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Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1968



Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1968

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

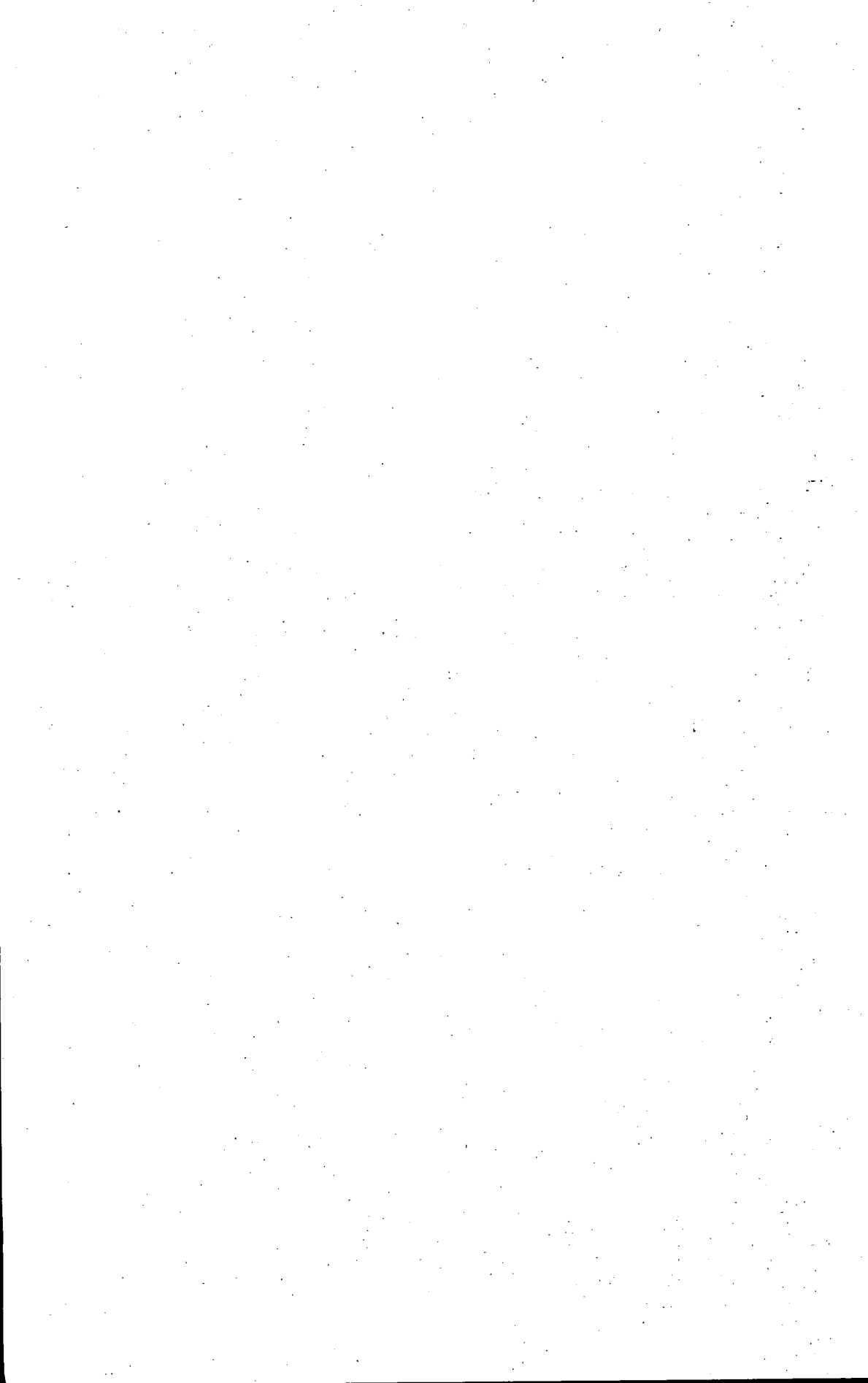
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

G. J. McILRAITH

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



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honorable G. J. McIlraith, Solicitor General and Minister in Control
of the R.C.M. Police.

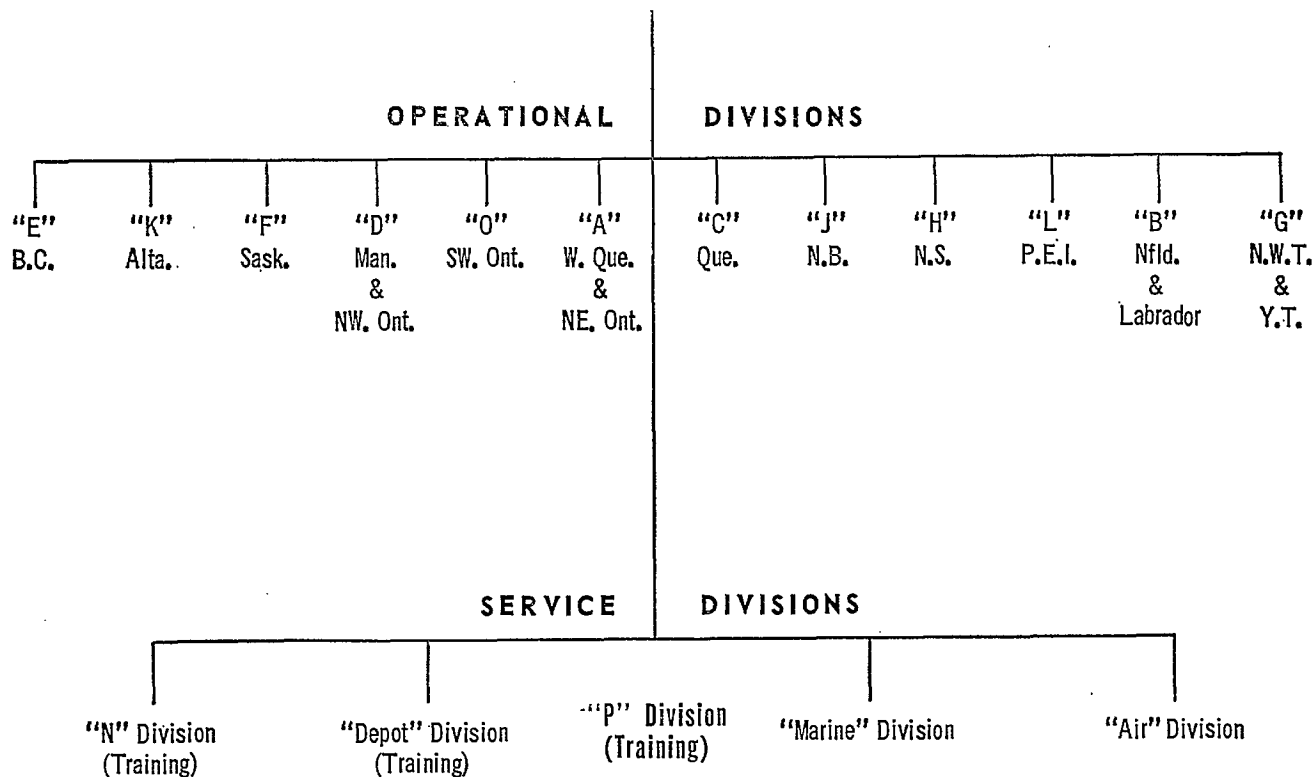
SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted
Police for the year ended March 31, 1968.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ORGANIZATION

The organizational structure of RCMP Headquarters, located at Ottawa, Ontario, consists of the office of the Commissioner, who has the control and the management of the Force and two Deputy Commissioners, one in charge of operations, the other of administration. The Force is functionally divided into five directorates: the Directorate of Criminal Investigation and the Directorate of Security and Intelligence being responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations; the Directorate of Organization and Personnel, the Directorate of Services and Supply and Marine Directorate being responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Administration. The configuration of this structure is shown in the chart on page 10.

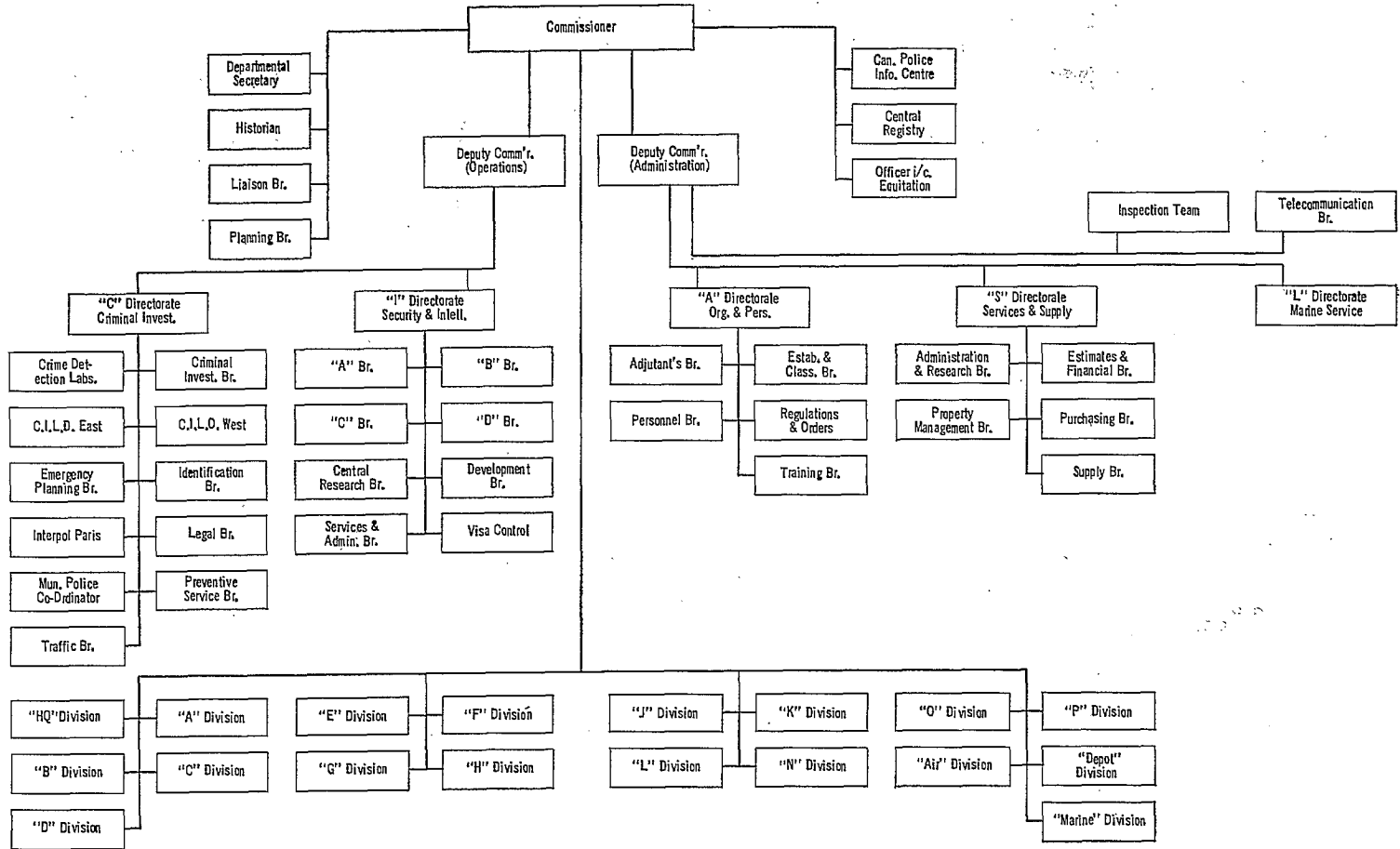
For purposes of administration the Force is divided into a Headquarters Division and 17 other divisions—12 operational and five service divisions as shown in the chart on page 8. The Headquarters of each operational division is located within the geographic boundaries of each province—the only exception being “G” Division which has its Headquarters at Ottawa. “N”, “Depot” and “P” Divisions, situated at Ottawa, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Mynarski Park, Alberta, respectively are training centres which provide facilities for recruit, intermediate and advanced training, specialized training and Canadian Police College courses.

“Air” Division with headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario, has 22 aircraft operating out of 18 detachments situated across Canada. “Marine” Division, also with headquarters at Ottawa, operates 60 boats on Canada’s inland and coastal waters.

During the fiscal year 24 detachments were opened and 11 closed.

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>
Didsbury, Alta.....	“K”	Trepassey, Nfld.....	“B”
Sherwood Park, Alta.....	“K”	Birch Hills, Sask.....	“F”
Boyle, Alta.....	“K”	La Loche, Sask.....	“F”
Sundre, Alta.....	“K”	High River, Alta.	
Goderich, Ont.....	“O”	(Town Det.).....	“K”
MacKenzie, B.C.....	“E”	Eastend, Sask.....	“F”
Southey, Sask.....	“F”	Airdrie, Alta.....	“K”
Houston, B.C.....	“E”	Mont Laurier, Que.....	“A”
Churchill Falls, Lab.,		Rainbow Lake, Alta.....	“K”
Nfld.....	“B”	Peace River, Alta.	
Sandy Bay, Sask.....	“F”	(Air Det.).....	“K”
Granby, Que.....	“C”	Baie Comeau, Que.....	“C”
Flower’s Cove, Nfld.....	“B”	Pelican Narrows, Sask...	“F”
Holyrood, Nfld.....	“B”		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
McLeod Lake, B.C.....	"E"
Springhill, N.S.....	"H"
Eskasoni, N.S.....	"H"
Island Falls, Sask.....	"F"
Battle Harbour, Nfld....	"B"
Maniwaki, Que.....	"A"
Hauterive, Que.....	"C"
Sandy Bay, Sask.....	"F"
Walpole Island, Ont.....	"O"
Alberni, B.C.....	"E"
Cowansville, Que.....	"C"

CRIME

Criminal Code

In eight of Canada's ten provinces (Ontario and Quebec excluded) the RCMP performs the duties of provincial police under contract between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government concerned. It is the sole police force in the Northwest and the Yukon Territories. In these provinces the Force is responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code.

