accomplished without nostalgia, and lamentation within and outside the Force.

However, this change was made in keeping with another tradition—that the Force remain in the forefront of the adoption of modern law enforcement methods and the rejection of that which has served its time and become obsolete.

At the same time the Government also approved the retention of the Musical Ride for ceremonial purposes, including all the facilities to maintain a breeding farm and training of replacement members for the Ride. This is to form a continuing part of the pageantry of our country which has been so enthusiastically received whenever it has represented Canada at home and abroad.

On a more personal note, I shall reach the normal maximum retirement date as laid down in The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act in 1967 and this is therefore, probably, the last annual report I shall submit, although the Force will be under my command for some months of the next fiscal year. I take this opportunity to include some comments on matters which have occurred since I took command as Commissioner on November 1, 1963.

My term as Commissioner has not been uneventful. Changes in Cabinet portfolios and Government reorganization have made the Commissioner responsible to four successive Ministers in three years and this included the transfer of the control of the Force from the Minister of Justice to the Solicitor General.

The Force has also sustained participation in the proceedings of four highly controversial Commissions; three instituted federally and one provincially.

During these Commissions senior serving officers and former officers of the Force were called to testify. The collection of available evidence, research of existing files and lengthy testimony before the Commissions added a heavy work load to the Force at a time when, as my previous Annual Reports will show, I was reporting a serious overload of work and overtime on the existing establishment of members of the Force.

The Force is now, quite understandably, involved in assisting the fifth and latest Royal Commission on Security by the presentation of much evidence both orally and by document. I suspect this last Commission will be a lengthy one.

In such an eventful and quickly changing period, involving criticism, controversy and public concern, the fact that the Force was able to maintain any continuity of long range planning, progress in implementing new programs of training and the introduction of constantly improved methods of police investigation and administration, is largely due to the devotion, hard work and pride in the Force shown by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Constables, Civilian Members and Civil Servants in every branch of its operations.

To those whose loyalty and support was always available to me, I express my respectful and grateful thanks.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. B. McClellan,

Commissioner.

# Appendix

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# List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1966.

### **ONTARIO**

# "A" Division—Headquarters—Ottawa

### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division

Ottawa Airport

### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville Cornwall

Kingston

Maniwaki, Oue.

Ottawa Pembroke

## North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que. Elliot Lake Kapuskasing Kirkland Lake Moose Factory North Bay

Noranda, Que. Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie

Sudbury Timmins Val d'Or, Que.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

## "B" Division—Headquarters—St. John's

### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Battle Harbour Bonne Bay Burgeo Cartwright (Lab. Channel Corner Brook

Nain Port Saunders

Roddickton St. Anthony Goose Bay (Lab.) Hampden -St. George's Hopedale (Lab.) Stephenville Labrador City

Stephenville Crossing Wabush Lake

# St. John's Sub-Division

Deer Lake

Baie Verte Bell Island Bonavista Gander Glovertown Grand Bank Grand Falls Harbour Breton Botwood Buchans Burin Harbour Grace

Forteau

Lewisporte Placentia Springdale St. John's

Clarenville Ferryland Fogo St. Lawrence Twillingate Whitbourne

Weslevville

## **OUEBEC**

# "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford Caughnawaga : Coaticook Cowansville Dorval Drummondville Hemmingford : Huntingdon Joliette Lacolle Megantic Rock Island

St. Hyacinthe St. Jean St. Jerome St. Regis Sherbrooke

### Quebec Sub-Division

Ouebec Carlton

Quebec Harbour Chicoutimi St. Georges de Beauce Gaspe Seven Islands

Rimouski Hauterive Trois Rivieres Riviere du Loup

National Battlefields

Park

## MANITOBA

# "D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

### Brandon Sub-Division

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

Rossburn Gladstone

### Dauphin Sub-Division

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

### Winnipeg Sub-Division

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

Gimli

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

### "E" Division—HEADOUARTERS—VICTORIA

### Chilliwack Sub-Division

Abbotsford Keremeos Agassiz Mission Boston Bar Oliver Chilliwack Osoyoos Hope Penticton