During the fiscal year the Force investigated 189,398 offences under the Criminal Code, an increase of 18,652 (10.9 percent) over the previous year; 53,120 offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 30,051 were cleared otherwise. Other cases are still under investigation and will be reflected in subsequent reports.

Significant increases in almost all classes of offences under the Criminal Code occurred, the largest percentage in driving while intoxicated or impaired (13.5 percent) and offences against property (11.3 percent) while the lowest increase was in the category of sex offences (3.2 percent). (See chart on page 13).

Federal Statutes

As the only Federal police organization, the RCMP is the law enforcement arm of the Canadian Government and is responsible for the enforcement of a number of Federal Statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, Explosives Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and others.

During the fiscal year 38,645 offences under Federal Statutes were investigated, an increase of 5,095 (15.2 percent). The most significant increase occurred in offences under the Narcotic Control Act (124.2 percent). 31,146 Federal Statute offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 3,084 cleared otherwise. Other offences are still under investigation.

Provincial Statutes

A total of 397,574 offences under Provincial Statutes were investigated in contract provinces, the Northwest and Yukon Territories, an increase of 47,470 offences (13.6 percent). 380,975 offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 8,150 were cleared otherwise. At the end of the year there were still some cases under investigation.

Municipal By-laws

In those provinces where the RCMP perform the function of provincial police, the Force polices 137 municipalities under agreement with towns or municipalities concerned. 10,549 municipal by-law offences were investigated during the year, a decrease of 74 (.7 percent) from the previous year. 8,073 of these offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 9,992 cleared otherwise.

FISCAL YEAR—1967-68
National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE							FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES		MUNICIPAL	Total Offences
	Murder, Attempts and Man-slaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Driving Intox. & 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	Municipal By-law Offences	
British Columbia.....	47	755	6,816	38,475	4,754	4,631	28,279	1,228	65	3,924	111,494	26,381	4,462	231,311
Alberta.....	20	160	2,081	9,913	1,468	1,359	6,471	227	49	4,418	57,143	22,864	1,451	107,624
Saskatchewan.....	24	109	2,039	8,841	1,221	1,001	5,875	64	29	1,550	40,019	17,097	2,592	80,461
Manitoba.....	15	107	1,225	6,427	868	894	4,763	312	33	1,597	28,323	10,772	348	55,684
Ontario.....				251			368	745	43	9,765	64	2		11,238
Quebec.....			1	10		30	9,808	666	118	9,540	4	2		20,179
New Brunswick.....	2	103	1,065	4,145	1,001	485	3,784	23	4	917	21,158	6,641	378	39,706
Nova Scotia.....	8	104	1,313	4,390	652	813	4,601	20	3	772	15,775	6,857	40	35,348
Prince Edward Island.....		10	121	505	207	55	598	1	1	63	2,685	1,566	2	5,814
Newfoundland.....	2	148	1,068	5,539	652	635	3,909	1		985	19,746	3,930	1,160	37,775
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	6	39	791	1,666	200	72	1,603	6		1,476	1,542	3,509	116	11,026
TOTAL OFFENCES.....	124	1,535	16,520	80,162	11,023	9,975	70,059	3,293	345	35,007	297,953	99,621	10,549	636,166
PREVIOUS YEAR.....	114	1,487	14,987	72,009	9,713	9,043	63,393	1,469	266	31,815	253,957	96,147	10,623	565,023
PERCENTAGE CHANGE.....	+8.8	+3.2	+10.2	+11.3	+13.5	+10.3	+10.5	+124.2	+29.7	+10.0	+17.3	+3.6	-.7	+12.6

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Traffic Accident Investigations

In those areas where the RCMP is responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws, 1,483 fatal traffic accidents were investigated in which 1,825 persons were killed; 18,153 non-fatal accidents in which 28,979 persons were injured and 64,763 accidents where the damage to the vehicle involved exceeded \$100. A substantial increase is reflected in these figures over the previous fiscal year. The overall increase was 4,633 accidents (5.8 percent).

Doukhorbor Conditions

The situation has been relatively quiet and there were no depredations known or suspected as having been caused by Doukhorbors or their sympathizers during the past year. The Freedomite Sect is still spread throughout British Columbia with no apparent central leadership. There have been no significant problems with inmates on parole and the majority are responding favorably to parole conditions.

The remaining prisoners in Mountain Prison at Agassiz are the hard-core inmates. They no longer cooperate with prison authorities. Some have tried to dictate their parole conditions, however they have declared their intention of serving out their sentences rather than be restricted to conditions set out by the National Parole Board.

They at first showed a keen interest in the sale of land in the Kootenay area and there was a good response to purchases. There is however, a radical element opposed to ownership of property and a suggestion that some who bought land will turn back their titles, refuse to make further payments or pay taxes and return to communal living.

On the whole the children have been attending school regularly. Truancy has virtually disappeared and more students are attending high school now than ever before.

A new Doukhorbor society came into existence on Jan. 1, 1967 called "Statute of the Doukhorbor Society of Canada." It is alleged to have been formed to unite all the Doukhorbors in Canada. Through the years of Doukhorbor prosperity both in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, they acquired a large sum of money which was held in trust at Regina. The money remains and it is rumored this particular society was formed specifically to obtain these funds.

While the conditions among the Doukhorbors has improved, the problem is by no means solved. A favorable state of quiescence has existed for some time now, but the whole situation could change at any time.

Counterfeiting

During the year 24,117 counterfeit notes, both Canadian and American, were passed in Canada. In the same period 48,084 were seized or recovered. The total dollar value of notes passed and seized amounted to \$753,699. A total of 197 persons were charged with counterfeiting offences.

As in past years most of the activities occurred in Ontario and Quebec. Specifically 90 percent of the notes passed and seized were in these two provinces, 50 percent in Ontario and 40 percent in Quebec. Worthy of note is the fact that for the first time Ontario surpassed Quebec in activity. All of the counterfeit notes circulated, with the exception of a few stray U.S. notes and several Canadian Centennial \$1 notes, were manufactured by counterfeiters in the Montreal area.

The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use, the more popular items being electrical appliances, sporting equipment, firearms, clothing, cameras, radios and jewelry. The value for duty of the goods placed under seizure amounted to \$301,586.01.

In late 1967, a Hong Kong businessman acquired a quantity of sophisticated electronic equipment from a manufacturer in the United States and attempted to send it, addressed to himself, to Hong Kong via Toronto. The equipment was separated into two shipments, the front panels and other identifying data removed from each unit, and both arrived in Toronto a day apart. In attempting to arrange for the entry of the goods at Toronto, the businessman produced Customs invoices describing the goods as replacement parts for printing machine controls valued at \$300. Upon examination of the contents of the crates, it was obvious they contained ten electrical units which resembled radio receivers and transmitters, but positive identification was not possible without the front panels. Since it was apparent false invoices had been presented, the goods were placed under Customs Port Seizure at Toronto.

Several days later, a third shipment consigned to this individual arrived in Toronto, manifested as aluminum panels. Examination disclosed them to be the missing front panels and later assisted in identifying all the equipment under seizure.

Experts were able to say the units were microwave test equipment associated directly with phase or time measurement. It was also learned that phase measurement is particularly important in certain aerospace projects such as the development of automatic control devices and guidance and tracking systems. This equipment was far too sophisticated to have any mechanical application in the operation or control of printing presses.

The value of the ten units and face panels was appraised at \$11,460, however had units been obtained for the 54 front panels in the last shipment, these together with 39 units listed in the culprit's notebook would have amounted to approximately \$160,000.

The violator was convicted and, after serving a term of 60 days, returned to Hong Kong.

Excise Act

Excise Act seizures for the year totalled 402 and of these 54 involved small amounts of spirits which were referred to provincial or municipal police.

Excise seizures continue mainly to cover illicit stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes. Of the 3,714 gallons of illicit spirits seized, 2,750 were produced in Quebec. In addition, 29,321 gallons of wash were seized and of this amount 13,515 came from Quebec and 13,647 from Manitoba.

During the year 134 complete stills and 47 part stills were seized. Of this number, 12 were of the commercial type each with an estimated daily production of between 75 and 250 gallons of over-proof spirits. If allowed to remain in production the estimated loss in Federal revenue would have been \$33,000 per day.

Persons involved in this field of illegal activity will go to great lengths and devise unique still sites in an effort to avoid detection.

On Jan. 10, 1968, RCMP seized a commercial-type still at St. Vital, Manitoba, situated in a building which appeared to be a commercial garage. The build-

ing was divided into three separate rooms. The first served as a garage while the latter two were used to store farm produce. On visual examination there was no indication of a still in the building, but during the search it was noticed that a freezer along the east wall of the garage was mounted on rollers. Moving this freezer out from the wall revealed a hole in the cement floor leading to an underground room housing the still.

This discovery was made even more difficult as the chimney pipe from the oil burner of the still and the "wash fumes" were drawn into the main chimney for the oil furnace which heated the building proper. This of course, accounted for the lack of odor.

The residue from the cooker was pumped out of the building by means of a sump pump through a hole in the wall approximately three feet underground and eventually fed to a nearby river. Three persons arrested at the site were convicted and fines totalling \$6,000 were imposed.

Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1963 /64	1964 /65	1965 /66	1966 /67	1967 /68
Seizures.....	758	672	513	450	402
Stills.....	280	238	187	207	134
Spirits (Gal.).....	8,040	7,286	5,814	6,014	3,714
Tobacco (Lb.).....	1,315	828	614	228	602

Excise

PROVINCE DIVISION	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vehicles.....	—	—	1	—	23	7	3	7	1	—	—	—	42
Beer and Wash...	—	43	86	—	13,515	109	226	13,647	1,030	—	665	—	29,321
Spirits.....	1	3	1	—	2,750	295	117	357	72	2	116	—	3,714
Stills, Complete..	—	2	8	1	21	6	30	23	9	—	34	—	134
Stills, Part.....	4	1	2	—	8	3	12	4	4	—	9	—	47
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	315	3	284	—	—	—	—	—	602
SEIZURES.....	5	3	13	1	109	25	67	46	23	1	55	—	348
Minor Cases (Petty Seizures)													54

NOTE: Liquids in Gallons
Cigarettes in Cartons (200 per Carton)
Tobacco in Pounds

Canada Shipping Act

During the calendar year 1967, 54,129 pleasure craft licences were issued. This was an increase in excess of eight percent.

Drug Enforcement

During the year drug enforcement continued to be an integral part of the crime picture. Where in previous years enforcement was carried out generally by established drug sections in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, general detachment personnel across Canada were very much involved during the year. This was due to an almost phenomenal increase in the incidence of mari-

huana all across Canada. By the same token, where in the past the Force was concerned mainly with the addicting narcotic drugs, drug abuse spread to such other drugs as the barbiturates and amphetamines, LSD, and particularly marihuana.

Narcotic Drugs

Although addiction and the traffic in heroin continues to be one of the more serious problems, it has been confined mainly to the city of Vancouver. Of 483 offences involving heroin, 369 were detected in Vancouver, 85 in Toronto and only 24 in Montreal. Offences relating to other opiate-like drugs present a slightly different picture. Of 84 offences prosecuted, only 16 were detected in Vancouver, 45 in Toronto and three in Montreal. This disparity merely indicates that illicit heroin was readily available in Vancouver and rarely in Toronto, thereby compelling the addicts to obtain drugs from legal sources generally by theft of doctors' bags, breaking and entering of drug stores and doctors' offices, and forging of prescriptions.

A review of statistics for the last five years indicates little change in the trend toward the abuse of addicting drugs. Persons arrested and charged continues to increase as indicated by the following table:

Fiscal Year	1963/64	—	479
	1964/65	—	406
	1965/66	—	539
	1966/67	—	545
	1967/68	—	567

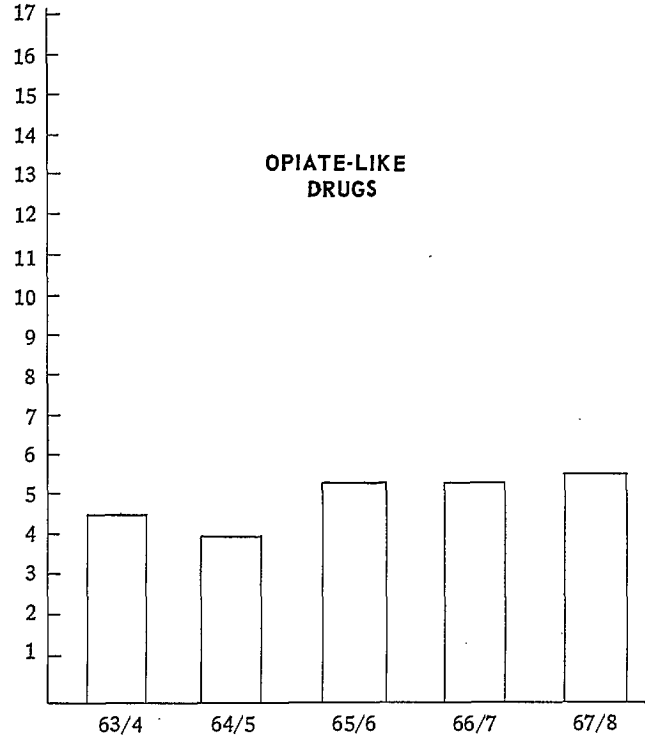
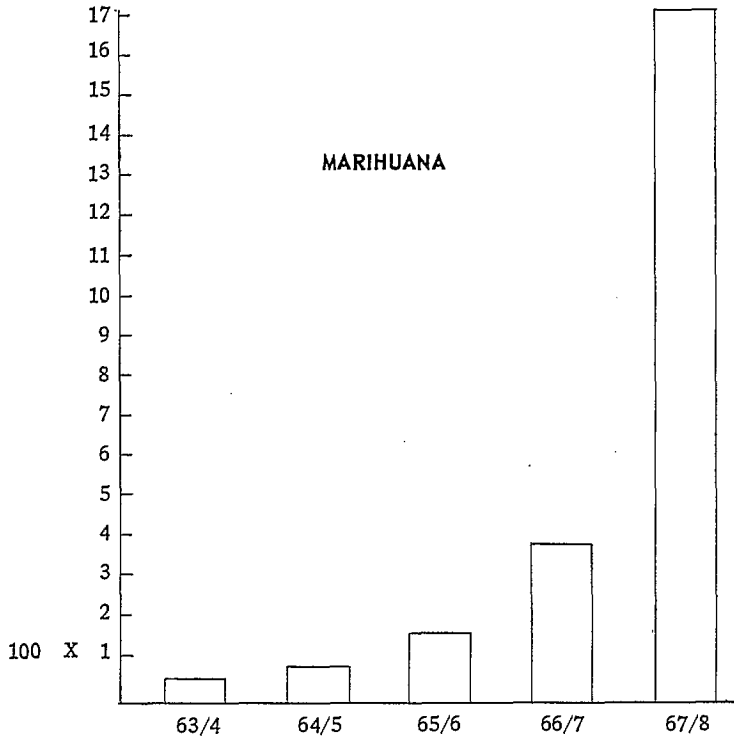
Number of newly addicted persons:

Fiscal Year	1962/63	—	30
	1963/64	—	56
	1964/65	—	70
	1965/66	—	197
	1966/67	—	203
	1967/68	—	256

The foregoing figures become even more significant when it is considered that practically all the new addicts were detected in Vancouver.

Statistics recently released by the Division of Narcotic Control, Department of National Health and Welfare, revealed that there were 3,335 persons known to be or to have been addicted. The number of addicts known to the police and the Division of Narcotic Control continues to grow, as reflected in the following statistics:

1957	—	2792
1958	—	2958
1959	—	3004
1960	—	2929
1961	—	3048
1962	—	3136
1963	—	2963
1964	—	2947
1965	—	3180
1966	—	3182
1967	—	3335



DRUG ENFORCEMENT - NUMBER OF ARRESTS

These figures include all persons known to be or to have been addicted and who have come to the attention of authorities within the ten previous years. Many are currently incarcerated for offences under the Narcotic Control Act or other criminal offences, consequently the active addict population is considerably lower than the statistics would indicate.

Heroin was readily available in Vancouver throughout the year. Because of a virtual monopoly enjoyed by one group of traffickers, the price remained high at \$15 per one-grain capsule. It is reliably known that the majority of the heroin on the Vancouver market originated in Mexico.

The supply of heroin in Toronto was limited and sporadic. Because of the scarcity, the price remained generally at \$20 per capsule. Toronto was supplied by sources in Buffalo, New York and Montreal.

Montreal did not present a serious addiction problem, but was prominent as a source of heroin for the Canadian market and as an in-transit distribution centre for heroin being smuggled from France to the United States. Through Interpol, and more specifically through the cooperation of French and United States officials, several large seizures of pure heroin were made at Dorval Airport.

On May 28, 1967, Josephine Noelle Kontoudenas and Marius Francois Frontieri were found in possession of six kilograms of heroin wrapped around their waists. Both entered a plea of guilty and are presently serving the minimum seven-year prison term.

On Oct. 26, 1967, Michel Bernard and his wife Yvonne Marie Louise, were arrested when found in possession of 16 kilograms of heroin in false bottoms of two suitcases. Bernard is presently serving a seven-year prison term.

On Dec. 12-13, 1967, six persons residing in Buenos Aires, Argentina, but whose citizenship was Italian, were arrested in Montreal when found in possession of various amounts of heroin totalling 36 kilograms. Each was arrested as he alighted from a flight originating in France and each carried the drug in a false bottom suitcase or around the waist. The six have now been convicted and are serving terms from five to ten years. Investigations revealed these importations were not isolated but were in fact connected with each other and that several of the suspects had successfully eluded customs officials on previous occasions.

Marihuana

Marihuana, although not an addicting drug, is probably abused more in Canada than any other drug. The increased marihuana problem is evidenced by the number of persons charged as shown in the following table:

Persons Charged under NCA—Marihuana

1962/63	—	20
1963/64	—	56
1964/65	—	78
1965/66	—	162
1966/67	—	398
1967/68	—	1678

Marihuana is generally imported into Canada from Mexico by way of the United States. Police encountered hashish, a more concentrated form of marihuana, very frequently during the year. This drug has been imported from Pakistan, Lebanon and to some extent the United States. Smuggling by organized criminal groups was manifest in only a few rare instances, otherwise the importers have been tourists or students whose presence is frequently found in the so-called "hippy" element.

Summary of Prosecutions and N.C.A. & F. & D. Act
(April 1/67 to April 1/68)

Div.	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT									FOOD & DRUGS ACT					Grand Total
	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5	6	Regs	Consp	Forg	Total	32(1)	32(2)	Sale	Forg.	Total	
	HEROIN									SCHEDULE G					
A	10		4	9			1		24	1	1				2
C	2								2	1	1				2
D	334	17	15				3		369	9	1				10
E															
F	3								3	7					7
K	70	5	7				3		85	6	7				13
O															
Sub Total	419	22	26	9			7		483	24	10				34
A C D E F K O J	OTHER OPIATE LIKE DRUGS									L. S. D.					
							1		1			1			1
	6							3	3			6			6
3	3	1				8		1	16			10		10	
10								2	12			13		13	
35	2	8						1	45			10		10	
Sub Total	54	5	9				9	7	84			40		40	
Total Opiate									567						
A C D E F K O J H G	MARIHUANA									SCHEDULE "F"					
	55	10	17						82						
	117	13	39	2	1		2		174						
54	5	7						66			1	1		2	
466	72	32	2	4				576							
26	4	3						33							
115	3	13						131							
460	76	68						604							
4								4							
6								6							
2								2							
Sub Total	1,305	183	179	4	5		2		1,678						2
Grand Total	1,778	210	214	13	5	9	9	7	2,245						76

Hallucinogenic Drugs

The Force's experience with hallucinogenic drugs is restricted almost exclusively to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. This drug is generally found in function with marihuana. Enforcement has been limited by the lack of appropriate legislation. LSD is now considered to be a most dangerous drug, but in spite of this, its use and illicit traffic appears to be on the increase. During the year, 40 persons were charged with selling LSD. An additional 88 cases were investigated in which LSD was seized but prosecution was not possible.

Controlled Drugs

Schedule "G" Drugs (controlled drugs) did not pose a serious problem during 1967. Only 34 persons were charged under Part III of the Food and

Drugs Act, and most of these were the result of undercover investigations conducted by the Force. There is continuing evidence that the marihuana and LSD abusers are turning to the stimulating amphetamine-type drugs, particularly methedrine.

Total enforcement relating to narcotic, controlled, hallucinogenic and Schedule "F" Drugs is illustrated in the chart on page 000. Total narcotic prosecutions more than doubled over the previous year.

Narcotic Drug Seizures

1967-1968

DRUG	KILOS	OUNCES	GRAMS	CAPSULES	PILLS	DOSAGE UNITS
Opium.....						
Heroin.....	52	13½		2160		
Morphine.....		2½			215	285
Codeine.....						70
Dilaudid.....						
Methadone.....		17			158	
Demerol.....		21			10	1470
Cocaine.....		1		2		
Alvodine.....						59
Leritine.....						15
Pantapon.....						
Percadon.....		1				12
MARIHUANA	53½ kilos 69 pounds 1238 ounces 1320 cigarettes 2615 grams					
HASHISH	155 pieces* 1 pound 45 ounces					

*Approximately half a cubic centimeter

IMMIGRATION

Immigration and Passport Sections of the Force are located in most major cities in Canada and are responsible for investigating violations of the Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and applicable sections of the Criminal Code pertaining to fraudulent passports. In addition, assistance is rendered to the Canada Immigration Division, Enforcement and Intelligence Sections to accumulate evidence upon which to obtain an Order of Deportation against criminally undesirable immigrants.

Immigration and Passport Sections prosecuted 375 persons under the Immigration Act, 20 under the Criminal Code and one under the Citizenship Act during the fiscal year. Convictions were registered in 92.3 percent of these cases. The volume of work increased over the previous fiscal year by 9.7 percent.

In the four-year period prior to 1966 there was an 85 percent increase in the rate of desertion in Canada by alien seamen, reaching a total of 967 deserters in 1966. In the year under review, in cooperation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration a more rigid enforcement program was commenced, including notification to all Canadian police authorities of all new ship deserters. It is felt that as a result of this action, at least to some extent, the 1967-1968 ship desertion rate fell to 534, which is less than the rate reported in 1962.

Fraud and Bankruptcy

On Nov. 14, 1967 the RCMP took a significant step forward to combat "white collar" crime, with nine Commercial Fraud Sections located across Canada becoming operational. Commercial Fraud Sections in Montreal and Toronto were the result of a union between existing Bankruptcy Sections and Securities Fraud Investigational units. Elsewhere Commercial Fraud Sections evolved from Securities Fraud and general Criminal Investigation Units.

In July 1966 the RCMP assumed responsibility, on behalf of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, for the investigation of fraudulent bankruptcies. During the year the Force also assumed responsibility relating to stock market manipulations and unlawful activities in the sale and distribution of securities, the latter being the result of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosures and Securities Regulations.

The Commercial Fraud Sections are staffed with personnel who have extensive experience in criminal investigation, have received specialized training, have university degrees in related disciplines, or a combination of these qualifications.

The objective of the enforcement program generally is to restore and maintain public confidence in business and financial institutions by reducing creditor and investor risks to that of management or economic considerations through the elimination of fraudulent practices in this field.

Interpol

Since the inception of the C.I.B.-Interpol Section as an integral part of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Force, there has been a significant growth in Interpol liaison, not only on behalf of the Force, but for many police forces in Canada. During the period 1962-67 inclusive, the work associated with Interpol in Canada rose by 515 percent.

Approximately three new nations have joined Interpol annually in past years, resulting in the fact that this organization is second only to the United Nations in size of international membership. The increase, which will undoubtedly continue as more nations become independent throughout the world, suggests that the work connected with Interpol will continue to increase. It is of interest to note that as Canada celebrated its 100th birthday in 1967, Interpol welcomed the 100th country into the organization.

During 1967 the facilities of Interpol were made available to assist all countries connected with Canada's birthday celebrations and with Expo 67. Literally hundreds of circulars on travelling criminals were prepared and released. Data was obtained on persons of foreign nationality likely to embarrass or cause harm to state visitors. An extensive book on pickpockets was prepared by the Force on the strength of Interpol information and released to all other major police forces. In addition the services of Interpol were again used to check on the possibility of foreign prostitutes, either independently or in organized groups, visiting Canada during Centennial celebrations.

Through the cooperation of Interpol the Force traced a very elusive international criminal through Europe, Asia and to Japan, where he was eventually arrested with a stolen Canadian passport. The year also saw the discovery and

investigation of one of the largest gold trafficking groups, operating out of Vancouver. This particular operation, aimed at Japan, resulted in the seizure of over \$1,500,000 in pure gold.

Police Service Dogs

During the past year the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,427 calls for assistance, of which 340 were successful in that they made a substantial contribution to the investigation concerned.

While demand from investigation units on the Police Service Dog Section remained fairly constant, the overall number of cases in which Police Service Dogs were used declined from the previous year (265 cases), due mainly to the loss of five field dogs which had to be disposed of due to health or age.

Summary of P.S.D. Service

	Total Cases	Contributing to Successful Investigation
Tracking Criminals.....	527	139
Lost and missing persons.....	282	45
Searching for articles.....	338	114
Excise and liquor.....	169	14
Others.....	111	28
	1,427	340

Traffic

The average strength of full-time traffic personnel was 728 for the year, a considerable increase over the average strength of 671 recorded for 1966-67. Radar operations accounted for 28 percent of 231,273 prosecutions recorded, an increase of 19 percent.

There were 183 highway patrols in operation throughout Canada at the end of the fiscal year. There were 375 cars employed on full time traffic duties, a 13 percent increase.

The breathalyzer program continued to expand during this year, and 75 sets were in operation at various points across Canada.

Number of Breathalyzer sets in use by the Force:

- "E" Division—32
- "F" Division—19
- "H" Division— 4
- "J" Division— 7
- "K" Division—12
- "L" Division— 1

Seventy-two radar units were used for traffic law enforcement during the year, an increase of 21 over the last fiscal year. These figures do not include the 39 municipally owned radar sets operated by RCMP in towns and villages policed under contract.

PROVINCE	FATAL		NON-FATAL (INJURY)		DAMAGE OVER \$100		TOTAL ACCIDENTS	
	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68
British Columbia.....	378	384	6,425	6,327	21,243	23,974	28,046	30,695
Alberta.....	221	266	2,680	2,992	9,265	10,254	12,166	13,512
Saskatchewan.....	197	216	2,626	2,702	10,012	10,210	12,835	13,128
Manitoba.....	119	133	1,321	1,399	3,805	4,273	5,245	5,805
Ontario.....			119	119	203	331	322	450
Quebec.....		1	30	37	182	273	212	311
New Brunswick.....	175	176	1,686	1,638	3,850	3,885	5,711	5,699
Nova Scotia.....	176	186	930	1,148	5,878	5,740	6,984	7,074
Prince Edward Island.....	27	24	354	386	916	918	1,297	1,328
Newfoundland.....	84	74	1,380	1,197	4,682	4,219	6,146	5,490
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	11	13	192	208	599	686	802	907
TOTAL.....	1,388	1,483	17,743	18,153	60,635	64,763	79,766	84,399

“EXPO 1967”

During 1967 Canada was host to over 60 important visitors, either Royalty or Heads of State, representing many nations of the world. The Hon. Lionel Chevrier was appointed by the Federal Government as Commissioner General for State Visits and Lt.-Gen. H. D. Graham appointed Coordinator of Royal visits. A Secretariat was established at RCMP Headquarters to provide effective liaison with the Commissioner General's office and to function as the planning and coordinating body responsible for the security necessary to insure a safe and uninterrupted visit to Canada of its official guests. As many of the guests visited other parts of Canada as well as the site of Expo 67 and Ottawa, it was necessary to coordinate planning and operations with other provincial police forces as well as municipal forces on such matters as crowd and traffic control.