Princeton Sumas Summerland

Pinawa

Roberval

# Kamloops Sub-Division

Alexis Creek Field Armstrong Golden 100 Mile House Ashcroft Blue River Kamloops Chase Kelowna Lillooet Clearwater Lumby . Clinton Enderby Lytton Merritt Falkland

Mica Creek Revelstoke Salmon Arm Sicamous Spences Bridge Vernon Williams Lake

#### Nelson Sub-Division

Castlegar Grand Forks
Cranbrook Invermere
Crescent Valley Kaslo
Creston Midway
Fernie Kimberley
Fruitvale Nakusp
Nelson

New Denver Radium Hot Springs

Radium H Rossland Salmo Sparwood Trail

### **New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby Cloverdale Haney Langley Maillardville New Westminster Pattullo Bridge Port Coquitlam White Rock

## Prince George Sub-Division

Cassiar Chetwynd Dawson Creek Fort Nelson Fort St. James Fort St. John Hudson Hope McBride McLeod Lake Prince George

Quesnel Valemount Vanderhoof Wells

### Prince Rupert Sub-Division

Atlin
Bella Coola
Burns Lake
Hazelton
Kitimat

Masset
Ocean Falls
Port Edward
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte

Smithers Stewart

Telegraph Creek Terrace

### Vancouver Sub-Division

Gibson's Landing North Vancouver Pemberton Powell River Richmond Sechelt Squamish University Vancouver

## Victoria Sub-Divisio Alberni

Alert Bay Campbell River Chemainus Nanaimo Port Alberni Port Alice Port Hardy Colwood Courtenay Cumberland Duncan Qualicum Beach Shawnigan Lake

Sidney

Sooke

Ganges
Gold River
Ladysmith
Lake Cowichan
Tahsis

Tofino

Ucluelet

Victoria

# SASKATCHEWAN

# "F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

### North Battleford Sub-Division

Cutknife
Glaslyn
Goodsoil
Green Lake
Hafford
Lloydminster

Loon Lake Maidstone Meadow Lake North Battleford Onion Lake Pierceland Radisson St. Walburg Spiritwood Turtleford Unity Wilkie

# Prince Albert Sub-Division

Big River
Blaine Lake
Buffalo Narrows
Carrot River
Cumberland House
Hudson Bay
Ile a la Crosse

Island Falls
La Ronge
Melfort
Nipawin
Porcupine Plain
Prince Albert
Rosthern

Shellbrook Smeaton Stony Rapids Tisdale Uranium City Wakaw Waskesiu

Avonlea Avonlea Carnduff Bengough Estevan Fillmore Section 1 Broadview Fillmore Fort Qu'Appelle Carlyle North Portal Radville Montmartre: Moose Jaw , 5.1 Moosomin Regina

Indian Head Kipling Lumsden Milestone Strasbourg Torquay Weyburn

医牙齿球菌 香蜡 蛭 門

#### Saskatoon Sub-Division

Biggar Colonsay Craik Elbow Easton Hanley

Humboldt Imperial Kerrobert Kindersley Kyle Lanigan

Naicam Outlook Rosetown Saskatoon Vonda Watrous

### Swift Current Sub-Division

Assiniboia Cabri Climax Consul Gravelbourg Gull Lake Leader Mankota Maple Creek Morse Mossbank

Ponteix Shaunayon Swift Current Val Marie Willow Bunch

### Yorkton Sub-Division

Balcarres Canora Esterhazy Foam Lake Ituna

Kamsack Kelvington Langenburg Melville Pellv

Punnichy Rose Valley Sturgis Wadena Yorkton

## NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES

"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

### Western Arctic Sub-Division

Aklavik Arctic Red River Coppermine Fort McPherson Inuvik

Norman Sachs Harbour Tuktovaktuk

### Central Arctic Sub-Division

Baker Lake Cambridge Bay

Eskimo Point Rankin Inlet

Spence Bay

#### **Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

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

### Yukon Sub-Division News

Carmacks Dawson zamda Elsa purced. Haines Junction Mayo Statement Old Crow

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国内的特点

Teslin William in the control Watson Lake Whitehorse Jaga and St

# Fort Smith Sub-Division

Fort Smith Hay River #5787 Liard 50 50 50 Pine Point and make transfer Providence ALS A COUNTY 4.53 1764 Rae