The many long and often arduous hours spent by members of the Force and provincial and municipal police forces in connection with these visits were rewarded in that not one significant incident occurred causing embarrassment or interruption to the State Visitors. In large measure this was due to the atmosphere of harmony that existed at all levels of operations and the excellent spirit of cooperation between all police forces involved.

In addition to its responsibility for the security of State visitors, the RCMP also assumed security responsibility in connection with the Confederation Train and Caravans, the Canadian Government Pavilion at Expo 67, as well as offshore marine patrols at Expo 67 site.

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES

Identification Branch

The services of the Identification Branch of the Force are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to all police departments and penal institutions across Canada. There are 14 sections located at Headquarters, Ottawa. Field Identification Sections now total 45 and two new units will be established in the near future at Thompson, Manitoba, and Yellowknife, N.W.T. There are six field Crime Index Sections from Vancouver to Halifax.

N.P.S. Information Centre

The National Police Service Information Centre has been operating on a 24-hour basis since Apr. 1, 1967. The Centre is composed of the Wanted Persons Unit, Stolen Motor Vehicle Unit and the Urgent Request Unit. It is also the Communications centre for the Branch with telex and wirephoto services available. On Nov. 1, 1967 the Centre was connected with the F.B.I. National Criminal Information Centre in Washington, D.C. which has provided rapid access to F.B.I. files dealing with wanted persons, stolen vehicles, stolen property and firearms.

Typical of the assistance rendered and the speed at which suspected stolen motor vehicles can be checked are the following:

At 2.40 p.m. Feb. 17, 1968 a telex message was received from Vancouver requesting a check on a 1967 Cadillac bearing a California registration. At 2.52 p.m. this information was fed through the Stolen Motor Vehicle Index at Ottawa to the National Police Information Centre in Washington and within 12 minutes Vancouver had been advised that the Cadillac had been stolen from Los Angeles, California. The Vancouver Police were requested to contact Los Angeles authorities direct to confirm the vehicle was still outstanding.

At 3 p.m. Nov. 22, 1967 a telex message was received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, requesting a check on a 1967 Pennsylvania registration. The Computerized Motor Vehicle Index at the National Criminal Information Centre in Washington was searched from Ottawa and at 3.08 p.m. the vehicle was identified and the Ontario Provincial Police notified that the 1963 Cadillac convertible was registered to a resident of Kensington, Pennsylvania and had been reported stolen by the Pennsylvania State Police on November 21. It eventually transpired that the two occupants of this suspected vehicle were two juvenile escapees from Kensington and they were subsequently returned to the United States along with the stolen motor vehicle.

Crime Index Section

The Crime Index Section of the Identification Branch is the national registry of crimes and of criminals who engage in the more serious types of crime. It maintains an index system of the "methods" of criminals as well as detailed physical descriptions.

Typical of the value of such an index is the case of Gerald Adelard Jones. Shortly before his penitentiary sentence expired in June 1967, Jones was included under the major frauds category. Within a week after his release he travelled to a city in western Canada and using the name Don Smith, and outlined a proposal to members of a development board and city officials to construct a million-dollar luxury apartment building. He played the role of the big builder to the hilt, depositing a large cheque drawn on a Milwaukee bank in the Security Trust Company, and then promptly went about spending large sums of money. The cheque reached Milwaukee sooner than he had likely anticipated and he made a hurried departure from the city in a car borrowed from the manager of the Trust Company. In the meantime, Smith was identified from the Criminal Identification Card in the Crime Index Section and it was not long until he was arrested and returned to the city to face charges. He entered pleas of guilty not only to the particular charge for which he was arrested but also to several similar charges from other cities and was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

Training Section

Fifty-four members of various police forces in Canada and the U.S.A. completed field identification courses.

Fingerprint Section

Among the many fingerprint identifications made by the Fingerprint Section the following is considered outstanding:

A xerox copy of fingerprints from an unidentified body was received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, dated Aug. 11, 1967.

The submitted fingerprints were classified by the senior technician. In view of the poor reproduction probably due to deteriorating skin structure, the most probable classification was arrived at. An experienced technician was given the responsibility of searching the fingerprints of the unknown individual. After a lengthy search the identification was made. The senior technician indicated that this identification was one of the most outstanding he has witnessed in the bureau and this could only be achieved through experience, knowledge, patience and determination.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The RCMP now operate five Crime Detection Laboratories situated at the following points: Sackville, New Brunswick; Ottawa, Ontario; Regina, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta and Vancouver, British Columbia. The laboratory at Edmonton became operational early in 1968.

The expanding use of breathalyzers has made a considerable amount of training necessary. Seven breathalyzer training courses, two in Regina, four in Vancouver and one in Moncton were conducted by Laboratory personnel. In addition, two refresher courses and 13 demonstrations were provided for the benefit of police officers, court officials, lawyers and medical doctors.

A number of technical and scientific papers were presented or published during the year. Among the more important of these were "Crime and Fibres," "The Role of an Examiner of Questioned Documents in the Investigation of an Aircraft Disaster," "Atomic Absorption Analysis," "Serology in Crime Laboratories," "Forensic Science Photography" and "Organic Protective Coatings."

The volume of Laboratory reports submitted showed an increase of 2,153 (22 percent). The number of reports from the Vancouver Laboratory decreased slightly from the previous year. The number of reports from the Regina Laboratory increased 11.1 percent while those from the Ottawa and Sackville Laboratories increased 33.8 percent and 32.8 percent respectively.

The volume of examinations conducted increased from 10,599 to 12,810—an increase of 20.8 percent. Blood alcohol examinations decreased from 1,309 to 931, while counterfeit examinations increased from 4,944 to 6,958 and hand-writing examinations increased from 1,003 to 1,234.

Statistical Data—Identification Branch

	1966/67	1967/68
CRIME INDEX SECTION		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,717	4,768
Confirmed Identifications.....	816	732
Information Indexed.....	16,247	14,075
INTERPOL UNIT		
Assistance to Foreign Countries.....	1,597	3,066
Identifications.....	132	178
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints.....	3,264	3,952
Identifications.....	1,820	983
INFORMATION CENTRE		
<i>Stolen Motor Vehicle File:</i>		
Total Vehicles Reported Stolen.....		15,614
Total Vehicles Reported Recovered.....		12,985
Licence Plates Reported Missing.....		6,866
Serial Plates Reported Missing.....		1,425
Counterfeit Suspects' Vehicles.....		71
Enquiries Received: Canadian Authorities.....		1,771
Foreign Authorities.....		36
Identifications: Canadian Vehicles.....		92
Foreign Vehicles.....		41
<i>Wanted Persons:</i>		
Reported.....	3,850	4,407
Located.....	3,065	3,228
<i>Request Unit:</i>		
Requests Processed (Records, Photos, F.Prints).....		2,813
Criminal Records Forwarded.....		1,773
CRIMINAL RECORDS SECTION		
<i>Identification Unit:</i>		
Criminal Records Forwarded.....	414,306	387,965
<i>Civil Security Unit:</i>		
Civil Fingerprints Processed.....	129,287	142,387
<i>Request Unit:</i>		
Requests Processed (Records, Prints & Photos).....	35,041	43,110
Criminal Records Forwarded.....	20,456	23,055
FINGERPRINT SECTION		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	161,105	170,417
Criminal Fingerprints Identified.....	108,589	114,505
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	129,500	142,391
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Identified.....	11,258	14,882
New Criminal "Master" Fingerprints filed.....	47,945	52,669
<i>Criminal Name Index:</i>		
Total Searches (Fingerprint & Request).....	351,541	393,639
Name Index Cards Filed.....	155,876	163,688

Laboratory Reports

ISSUING LABORATORY	1967/68	1966/67
Vancouver.....	1,790	2,010
Regina.....	1,269	1,142
Ottawa.....	8,025	5,994
Sackville.....	812	611
Edmonton.....	14	—
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1966/67
RCMP.....	5,135	4,657
Federal Departments.....	551	390
Provincial Departments.....	238	178
Municipal Police & Others.....	5,986	4,532
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE	1967/68	1966/67
Yukon Territories.....	84	53
North West Territories.....	74	50
Newfoundland.....	125	107
Prince Edward Island.....	42	25
Nova Scotia.....	281	239
New Brunswick.....	540	348
Quebec.....	1,185	819
Ontario.....	6,072	4,687
Manitoba.....	414	250
Saskatchewan.....	643	539
Alberta.....	498	332
British Columbia.....	1,942	2,292
Outside Canada.....	10	16
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

Laboratory Examinations

CODE NO.	TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1967/68		1966/67	
		Exam	Court	Exam	Court
23	Animal Blood, meat, hair identification.....	59	2	62	14
24	Arson and fire debris examination.....	64	5	55	7
25	Ballistics and range calculations.....	26	16	27	21
26	Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	931	137	1,309	177
27	Blood (human) identification and grouping....	267	140	240	157
28	Blood Analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases.....	63	7	86	12
29	Breathalyzer cases.....	3	387	3	128
30	Bullet and cartridge case examination.....	192	90	170	100
31	Carbon monoxide detection in blood.....	29	2	40	3
32	Charred documents decipherment.....	9	—	3	—
33	Cloth and fibre examination.....	137	53	113	38
34	Cosmetics analysis.....	3	2	2	1
35	Counterfeit and currency examination.....	6,958	236	4,944	148
36	Dog and animal poisoning.....	18	—	16	—
37	Drug and other chemicals formulation.....	86	1	34	7

Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

CODE No.	TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1967/68		1966/67	
		Exam	Court	Exam	Court
38	Erasures and alterations to documents.....	14	7	32	5
39	Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.....	46	34	32	42
40	Gasoline and oil—content and additives.....	20	—	26	3
41	Glass analysis.....	25	16	19	15
42	Hair (human) examination and comparison...	162	66	126	43
43	Headlight lens and filament examination.....	21	4	25	7
44	Human substance ident. by anti-sera methods	33	26	52	16
45	Handwriting and handprinting examinations	1,234	108	1,003	105
46	Ink examination and comparison.....	20	5	16	7
47	Liquors, brew, mash examinations.....	35	2	39	3
48	Matches, paper match folders examination...	4	2	2	3
49	Metal analysis and comparison.....	12	5	14	6
50	Mineral and geological specimen analysis.....	4	—	4	—
51	Paint analysis and comparison.....	254	98	233	82
52	Paper, writing instruments, etc.....	26	7	9	8
53	Petroleum products analysis and comparison	17	5	23	6
54	Physical matching and comparison.....	117	72	142	86
55	Plant and botanical examination.....	16	—	4	—
56	Propellant powder residue.....	82	37	42	30
57	Safes and vaults—ballast etc.....	21	13	25	15
58	Seminal stains and spermatozoa.....	231	115	201	98
59	Serial number restoration.....	35	4	27	6
60	Shotgun, shells and shot.....	16	12	10	7
61	Soil analysis and comparison.....	20	5	13	3
62	Speed calculations of vehicle.....	—	1	—	—
63	Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.).....	20	5	13	5
64	Tampered mail examinations.....	31	2	7	1
65	Time estimation of weapon firing.....	10	7	4	4
66	Tire examination for blowout tampering.....	2	1	4	—
67	Tool mark examination and comparison.....	129	48	126	50
68	Toxicological exam.—post mortem exhibits...	120	11	88	17
69	Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc.....	24	1	8	2
70	Typewriting examinations and comparisons..	74	13	53	17
71	Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam.....	53	11	35	16
72	Firearms examination—unsolved cases.....	457	1	619	—
73	Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	196	22	144	31
74	Urine Analysis—other substances.....	13	5	14	3
75	Weapon—probable type examination.....	45	6	23	6
76	Wood and wood products identification.....	4	1	3	1
77	Wounds and weapon damage examination....	18	14	16	11
78	Impressions—comparison and matching.....	7	1	7	3
79	Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions.....	18	3	13	12
80	Concrete, cement, and building products exam.....	4	3	12	8
81	Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident.	48	20	33	12
82	Cheque protector impressions.....	59	2	15	21
83	Security equipment examinations.....	109	4	91	—
84	Visible, indented, and obliterated markings..	33	16	35	7
85	Cryptographic analysis (cipher).....	1	—	3	—
86	X-ray inspection of parcels, etc.....	12	—	—	—
87	Explosives examination.....	5	1	3	1
88	Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices.....	2	—	7	2
	TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	12,810		10,599	
	TOTAL COURT ATTENDANCES—(BY EXAMINATION).....		1,917		1,639

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Man Days—Absent from Laboratory

	Vancouver	Regina	Ottawa	Sask-ton	Edmon-ville	Total
Court and other Hearings.....	659	738	474	295½	29½	2,196
Other Duties.....	219	213	336	145	—	913
TOTAL.....	878	951	810	440½	29½	3,109
1966/67 TOTAL.....	650	993	590	424	—	2,657

Man-Miles Travelled

	Vancouver	Regina	Ottawa	Sack-ville	Edmon-ton	Total
Air.....	195,011	286,495	117,905	32,943	2,200	634,554
Train.....	3,945	4,778	17,354	8,385	—	34,462
Road.....	41,647	54,180	105,454	60,032	9,010	270,323
Boat.....	3,162	—	—	192	—	3,354
TOTAL.....	243,765	345,453	240,713	101,552	11,210	942,693
TOTAL 1966/67.....	202,968	343,546	165,054	107,474	—	819,042

Photographic Work

Negatives Processed.....	9,786
Enlargements.....	5,701
Prints.....	29,320
Photostats.....	745
Dry Mounts.....	2,505
Projection Slides.....	1,017
Laminations.....	1,388
TOTAL NO. OF PIECES.....	50,462
1966/67 TOTAL.....	48,300

Security Equipment Section

	1967/68	1966/67
Service Calls.....	1,857	1,216
Time Spent on Service Calls.....	2,821 hrs	2,478 hrs
Keys Cut.....	1,784	1,230
Lockouts Attended.....	570	321
Combination Changes Made.....	5,907	3,303
Lock Replacements and or Re-Keyings.....	639	418
Equipment Overhauls.....	334	251
Equipment Modifications.....	199	107
Miscellaneous Service Action.....	458	166
Security Surveys.....	96	78
Government Contract Equipment Inspection (Local and Non-Local).....	118	139

OTHER DUTIES AND SERVICES

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter system continues to provide rapid, reliable and economical intercommunication between Sub-Divisions, Divisions, and Headquarters of the Force, as well as with other police forces. During the year ten new installations were made at detachments, one unit was re-allocated from Selkirk to Thompson Detachment in Manitoba to meet operational requirements, and one unit was removed from service. The Force's Telex system now consist of 74 stations at the following locations:

Banff	Kamloops	Red Deer
Brandon	Lethbridge	Regina (2)
Burnaby	Lloydminster	Revelstoke
Corner Brook	London	Saskatoon
Cranbrook	Malton	Surrey
Calgary	Medicine Hat	Swift Current
Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John's
Chilliwack	Montreal	St. Paul
Dauphin	Nanaimo	Sydney
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Thompson
Dorval	New Westminster	Toronto (2)
Drumheller	Niagara Falls	Trail
Edmonton	North Bay	Truro
Fredericton	North Battleford	Vancouver (3)
Fort Churchill	Ottawa	Vancouver Airport
Fort Nelson	Peace River	Vegreville
Fort Smith	Penhold	Victoria
Fort William	Penticton	Whitehorse
Grand Forks	Portage la Prairie	Windsor
Grande Prairie	Prince Albert	Winnipeg (2)
Halifax	Prince George	Yorkton
Hamilton Hope	Prince Rupert	Wetaskiwin
Inuvik	Quebec	

During the year, the total Telex traffic handled by RCMP stations across Canada averaged 56,922 messages per month, a 38 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

Under the program for expanding telecommunications facilities as an aid to combat organized crime across Canada, the modern and highly sophisticated wire-photo service was upgraded by the installation of two additional stations—at Fredericton and Halifax. Presently this network consists of nine stations situated at the following points:

Edmonton	Ottawa
Fredericton	Regina
Halifax	Toronto
Montreal	Vancouver
	Winnipeg

The total wire transmissions and photographic reproductions handled over the network was 1,763, an average of 147 per month.

In 1967 a three-year program was initiated to convert all existing FM radio equipment in "H" Division. The particular phase undertaken during 1967-68 included the replacement of all existing fixed, mobile and portable FM equipment in Halifax, Truro and Sydney Sub-Divisions, also the installation of 14 repeater stations through the entire province.

A pilot communications system was installed in northern Manitoba during 1967 utilizing high frequency single sideband equipment for both detachment fixed stations and mobile applications. Preliminary results of this project were encouraging, with direct mobile-to-detachment communications obtained over distances in excess of 70 miles. Systems such as this do not have the reliability or quality of VHF/FM communications, however in certain remote areas the adaptability of FM equipment to meet such specific operational requirements over long distances is economically unfeasible.

In keeping with the increasing operational requirement to provide men employed on foot patrol with a means of communication at all times with their respective offices or a mobile in the area, an experimental program was initiated to provide personal radio equipment for these men. Four units were supplied to Burnaby Detachment, two to Campbellton City Detachment, seven to "A" Division Protective Sub-Division and to all Police Service Dog sections throughout the Force.

As of Apr. 1, 1968, radio systems throughout the Force consisted of 2,184 radio-equipped transports, 744 radio-equipped detachments, division headquarters, sub-division headquarters and repeaters, and 383 hand-carried portable or miniature units. The distribution division is as follows:

Division	Radio-Equipped Dets., S-D HQS, HQs and Repeaters	Radio-Equipped Transports	Hand-Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	15	76	17
"B".....	41	108	10
"C".....	28	136	72
"D".....	76	199	21
"E".....	166	511	66
"F".....	130	325	26
"G".....	32	29	4
"H".....	59	162	20
"J".....	56	132	18
"K".....	117	357	46
"L".....	6	29	3
"O".....	15	91	30
"HQ".....	3	26	35
"Air".....	0	2	15
"Depot".....	0	1	0

Air Division

The operational standards, financial services and supply, control of personnel, engineering requirements and administration of "Air" Division is the direct responsibility of Division headquarters located in Ottawa. The two sub-divisions, one in Ottawa, the other in Edmonton, assume the responsibility for operation, supervision, maintenance standards and crew training.

Generally speaking the aircraft used are of the utility bush type which can be employed effectively in a wide variety of roles. This versatility, coupled with the

fact they are adequately equipped with facilities permitting direct communication between them and RCMP ground units, make them a useful tool in pursuing police functions.

During the year the aircraft were in operation 11,038 hours in the 3,077 days flown, and covered 1,206,990 patrol miles. Sixty percent was in connection with Federal, provincial contract, or National Police Service functions. The balance was flown as an assistance to the administrative or support functions. The year was accident free.

Marine Division

During the fiscal year 1967-68 "Marine" Division had an establishment of 254 Officers, NCOs, Constables, Marine Constables and Civil Servants. One hundred and ninety-seven members of this establishment operated 44 vessels in three sub-divisions. Eight of the vessels were attached to Marine security at Expo 67 at Montreal with the largest, RCMP's *Wood* (178 feet) serving as a mother ship.

The three sub-divisions are Marine Sub-Division, Halifax, which covers the four Maritime provinces, Marine Sub-Division, Great Lakes area, which covers all Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Saguenay River, and Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt, which covers the province of British Columbia.

RCMP's *Wood* was stationed at Montreal for duties at Expo 67 from April 24 to November 2. Constant 24-hour patrols were maintained throughout the entire period. Four persons were saved from drowning and one attempted suicide was taken from the water. Ten passengers were rescued from a Hovercraft which had collided with Concordia Bridge. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-five pleasure craft were inspected and 15 bodies were recovered from Montreal Harbor.

The second largest vessel, M/L *Fort Steele*, in addition to regular enforcement duties, provided marine security for H.M.Y. *Britannia* from June 27 to July 7, while H.M. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were on board during their visit to Expo and the St. Lawrence Seaway to Kingston, Ont. This was the first occasion that H.M.Y. *Britannia* carrying the Queen, was escorted entirely by RCMP vessels.

In the Great Lakes Area, the Force operated 20 vessels, seven of which were attached to Expo 67 duties at Montreal. These are "detachment class" vessels and range from 25 to 50 feet in length. Six of the vessels were involved on escort duties for H.M.Y. *Britannia*. The patrol vessel at Toronto, P/B *Shaunavon*, assisted in security for the visit of King Constantine of Greece and Queen Anne-Marie in August.

The sub-division on the west coast operates 15 vessels, the largest being M/L *Victoria*, 92 feet. An interesting case occurred in August when two persons under the influence of liquor struck a visiting American sailboat and caused considerable damage. A "Marine" Division man obtained a small piece of wood from the side of the damaged yacht and was able to establish to the satisfaction of the court that it was a fragment from a small hole in the side of the skiff operated by the two men. The owner, who was in charge of the skiff at the time, was convicted, fined, ordered to make restitution and suspended from operating a boat for one year.

In another case the crews of two police vessels fought a fire for five hours at an isolated logging camp. As there was no one at the camp but a female cook, their efforts probably saved the camp from complete destruction. During

August and September, one of the largest fires in the history of British Columbia burned 54,000 acres in the Shuswap Lake area. Throughout this emergency P/B *Reliance* patrolled 2,258 miles transporting men and provisions.

During the fiscal year RCMP vessels patrolled 269,293 miles. The number of small vessels inspected under the Canada Shipping Act, Small Vessels Regulations was 22,567. 609 prosecutions under Canada Shipping Act and Section 26A of the Criminal Code, were entered. 1,996 vessels were searched under the Customs Act resulting in 345 seizures.

General Statistics

Canada Shipping Act:

Small vessels inspected	22,567
Warnings issued	1,910
Prosecutions	609
Regattas policed	70

Customs and Excise Acts

Ships searched	1,996
Seizures made	345

Migratory Birds Convention Act:

Patrols	573
Prosecutions	88
Search and rescue incidents	194
Assistance to other departments	1,731
Land Force personnel instructed in care and handling of small boats	52

Northern Work

During the year there were no significant changes in the composition, responsibilities or general conditions in "G" Division nor were there any extraordinary trends in crime. There are however, subtle changes taking place in Canada's north. Indians and Eskimos continue to gradually take up residence in the more permanently established settlements. This movement from camps to the larger settlements can, in part, be attributed to the enticements of new Government housing developments, the comforts of civilization and summer employment. The existence of the welfare cheque has also lured many native hunters from the trap line to the settlement.

Significant changes are also being brought about by mineral exploration in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Division areas and up into the Coppermine district, the proposed search for oil in the Arctic islands, mining generally throughout the Yukon and Northwest Territories and the increased need for adequate transportation and communication facilities. This economic expansion, although highly desirable, does extract a toll in the inherent problems of adjustment on the part of native northerners. Encouraging signs are evident, however, as the younger generation is acquiring a broader education which will, in time, equip them to solve their own social problems. The Officer Commanding Western Arctic Sub-Division reports that "several of the younger natives from this area have excelled in competitive sports, notably cross-country skiing on a national

and international scale, while others are embarking on careers in medicine, commercial aviation and other rewarding occupations."

Other indications of social advancement are becoming evident. For example, at an informal ceremony in the Cambridge Bay Detachment office on the evening of Jan. 11, 1968, Thomas Anerolum, an Eskimo born in Coppermine who is now a senior radio operator for the Department of Transport at Cambridge Bay, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the Northwest Territories—the second active Eskimo Justice of the Peace in the Territories.

The Force's role in the north is changing too. There is no longer the same need for frequent and regular patrols to outlying Indian and Eskimo hunting camps, as they are gradually disappearing. For the most part the RCMP polices the northern towns and settlements on foot, by patrol car and by power toboggan much the same as their counterparts patrol the villages and towns in the south.

Members of the Force in northern Canada patrolled 2,137,933 miles of which 1,209,360 were by motor vehicle, 55,109 by motor toboggan and motorized winter transport, 15,608 by dog team and the remaining 857,856 by air, boat, railroad and on foot.

Today there are only six detachments in "G" Division maintaining dogs. There are still some natives, especially in the central and eastern Arctic, reluctant to leave the land and members of the Force are still required to undertake long and sometimes arduous patrols similar to those of yesteryear. The purpose of these patrols is to visit Eskimo hunting camps to insure their welfare and to inoculate their dogs against rabies and distemper. For example, on Aug. 1, 1967 a patrol consisting of Constable Waterhouse and Special Constable Arreak left Igloolik to travel to Hall Beach for the purpose of visiting Eskimo camps in the Foxe Basin area of the Northwest Territories. The patrol was basically by canoe, however they required the assistance of an experienced dog team and driver to negotiate the first five miles of ice just outside Igloolik. Constable Waterhouse reported: "Spl. Cst. Arreak and I departed Igloolik at 6 p.m. en route to Hall Beach. At this time the floe edge was approximately eight miles from Igloolik. The first five miles of ice consisted of many large cracks varying from one to 20 feet in width and some extending in length completely across the Inlet. The remaining three miles to open water was loose shifting ice and it was thought that we could manoeuvre through it with the canoe, slowly making our way to open water. In view of this, an experienced dog team and driver was acquired to cross the first five miles of thin and unreliable ice. The team performed remarkably well, selecting the safest ice to travel over with very little guidance from the Eskimo driver.

"Occasionally the team required assistance in pulling the sled over rough ice. When confronted with a wide crack, the team was forced into the frigid water. They would swim across the opening, pulling the sled and canoe behind them. The provisions, the members of the patrol, as well as the sled, were held up by the canoe. This method was only used when no other way could be found around the cracks. Transportation of this nature, although only used during the late spring and early summer, is certainly a test of the canoe's structure. The canoe is first of all securely tied to the sled. All the supplies are then evenly distributed on the bottom of the canoe. In this instance, we were heavily loaded. Crossing the ice, the men also seated themselves inside the canoe, making a total of several hundred pounds.

"The patrol reached the drifting ice at 10.15 p.m., a distance of five miles traveled in four hours and 15 minutes. During this time the patrol stopped for about ten minutes when a seal was spotted on top of the ice. An attempt was made to shoot it but failed. Had it been taken, the meat would have been retained for dog food.

"We launched the canoe into the drifting ice at 10.30 p.m. The hired Eskimo and his dog team returned safely to Igloolik. At 12.30 a.m. Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1967 the patrol entered open water and steered toward Hall Beach. It had taken two hours to get through the last three miles of drifting ice. At times Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were forced to pull the canoe and contents out of the water and across the moving ice pans in order to take a more direct route to the open water. During the early part of the year when the ice is solid out to the floe edge, the same distance which took us 6½ hours to cross can be traveled in a little over one hour.

"Unexpectedly at 3 a.m., the patrol entered dense fog and more shifting ice. These conditions remained until Hall Beach appeared through the fog about 500 yards directly in front of the canoe. I was rather amazed that Spl. Cst. Arreak could navigate the canoe so accurately under such adverse conditions."

Constable Waterhouse and Spl. Cst. Arreak arrived at Hall Beach at 5 a.m., August 2 where they remained until August 4 when Constable Waterhouse reported:

"At 5 p.m. the fog showed signs of lifting. After consulting Spl. Cst. Arreak, we departed for Kabvialook at 7 p.m. We traveled south via canoe for 2½ hours, at which time a temporary summer camp was sighted. Spl. Cst. Arreak told me that the Eskimos in Hall Beach had mentioned this camp to him and called it Kangmaun. It is located on the Melville Peninsula, 30 miles south of Hall Beach. I learned Isaac Nangmalik of Hall Beach set up the camp. He and his family spend the summer at Kangmaun, but with the onset of winter return to their home in Hall Beach. There was no one present at the camp when we arrived. Nangmalik's wife had been in need of medical attention and he had taken her to the Nursing Station at Hall Beach.