Resolution !! one second Simpson vall restail! Yellowknife of Bir off

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### NOVA SCOTIA

### "H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX

#### Halifax Sub-Division

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

Sydney Sub-Division

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

Truro Sub-Division

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

### **NEW BRUNSWICK**

## "J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTION

Fredericton Sub-Division

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

Moncton Sub-Division

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

### ALBERTA

effer. 1

### "K" Division—Headouarters—Edmonton

district 11

Calgary Sub-Division

Hanna . Canmore Banff Cochrane Crossfield High River Bassano Okotoks Beiseker Drumheller Oyen 🛴 🐫 Brooks .....Gleichen Strathmore Calgary 19.65 位置 医磺胺二酚

## Edmonton Sub-Division

Lead Albeit Evansburg Andrew Derwent Fort Chipewyan Athabaska Drayton Valley Edmonton Airport Control Fort McMurray, A. A. Edmonton Airport Control Fort Saskatchewan. Bonnyville Breton Cold Lake Hinton T.W.M. Algerit

Jasper St. Albert Vegreville Lac la Biche St. Paul Vermilion Leduc Stony Plain Viking Mayerthorne Swan Hills Wainwright Redwater Tofield Westlock Smoky Lake Two Hills Whitecourt '

Lethbridge Sub-Division

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

Red Deer Sub-Division

BashawOldsRocky Mountain HouseCamrosePonokaStettlerCoronationProvostThree HillsInnisfailRed DeerWetaskiwin

Killam

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton Charlottetown Souris
Borden Montague Summerside

ONTARIO

"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO

London Sub-Division

Chatham Muncey Walpole Island Kitchener Ohsweken Windsor

London Sarnia

Toronto Sub-Division

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

"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

Fort Walsh

"Marine" Division—Headquarters—Ottawa
"Air" Division—Headquarters—Ottawa

Eastern Air Sub-Division

Churchill, Man. Ottawa, Ont. Uplands, Ont. Corner Brook, Nfld. St. John's, Nfld. Winnipeg, Man. Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. The Pas, Man.

Western Air Sub-Division

Edmonton Alberta Prince Albert, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Fort Smith, N.W.T. Prince George, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Inuvik, N.W.T. Regina, Sask. Whitehorse, Y.T.

# Appendix "B"

# Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1966

New	£	diam	а
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Corner Brook Labrador City

### Prince Edward Island

Souris

### New Brunswick

Campbellton Chatham Dalhousie Oromocto St. Andrews Sussex

### Nova Scotia

Inverness Pictou Windsor

Beauseiour

### Manitoba

Carberry
Carman
Charleswood
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Gimli
Killarney
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Pinawa

Portage la Prairie

Selkirk Swan River The Pas Thompson Virden

Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia Biggar Canora Craik Eston

Foam Lake Gravelbourg Hudson Bay Humboldt Indian Head Kamsack Kindersley Lloydminster

Maple Creek Meadow Lake Melfort Melville Moosomin

Outlook Radville Rosetown Shaunavon Tisdale

Uranium City Watrous Wilkie Yorkton

### Alberta

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

Vermilion Wetaskiwin

#### **British Columbia**

Alberni, City of Armstrong, City of Burnaby, Dist. of Campbell River, Dist. Chilliwack, City of Chilliwack, Twp. of Coquitlam

Coquitlam
Courtenay, City of
Cranbrook, City of
Dawson Creek, City of
Duncan, City of
Enderby, City of
Fernie, City of
Grand Forks, City of
Greenwood, City of
Kamloops, City of
Kelowna, City of
Kimberley, City of
Kitimat, District of
Langley, City of
Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, Dist. of

Nanaimo, City of
North Cowichan, Dist. of
North Vancouver, City of
North Vancouver, Dist. of
Penticton, City of
Port Alberni, City of
Port Coquitlam, City of
Powell River, Dist. of
Prince George, City of
Prince Rupert, City of
Revelstoke, City of
Richmond, Twp. of
Rossland, City of
Salmon Arm, Dist. of
Sumas, Dist. of

Summerland, Dist. of Terrace Trail, City of Vernon, City of White Rock, City of