"The patrol delayed for one hour at Gangmaun. There were two small make-shift buildings constructed in which I assumed Nangmalik and his family lived. Adjacent to the buildings was an 11-foot polar bear skin stretched out and drying. He had killed the bear on an island several miles off the coast from the camp. Twenty-two dogs were roaming about the camp feeding on the remains of several carcasses. I also noticed four large caches of walrus meat and many fish bones scattered about the campsite, the latter being the remains of Arctic Char which Nangmalik had netted. There were about 75 pounds of soapstone at the camp. Nangmalik apparently carves in his spare time and very likely sells his carvings at the Eskimo Co-Operative in Hall Beach. On the whole it appeared that Nangmalik was doing quite well for himself. Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were unable to approach any of his dogs and consequently, none were immunized. This is usually the case unless the owner is present.

"We departed Kangmaun at 10.30 p.m., planning to overnight at Kabvialook. According to the map of the area, we estimated that Kabvialook was about 15 miles south of Kangmaun and that it should have taken one and one-half hours to arrive there by canoe. Shortly after leaving Kangmaun, the patrol encountered fog and more shifting ice. We traveled under these

conditions for two hours and decided to terminate the patrol for the day. Neither Spl. Cst. Arreak nor I had traveled in this area previously, however from the gas we had burned, we estimated we had traveled 60 miles since leaving Hall Beach. Although the actual distance from Hall Beach to Kabvialook is only 45 miles, 15 extra miles were logged due to the route followed through the shifting ice. In view of the mileage, it seemed logical that we were in the proximity of Kabvialook and for this reason decided to remain stationary until the fog lifted.

"The patrol's overnight accommodations consisted of a nine-by-six-foot canvas pup tent. The tent was not equipped with a floor, so caribou skins were placed directly on top of the ground. On top of the skins were placed sleeping bags and, with the heat from a portable stove, we were quite comfortable.

"The morning's weather was clear and sunny with a ten to 15 m.p.h. northeasterly wind. With the aid of binoculars, Kabvialook was spotted ten miles to the south of the patrol. We departed at 10 a.m. While en route, Arctic Char were seen breaking the top of the water while feeding on small insects and minnows near the surface. Several seal were also seen.

"On arrival at Kabvialook at 11.20 a.m., we were greeted by two families. Tauseroapik and his family are the only permanent residents of the camp. The other family is residing there for the summer and will return to Hall Beach in October. Tauseroapik had constructed two small match-box style houses in which he and his family live throughout the year. I noticed several caches of walrus meat and numerous Arctic Char hanging from the racks and drying in the sun. There was no evidence of seal, but Tauseroapik said there were many in Parry Bay. Kabvialook is located on a cape of Melville Peninsula which protrudes out into Parry Bay. Around the coastline of Parry Bay, I was told, there are three rivers, one of which drains from Hall Lake. This undoubtedly is the reason for the abundance of Arctic Char in Parry Bay.

"While Tauseroapik and I inoculated his 11 dogs, Spl. Cst. Arreak set out a net just off the shore from the camp. During the two hours it remained in the water, five Arctic Char were netted, averaging about three pounds each. This was quite good, considering the random location of the net and the unfavorable wind and tide conditions which existed. Before the patrol left Kabvialook, Tauseroapik pointed out a range of mountains about ten miles to the southwest of the camp. He said there were many caribou in the area and that he had several caches of meat there for his family's use during the winter. As a matter of fact, he was preparing to depart on a caribou hunt when the patrol arrived.

"At 2.30 p.m., we left Kabvialook and arrived at Ignertok at 3 p.m. This camp is five miles south of Kabvialook on the opposite side of Parry Bay. Two Eskimo families, headed by Mosesie Ulupalik and Simeonie Kaernerik, are permanent residents of the camp. Unfortunately, all the men of the camp were caribou hunting in the range of mountains mentioned by Tauseroapik. We conversed briefly with the women and children, but they quickly retreated to their tents due to the swarms of mosquitoes which were almost unbearable. Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were not equipped to combat these hoards so we inoculated the Eskimos' 23 dogs and departed without delay. Aside from two tents, there were two sod huts constructed at this camp. They would be used as dwellings during the winter months.

"The Eskimos of both Kabvialook and Ignertok appear to be in good health and well nourished. The present abundance of fish and game is well beyond their needs and they have reserved enough to comfortably see them through the winter. These Eskimos have no intention of moving into a larger settlement. This is however, becoming the general trend with the Eskimos of the isolated camps.

"At 8.30 p.m., the patrol left Parry Bay and steered for Hall Beach. Shortly after departing it began to rain heavily and dense fog again set in. We reached Hall Beach six hours later, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1967.

"The patrol was forced to remain in Hall Beach until 11.30 p.m., when the fog finally lifted and we continued the return trip. At 5.30 a.m. Monday we entered Hopkings Inlet about ten miles south of Igloolik. The patrol's gas supply was now restricted to four gallons on the original 40 gallons taken at the outset of the patrol. To reach Igloolik on the remaining gasoline, the most direct route had to be taken through the shifting ice. This could not be done in the fog, so we intended to wait until it lifted, tenting on the coast of Melville Peninsula. While the patrol rested, the wind changed from south to north and piled up ice for 100 yards out from the shore. It would have been impossible to get the canoe and its contents over the ice. Rather than wait for high tide and an off-shore wind to shift the ice, Spl. Cst. Arreak and I portaged the canoe and the load about 300 yards down the coastline to open water. After completing this task, we set out for Igloolik, eight miles to the south and in sight. It took us eight hours to find a route through the shifting ice and terminate the patrol at Igloolik."

In 1967 the Force in the north inoculated 9,435 dogs with antirabies serum. This was in line with the normal assistance to the Department of Agriculture. Although the coverage was quite extensive and thorough, there was nevertheless, a number of positive rabies cases reported—six in the Western Arctic Sub-Division, eight in Central Arctic Sub-Division, and four in Eastern Arctic Sub-Division. In Coppermine several persons were obliged to undergo extensive medical treatment as a result of possible involvement with rabid household pets.

An undetermined dog disease in the Mackenzie District was also responsible for the loss of a number of sleigh dogs, including several RCMP-owned sled dogs at Good Hope Detachment.

Fort Smith Sub-Division still accounts for the bulk of the crime in the Northwest Territories. The feverish mining exploration and railway construction activities in the Hay River area have subsided and brought about a reduction in the volume of police work there. There was a counterbalance with the establishment of the Northwest Territories capital at Yellowknife and the arrival of the Commissioner of the Territories there in the summer of 1967. This resulted in an upsurge of activity which has significantly increased police work at Yellowknife.

In the spring of 1967, editorials carried in the Hay River newspaper *Tapwe*, alleged that: court proceedings in Hay River were not open to members of the public, that steps had been taken to hamper members of the press in efforts to inform the public about proceedings in the courts and that all individuals did not receive equal treatment in the courts in Hay River.

As a result of these allegations, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow, a Judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories, was appointed a

Commissioner on July 4, 1967 to investigate and report upon the administration of justice in the Hay River area of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Justice Morrow made it clear that he was applying a flexible interpretation and his investigation into the administration of justice was not confined to Hay River specifically but the north in general.

The Commission sittings commenced Aug. 15, 1967 and concluded on Jan. 12, 1968. Fifty-four witnesses were heard during a total of 14 days, with 1,284 pages of evidence being recorded and 71 exhibits filed.

In the Commission report submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, Mr. Justice Morrow, commenting on the allegations arising from the editorials, stated:

"I am satisfied from all the evidence heard that no Justice of the Peace has held court behind closed doors, that the police at no time have attempted to exclude the public from attending court, although they may not have made it easy for members of the public to find out when court was to sit.

"I am satisfied that, although there has been no real pattern for the dates and times the Justice of the Peace court has been held, there was no sinister reason for this, the dates and times being dictated only by the necessity of a busy man having to fit the time in and also by the Justice's wish to accommodate the accused.

"I am satisfied that the police were not trying to hide anything and that they cannot be expected to alert the news media as to court times and dates except to make this information available when sought.

"It is up to an alert newspaperman to enquire as to dates and times. I would suggest that the editor of *Tapwe* make the effort to attend court sittings more often.

"It is my opinion that there has not been any discrimination in the true sense against the Indians or Metis population, but that in the basis and general administration of each of the respective areas, both the Justices of the Peace and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have treated Indians, Metis and whites or others without favor or bias."

The Commission studied RCMP operations in detail, however there was very little criticism levelled at the Force. Although there were a number of recommendations put forward in the report, those affecting the Force could, for the most part, be implemented by minor policy adjustments. It is felt the most fitting way to describe the outcome of the Commission, insofar as the Force is concerned, is to quote Mr. Justice Morrow's comments:

"A person traveling around the Northwest Territories as a lawyer or as a judge, even for a short time, cannot help but be impressed by the tremendous work being carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The exemplary discipline and good esprit de corps is evident throughout the Northwest Territories.

"Particularly in the more remote communities the Mounties carry the flag for almost all branches of the Government. Not only do they handle normal police work, but they have been required in many cases to look after such matters as vital statistics, health surveys and a multitude of other things.

"At times during the enquiry the police have come in for some criticism, and in some instances the Commissioner's remarks in this report may not always be completely complimentary. Also when recommendations are made in respect to their work this alone may be taken by some people as criticism or censure of the Force.

"I want to make it clear, therefore, that my experience and my observations satisfy me that Canada in general and the Northwest Territories in particular are fortunate indeed to have such a fine, well-trained and dedicated force at their disposal. When such topics as discrimination, legal aid and other related subjects come under review as in the present inquiry, the great service the police render to society must never be lost sight of. We must not lose our sense of proportion. In 1968, perhaps more than ever, it should be apparent to all thinking people that this thing we call civilization is a pretty thin veneer after all, and it does not take much for criminally inclined forces to infiltrate our systems and take over. Honest and independent justice is the great protection, but it is pretty helpless without honest and effective police."

RCMP duties in the Yukon Territory are not unlike those of most parts of Canada. Of the nine detachments in Yukon Sub-Division, Old Crow is the only one considered isolated. The work in the Yukon remained at a relatively high level during the year with slight increases over the previous year. Serious crimes were periodically encountered. Three persons were murdered in the Yukon during the year.

An elderly Indian woman was fatally shot in the back by her 23-year-old son, who was subsequently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Liquor was involved.

An American male has been charged with the murder of his brother as a result of an argument at their temporary camp in a gravel pit at the side of the highway north of Watson Lake. The accused was apprehended in Utah. Liquor played a role in this case also.

An 18-year-old Indian girl died as a result of a beating administered by her common-law husband. At the subsequent trial, the charge of murder was reduced to manslaughter and the accused was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. An appeal has since been entered by the accused.

In March 1968, an 80-year-old woman died en route to hospital from head wounds inflicted when she was attacked with an axe by a 36-year-old Indian woman who had been residing with the victim at her residence in Lower Post, B.C. Subsequent examination has resulted in the victim's assailant being transferred to a mental institution. This investigation was carried out by Watson Lake Detachment and Yukon G.I.S. for Prince George Sub-division.

The Correctional Institution for the Yukon was opened in 1967 at Whitehorse. This is the second institution in the north, the first being opened in Yellowknife early in 1967. These institutions have done much to relieve detachments of the responsibility of keeping the bulk of prisoners, serving extended sentences of incarceration, leaving RCMP facilities available for overnight prisoners and short-term prisoners at isolated points.

Six detachments were provided with new aluminum prefabricated living quarters during the past year. This type of residence which is easily erected, has been found very suitable for the north.

The Division was supplied with its first mobile detachment, a 60-foot trailer which provides an office, cell and living accommodation for two single men. This unit has been temporarily placed at Ross River until a decision is reached concerning the need for a permanent detachment at either that location or at Anvil Creek.

ADMINISTRATION

Strength

The total strength of the Force on Mar. 31, 1968 was 10,848, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>		
Officers	227	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	8012	
Marine Constables	119	
Special Constables	241	
		8599
(2) <i>Other than Regular Members:</i>		
Special Constables	17	
Civilian Members	391	
Civilian Employees	87	
		495
(3) Civil Servants	1754	
		1754
		10848

“Regular member strength” increased by 585 over the previous fiscal year. “Other than regular member” strength increased by 28 and Civil Servants increased by 139. The overall increase was 752.

Breakdown of the Increase and Wastage of the Year

Year Ending 31 3 68	Officers	N.C.Os and Constables	M/Csts.	S/Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables	TOTALS
<i>Increases</i>							
Engaged.....	—	881	24	26	73	—	1,004
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	36	—	—	3	—	39
TOTALS.....	—	917	24	26	76	—	1,043
<i>Wastage</i>							
Pensioned.....	16	115	—	2	—	—	133
Invalided to Pension.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Time Expired.....	—	20	1	5	8	—	34
Invalided.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Purchased.....	—	160	3	6	4	—	173
Died.....	—	12	—	1	1	—	14
Unsuitable.....	—	16	1	—	3	—	20
Dismissed.....	—	27	1	—	2	—	30
Change of Status.....	—	—	4	2	1	—	7
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	1	7	—	8
Services no longer required.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	16	364	11	17	26	—	434

Strength Recapitulation by Divisions

	"P"	"HQ"	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"L"	"N"	"O"	"DPT"	Land	Marine	Air	Totals
Commissioner.....		1															1			1
Deputy Commissioners.....		2															2			2
Assistant Commissioners.....		5	1		1	1	2	2				1					13			13
Chief Superintendents.....		4		1	1	1			1	2	1				1		11	1	1	13
Superintendents.....	1	14	1	1	2	1	8	3	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	44		1	45
Inspectors.....	1	23	3	4	3	5	11	7	3	2	3				3	1	75	6	1	62
Sub-Inspectors.....		37	2	1	3	2	8	2	2	2		3			1	3	67	1	3	71
Corps Sergeant-Major.....																1	1			1
Sergeants-Major.....	1	1	1	1	2	1				2	1	1	2		1		14			14
Staff Sergeants-Major.....		3	3				2	1				1					8			9
Staff Sergeants.....	3	99	14	15	23	20	66	28	8	13	11	32	1	1	22	4	360	12	15	387
Sergeants.....	6	179	35	21	56	37	136	49	13	27	21	70	5	2	46	10	713	30	5	740
Corporals.....	23	243	78	71	132	121	311	165	44	79	76	194	14	4	96	42	1,693	37	8	1,786
Constables First Class.....	8	220	171	158	242	239	879	353	82	183	151	447	33	2	187	13	3,373	30	4	1,416
Second Class.....		14	33	47	82	51	223	100	10	37	45	119	8		24	1	795			795
Third Class.....	242	4	27	32	22	37	125	80		26	21	56	5		29	196	904			904
Marine Constables.....																		119		119
Special Constables.....		49	1	4	56	4	26	8	22	1	1	16			2	25	215		26	241
Trumpeters.....																				
TOTALS.....	235	898	368	361	624	520	1,797	798	185	374	333	954	59	13	437	272	8,289	246	64	9,999
Civilian Members.....	3	228	6	4	33	12	23	11	1	9	6	17		5	21	12	391			381
Civil Servants (Includes 37 locally employed overseas.).....	12	560	44	33	139	64	204	71	16	50	46	150	7	29	68	107	1,787	10	7	2,754
Civilian Employees.....		36	3	2	4	1	2		1	2	1	2		9	1	22	87			87
Special Csts. (Not Reg. Members).....		1	1	1	1	2	5		2	2	1	2			1	1	17			17
Totals (Includes 37 locally employed overseas.).....	15	925	53	40	177	79	284	82	18	63	54	171	7	42	92	142	2,232	10	7	2,249
Land Force.....	285	608	368	361	624	520	1,797	790	186	374	333	954	69	16	437	272	6,269			3,209
Marine Div. and Air Div.....																		246	54	210
Civ. Members, Civ. Servants, Civ. Employees and Spl. Csts. (N.R.M.).....	15	925	53	40	177	79	234	88	18	63	58	171	7	43	92	142	2,232	10	7	2,249
Totals.....	300	1,823	421	401	801	395	2,061	880	204	437	387	1,125	76	56	1,529	414	10,521	256	51	10,840
Horses.....																				
Sleigh Dogs.....									156								156			156
Police Dogs.....																				
Acroplanes.....																				
Cars.....	10	13	98	116	178	180	474	305	18	155	123	337	27	1	130	14	2,179	2	22	2,198
Trucks.....	1	3	3	10	1	24	75	33	28	2	11	21	3	2	2	6	245	1	1	247
Motorcycles.....			9			2	6	1		2		1					21			21
Boats.....				6		1			10								17	48		66

Increases in establishment, effective Apr. 1, 1967, brought the overall strength of the Force to 10,977, consisting of 8,250 uniform positions and 2,727 supporting staff. As a result of the Federal-Provincial Conference to combat organized crime, an additional 60 positions were provided to form Commercial Fraud Squads, repositories for Security Fraud information and to supplement the Central Registry and National Police Services.

Approval was received for an increase of 701 positions during the latter part of 1967. The austerity program introduced by the Government early in 1968 resulted in this being decreased to 581.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks were as follows:

1 Deputy Commissioner	to Commissioner
2 Assistant Commissioners	to Deputy Commissioner
7 Chief Superintendents	to Assistant Commissioner
11 Superintendents	to Chief Superintendent
18 Inspectors	to Superintendent
22 Sub-Inspectors	to Inspector
1 Corps Sergeant Major	to Sub-Inspector
2 Sergeants Major	to Sub-Inspector
22 Staff Sergeants	to Sub-Inspector
4 Sergeants	to Sub-Inspector

Training

Aimed at initiating purposeful instruction based on the demonstrated needs of the day, the training program of the Force is under constant review. The past year has seen the Force expand into new areas during which an effort was made to coordinate the total training and development program so that the instruction offered was consistent with abilities, past experience and current duties. Procedures were adopted to control the quality of instruction as well as to measure the efficacy of the various courses.

On Apr. 1, 1967, recruit field training was extended to "B", "H", "J" and "L" Divisions and during the fall "E" Division also entered the program. In addition, training NCOs were posted to "F" and "K" Divisions early in 1968, permitting the extension of recruit field training to all contract provinces by Mar. 31, 1968.

Since a considerable amount of in-service training is carried out at divisional level, progressive courses designed to accommodate the particular needs of the 1½ to 3, 3 to 6 and 6 to 9 years' service groups is offered on a continuing basis. Preparatory courses for those undertaking duties requiring different knowledge and skills are available. A basic course in police supervision is also available for junior NCOs about to assume supervisory roles.

Centralized courses in specialized fields are being developed and implemented as requirements are established.

The substantial increase in courses offered has made it imperative to train suitable instructors and necessitated the formation and development of the School of Instructional Technique at Regina, Saskatchewan. The purpose of this school is to effectively train men required for instructional duties, both in field divisions and the training centres, in the preparation and presentation of materials. In addition, instructor rotation on a three-year basis is now in effect at "Depot" and "P" Divi-

sions. It is felt this will keep instructors conversant with current field problems and enable them to meet the needs of today's policemen.

Personnel are continually encouraged to improve their knowledge by undertaking high school, technical or university courses.

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training program of the Force indicating the participation by men during the fiscal year under review:

CENTRALIZED RECRUIT TRAINING

In training Apr. 1, 1967	412
Commenced training during fiscal year	832
Completed training during fiscal year	888
Discharged during training	62
In training Mar. 31, 1968	294

FIELD RECRUIT TRAINING

Enrolled in program Apr. 1, 1967	29
Commenced during fiscal year	284
Completed during fiscal year	137
Remaining in program Mar. 31, 1968	176

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Final Year Students—1967/68

Arts	13
Business Administration	1

Full Time Attendance

Science	1
Arts	17
Commerce	3
Law	2
Engineering	2
Business Administration	1
Accounting	1

Technical Training

Full time attendance	7
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SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Offered by the Force

Band Recruit	4
Breathalyzer	116
C.I.B. Investigators	24
Divisional Refresher	403
Equitation	45
Gaming Offences	33
Identification	11
Instructional Technique (RCMP)	100
"Marine" Recruit	19
M.B.C. Act	15
Officers Indoctrination	30

Pickpocketing	36
Police Supervision	45
Potential Instructors	32
Police Service Dogs	37
Radar Speedmeter	111
Small Boats	77
Security and Intelligence	72
Telecommunications	36
Traffic General	126

Obtained through Other Agencies

Accounting	5
Administration and Management	58
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Investigators	2
"Air" Division Personnel	12
Automotive Mechanics	11
C.I.B. Service	6
Civil Defence	3
Data Processing	29
Fire Investigation	5
Foreign Languages	6
French Language	32
Homicide Investigation	14
Instructional Technique (Canadian Forces)	12
"Marine" Certificates	16
M.B.C. Act	4
Motorcycle Instruction	2
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	20
National Defence College	1
Photography	1
Securities	7
Sex Crime Investigation	8
Surveying and Plan Preparation	15
Telecommunications	7
Miscellaneous Seminars, Conferences, etc.	75

Personnel

A total of 9,393 interviews were conducted by the Personnel Branch during the year, a significant increase, due in part to a major advertising campaign during the year, several appearances at high schools on "career days," and day-to-day participation in recruiting by the detachment men.

A survey of personnel functions in the Canadian Armed Forces, a Federal Government department and a well-known industry, was carried out during the latter part of the fiscal year. These are being studied with a view to insuring the Force's Personnel operations are kept completely in line with current and proven practices.

Band

The Band realized its most active year by performing 120 engagements throughout the country. In conjunction with the Musical Ride, a special two-hour Centennial presentation was made at "N" Division, Ottawa, and attended by over 145,000 persons.

Advanced instrumental tuition was given 13 members of the Band by teachers in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

Medical

Medical statistical report for the period Apr. 1, 1967 to Mar. 31, 1968:

Treatment

Number of members treated in all divisions (exclusive of hospital and off-duty cases)	23,893
Number of men off duty in all divisions	3,587
Number of days off duty in all divisions	20,559½
Number of men in hospital in all divisions	1,396
Number of days in hospital in all divisions	10,454½
Total number of days of absence through sickness	31,014

Commendations

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

Reg. No. 21675 Cst. L. R. Ivison of "E" Division, for bravery and presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 4, 1966.

Reg. No. 22807 Cst. J. E. G. Potvin of "C" Division, for courage and presence of mind in rescuing Colombe Lamontagne from the submerged wreckage of an aircraft near Roberval, Que., on Aug. 6, 1966, under extremely hazardous conditions.

Reg. No. 15517 S/Sgt. E. G. Forrest of "E" Division, for bravery and resourcefulness in effecting the arrest of a male at Campbell River, B.C., on Feb. 9, 1967, immediately after the suspect committed the offence of breaking and entering, and had discharged a rifle at RCMP Cst. R. L. Nicholas.

Reg. No. 16586 Cpl. R. V. Alcock of "E" Division, for his courage and determination on Nov. 8, 1966, at Prince Rupert, B.C., in pursuing, apprehending and disarming an armed fugitive after being fired on at close range.

Reg. No. 15036 Sgt. W. Reinbold of "K" Division, for his courage and confident action at St. Albert, Alta., on Dec. 28, 1966, in subduing and arresting an extremely dangerous armed male.

Reg. No. 24344 2/Cst. R. M. Swann of "K" Division, for his resourcefulness and devotion to duty on Dec. 28, 1966, at St. Albert, Alta., in assisting to subdue and arrest an extremely dangerous armed male.

Reg. No. 24676 2/Cst. R. H. Bennett of "C" Division, for his courage and determination on June 20, 1967, near Caughnawaga, Que., in rescuing three adults from the waters of the St. Lawrence River.

Reg. No. 15622 Sgt. H. D. Chambers of "E" Division, for his courage and confident action in the face of very real danger in effecting the arrest of an armed and dangerous male at Sidney, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1966.

Reg. No. 20898 Cst. D. J. M. Baskier of "E" Division, for bravery and presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Vanderhoof, B.C., on June 24, 1967.

Reg. No. 22051 Cst. R. R. Bouck of "E" Division, for his courage and presence of mind when after being fired upon, assisted in the successful arrest of an armed and dangerous male at Sidney, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1966.

Reg. No. 23055 Cst. J. B. Higgins of "E" Division, for courage and presence of mind in assisting to subdue and effect the arrest of an armed and dangerous man at Vanderhoof, B.C., on June 24, 1967.

Reg. No. 22148 Cst. D. R. Ewing of "E" Division, for bravery and great presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Kitimat, B.C., on Oct. 28, 1967.

Reg. No. 24944 2/Cst. T. A. Hart of "E" Division, for his courage and presence of mind on Nov. 12, 1967, at Grand Forks, B.C., when, after being held at gunpoint, he was successful in disarming and apprehending two male assailants.

Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 241 members in the Force who completed at least 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct—27 officers, 207 NCOs, two constables, three marine constables and two special constables.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in that order, respectively, for each subsequent five years of qualifying service.

The following officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General:

Supt.	R. P. Harrison
Supt.	W. G. Hurlow
Insp.	A. M. Cart
Insp.	M. Marcus
Insp.	P. H. Bourassa
Insp.	E. J. J. Mahoney
Insp.	J. F. S. R. Duchesneau
Insp.	J. M. Nelson
Insp.	J. R. R. Quintal
Insp.	D. J. Wright
Insp.	C. A. J. J. Phillion
Sub-Insp.	J. F. G. A. Kennedy

Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield, a trophy presented by the late Commissioner Sir James H. MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., for annual competition, is awarded to the division attaining the highest average score during the annual revolver practice. "L" Division, with an average score of 171.63, won this award in 1967.

A challenge cup, presented by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught, is awarded annually to the member of the Force, other than an Officer, who makes the highest score in the revolver classification. In 1967, 25 members shot perfect scores of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Cup. Members shooting a perfect score are entitled to wear crossed revolvers sur-

mounted by a crown. The winner of this award for 1966 was Reg. No. 17281 Sgt. R. J. Woolger of "Depot" Division.

Cst. J. W. Couse of "L" Division, with a score of 190, was the best rifle shot in the Force in 1967, and is qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a five-pointed star.

Ex-Cpl. R. Walker of "E" Division, recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among RCMP NCOs and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet, 1967.

The Minto Cup is awarded annually to the member of the Force who records the highest score at first attempt to qualify. A man must have less than two years' service. In 1967, two tied for this trophy with a score of 199.

Musical Ride

During Canada's Centennial Year, the Musical Ride and Band performed together during a tour of Canada in all provinces except British Columbia.

The Centennial Tour began on May 31 and ended on Oct. 2, 1967 during which a total of 71 performances were presented. It was the first time the Musical Ride visited Newfoundland. In addition, performances were given at Rockcliffe, Ontario, at the Canadian National Exhibition and also at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

The Musical Ride and the Band performed together at Expo 67 in Montreal from Sept. 17 to Oct. 1, 1967.

Supply

"S" Directorate is responsible for all matters dealing with services and supply for the entire Force. It is broken down into five branches: Estimates and Financial, Property Management, Supply, Purchasing and Administration and Research.

Estimates and Financial Branch

The RCMP conducts its financial operations on a decentralized basis through financial branches located at 17 divisional headquarters. The Force, with most other government agencies has been adopting revised financial techniques. The fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1968 was the second completed involving the analysis of financial operations by activity and sub-activity. This was combined with the adoption of net voting, recommended for all government departments by the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

In 1967-68 the Force incurred expenditures totalling \$93,325,000 for operations and maintenance. Revenues were estimated at \$30,576,000 for the same period. Salaries for members of the Force and public servants in the employ of the Force represent 79 percent of the total operation and maintenance budget. The effective date of normal biennial salary revisions was Jan. 1, 1968 and an interim revision was approved effective that date for members of the Force. Salaries for members of the Force are related to those paid other police forces and based on a biennial survey undertaken for each salary review. This is now underway and the resulting revision will appear later.

Property Management Branch

A sum of \$5,292,904, the largest in recent years, was voted for construction or acquisition of buildings, work and land in 1967-68.

During 1967-68 the first of the new standard-type detachment buildings were completed at Richibucto, N.B., Rosthern, Foam Lake, Elbow and Lanigan, Sask., Claresholm, Alta., and in Kaslo, B.C. Similar type buildings were started at Gaspé, Que., Nipigon, Ont., and New Denver, B.C. This new standard building combines the best features of the 1956 design and improvements such as maintenance-free materials which will reduce the time and cost of day-to-day upkeep. One noteworthy improvement is the built-in cell which incorporates the latest facilities allowing "hose-down" cleaning.

Special type detachment buildings were completed at Williams Lake and Radium Hot Springs, B.C., Placentia, Nfld., St. Paul, Alta., and Lake Harbour, N.W.T.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony on Aug. 23, 1967, in which the Hon. Lawrence T. Pennel, P.C., Q.C., M.P., then Solicitor General of Canada and the Hon. E. C. Manning, then Premier of Alberta, with members of the Force, Department of Public Works and others participating, marked the opening of the three-quarter million dollar Calgary Sub-Division building. This new structure contains approximately 27,000 square feet of office space and comfortably houses the 110 civilian and uniform members of the sub-division staff. The construction of sub-division buildings was started at Corner Brook, Nfld., Sydney, N.S., and Brandon, Man.

Married quarters were completed at Seven Islands, Que., Lynn Lake, Man., and La Ronge, Sask. New residences were purchased for Officers Commanding at Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., and Chilliwack, B.C.

Patrol cabins and warehouse buildings were purchased at the following locations: Cape Dorset, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson, Frobisher Bay, Fort Wrigley, Hay River, Fort Providence, Rankin Inlet, Fort Resolution and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., Carnacks, Dawson, Old Crow and Whitehorse, Y.T. Married quarters were completed at Fort Norman and Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

A prefabricated building to provide a temporary Crime Detection Laboratory of approximately 6,000 square feet was purchased for erection on a police-owned site at Vancouver, B.C., in 1968-69.

To obtain aircraft storage and workshop space for two of the Air Detachments, hangar buildings were started at Prince Rupert, B.C., and Peace River, Alta. These buildings will be completed in 1968-69.

The same standard types have been adopted for buildings being rented on a build-for-lease arrangement. In the past few years 110 new detachments were constructed and occupied under leases of ten to 15 years with 40 of these being occupied in 1967-68 in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Fifteen additional married quarters units were leased at Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C., and three long-term leases for detachments were negotiated in newly-constructed municipal buildings at Gold River, B.C., High Prairie and Sherwood Park, Alta. Additional interim space was leased for the administrative function at Corner Brook, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Chilliwack and Victoria, B.C.

Administration and Research Branch

This Branch is responsible for continuing research and development of the inland water transport equipment used by the Force. During the past year there has been considerable progress in the type and quality of equipment put into use in the various divisions. Significantly, the size of the boats and the horsepower boat-size relationship has been increased in line with present day standards. Mechanical steering, electric starting motors and convertible tops are some of the equipment brought into use.

Supply Branch

During the past year, Armorer Shop personnel trained an additional armorer and upon the successful completion of his training, he was posted to the "Depot" Division Armorer Shop. Arrangements are being made to have a preventive maintenance program set up whereby all weaponry in the Force will be periodically checked by the Armorers, possibly on a five-year rotating basis. The "HQ" Division Armorer Shop is staffed by two highly-trained NCOs who have kept abreast of new ideas and changes by the manufacturing companies.

The acquisition of additional dictating and transcribing machines has enabled personnel to spend more time on investigations and patrols. In many cases the units are used after regular office hours when stenographic help is not available. An increase was noted in the demand for adding machines, calculators, typewriters and photo-copiers. One manufacturer now provides copiers rent-free to the government and their only charges are 3½ cents per copy. These copiers have been found very suitable and have cut down costs in many areas.

During the past year, the Commissioner approved the issue of storm coats to all personnel and also the placing of certain articles of kit and clothing from Scale "A" to Scale "B". The primary items concerned were shoes and caps. The endurance period has been removed from all articles of kit and clothing. A new type detective revolver has been approved and to date 142 Smith and Wesson Model 49 revolvers have been obtained.

Purchasing Branch

A concerted effort was made to consolidate requirements of divisions in such a manner as to reduce initial cost, handling and warehouse space. At the present time such items as tires and tubes, paper products, flashlight batteries, household goods and fluorescent tubes are purchased through standing offer agreements of a one-year duration. In keeping with this policy, boats and motors, lawnmowers, shipping containers, rifles, revolvers and ammunition and photographic equipment, to mention a few of the more important items, are grouped in such a manner as to permit the annual requirement to be purchased on an "as and when required" basis.

In addition there are semiannual and four-month requirements handled in much the same manner, the end result being fewer purchase orders, improved service to the divisions, reduction in overall costs and the elimination of divisions having to carry heavy stores inventory and consequent savings in space and government funds.

There were three major changes in equipment undertaken—marking of cars, revolvers and helmets.

For the marking of vehicles in the past a decal was used, however a new type emblem was designed, the color of which has a white scotchlite background, black letters and border and the crest itself in original RCMP colors.

Concerning revolvers, the Colt Detective Revolver was replaced by the Smith and Wesson, .38 calibre, model M-49 bodyguard, two-inch barrel revolver which resulted in a reduction in overall cost and in addition, all parts are interchangeable with those of the .38 Smith and Wesson MP-10 revolver which is issued to all personnel.

A new type of helmet known as the Buco model 1601 was approved and purchased for special duties. The general acceptance of this helmet will no doubt be instrumental in adopting it for motorcycle riders, personnel on highway patrol duties and eventually to replace the old type steel helmets which are not satisfactory. The helmet itself has a distinctive dark blue top with gold trim—the colors of the Force.

The increased strength of the Force and the resultant requirement for uniforms was responsible for the largest expenditure in the Force's history. To meet the demand for the finished garments, it was necessary to increase the revolving fund by \$300,000 to enable cloth to be purchased and made available to the successful contractor.

One of the major companies experienced a long drawn out strike by their workers which threatened to curtail deliveries toward the end of the fiscal year. Fortunately, it was possible to meet this problem and what could have been a very large carry-over of funds was averted. Had this happened, the program for the coming year would have been seriously impaired. In January, the Federal Government made it mandatory for car manufacturers to supply a safety package including headrests, shoulder harnesses and rear window defoggers that was not previously supplied on police vehicles.

During the year, the Force was requested to conduct tests on behalf of the Government Motor Vehicle Committee on vehicles equipped with studded tires and power disc brakes and employed on general detachment duties in addition to supplying costs on the operation of the fleet. The average cost of operation of motor transport was 5.03 cents per mile, representing an increase of .3 cents per mile compared to the previous year.

CONCLUSION

A steadily increasing volume of criminal and other offences, the reorganization of personnel to combat more effectively the sophisticated types of "white collar" crimes and the extensive redeployment of members of the Force to provide security for heads of state and other important visitors to Canada during Centennial Year, as well as active participation in many of the Centennial attractions, made the year under review an unusually arduous one for the Force. This is clearly reflected in the statistics disclosing the overtime worked by its men throughout Canada.

Many measures were taken to further implement, as economically as possible, the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime held in Ottawa during January 1966. These included augmenting the staff of the National Crime Intelligence Units, obtaining a terminal for automatic retrieval from the computer in the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, the extension of wire-photo services to more Canadian cities, the appointment of Liaison Officers to synchronize our efforts with those of the other 710 police forces in Canada, and the establishment of a new crime detection laboratory in Edmonton, Alberta.

In order to extend the National Police Services, progress was made toward the establishment of a Canadian Police Information Centre in our Headquarters which will ultimately include our own Automated Information Retrieval System. Highly qualified staff, including systems analysts, have been engaged for this project.

Following the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosure and Securities Regulations, sixty trained investigators and other staff were assigned to work with Provincial Securities Commissions to uncover fraudulent operations in this sophisticated field.

Recruiting was no problem during the year as 2750 young men applied for engagement, of whom 819 were selected by personnel officers. Losses through retirement to pension and all other reasons amounted to 4.49 percent, the lowest in four years.

Training at levels above that for recruits, which was revamped during the previous year, was extensively researched and brought up to date in the context of sociological and technological changes in the country. The "N" Division Barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario, was renovated to provide better study facilities for intermediate and senior courses preparatory to the establishment of a Canadian Police College based on well-documented requirements. In addition to the 27 men attending universities throughout Canada on a full-time basis, many desiring to specialize were given assistance in attending universities to obtain approved courses in their own time.

During the year under review the Force actively participated in the work of national and international police associations, including the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Interpol. As vice-president of the International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol—it was possible for me to promote Canadian views in specific

areas where an extension of international cooperation could be beneficial to this country. Full advantage was taken of this opportunity.

Many of our officers attended conferences, seminars and study groups to exchange knowledge concerning their specialties. For instance, five men involved in national crime intelligence operations attended the first National Symposium on Law Enforcement, Science and Technology, in Chicago, U.S.A., for the purpose of keeping abreast of advanced developments in the field of criminal investigation.

During the year the Force became one of the first federal government agencies to adopt the system of program budgeting recommended in the Report of the Glassco Commission in 1962. Greater emphasis on programs and activities became evident in the submission of our estimates and portions of these submissions were used in the Program Review and Estimates Manual of the Treasury Board as examples for other departments to follow.

The Force is appreciative for all the help it continually receives from citizens in every walk of life. Without this support we would be unable to give even a portion of the service expected of us.

We continue to enjoy excellent cooperation from the various provincial and municipal police and other government officials, as well as police agencies beyond our borders, with whom we continually work. We recognize also the great help we receive from the different Federal departments and agencies.

With our personnel spread more thinly than usual, many arduous duties were accomplished during Centennial Year as well as subsequently, and I am most grateful to all personnel for their consistent efforts and their loyalty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(M. F. A. Lindsay)

Commissioner.

Appendix "A"

List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police As of March 31, 1968

ONTARIO

"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Ottawa Protective Sub-Division

Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Long Sault	Ottawa Airport
Kingston	Mont Laurier, Que.	Pembroke

North Bay Sub-Division

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

Corner Brook Sub-Division

Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	Port Saunders
Burgeo	Flower's Cove	Roddickton
Cartwright	Forteau	St. Anthony
Channel	Goose Bay	St. George's
Churchill Falls	Hampden	Stephenville
Corner Brook	Hopedale	Stephenville Crossing
	Nain	Wabush Lake

St. John's Sub-Division

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

QUEBEC

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

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

Quebec Sub-Division

Baie Comeau	Quebec	Roberval
Carlton	Quebec Harbour	Seven Islands
Chicoutimi	Rimouski	St.. Georges de Beauce
Gaspe	Riviere du Loup	Trois-Rivieres
National Battlefields Park		

MANITOBA

"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

Brandon Sub-Division

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

Dauphin Sub-Division

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

Winnipeg Sub-Division

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA

Chilliwack Sub-Division

Abbotsford-Sumas	Hope	Osoyoos
Agassiz	Keremeos	Penticton
Boston Bar	Mission	Princeton
Chilliwack	Oliver	Summerland

Kamloops Sub-Division

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

Nelson Sub-Division

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

New Westminster Sub-Division

Burnaby	Maillardville	Port Coquitlam
Haney	New Westminster	Surrey District
	Pattullo Bridge	

Prince George Sub-Division

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

Prince Rupert Sub-Division

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

Vancouver Sub-Division

Gibsons Landing	Powell River	Squamish
North Vancouver	Sechelt	University
Pemberton		Vancouver

Victoria Sub-Division

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

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

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

Prince Albert Sub-Division

Big River	Île à la Crosse	Prince Albert
Birch Hills	La Loche	Rosthern
Blaine Lake	La Ronge	Shellbrook
Buffalo Narrows	Melfort	Smeaton
Carrot River	Nipawin	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Pelican Narrows	Tisdale
Hudson Bay	Porcupine Plain	Wakaw
		Wakesiu

Regina Sub-Division

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

Saskatoon Sub-Division

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

Swift Current Sub-Division

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

Yorkton Sub-Division

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

NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES

"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Central Arctic Sub-Division

Baker Lake	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay	Rankin Inlet	

Eastern Arctic Sub-Division

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

Fort Smith Sub-Division

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

Western Arctic Sub-Division

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

Yukon Sub-Division

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Teslin
Dawson	Mayo	Watson Lake
Elsa	Old Crow	Whitehorse

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

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

Sydney Sub-Division

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

Truro Sub-Division

Amherst	Parrsboro	Stewiacke
Antigonish	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
Guysboro	Sherbrooke	Truro
New Glasgow		

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

Chipman	Grand Falls	St. George
Doaktown	Grand Harbour	Saint John
Edmundston	Hampton	St. Leonards
Florenceville	McAdam	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Minto	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Perth-Andover	Sussex
	Plaster Rock	Woodstock

Moncton Sub-Division

Bathurst	Jacquet River	Port Elgin
Buctouche	Moncton	Richibucto
Campbellton	Neguac	Sackville
Caraquet	Newcastle	Shediac
Hillsborough	Petitcodiac	Shippegan
		Tracadie

ALBERTA

"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

Calgary Sub-Division

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

Edmonton Sub-Division

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

Lethbridge Sub-Division

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

Peace River Sub-Division

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

Red Deer Sub-Division

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	North Rustico
Borden	Montague	Souris
		Summerside

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ONTARIO

"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO

London Sub-Division

Chatham	Kitchener	Oshweken
Goderich	London	Sarnia
		Windsor

Toronto Sub-Division

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

"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA, SASK.

Fort Walsh

"Marine" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

"Air" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Eastern Air Sub-Division

Fort Churchill, Man.	Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	St. John's, Nfld.
Goose Bay, Lab.	Ottawa, Ont. (Uplands)	The Pas, Man.
		Winnipeg, Man.

Western Air Sub-Division

Edmonton, Alta.	Peace River, Alta.	Regina, Sask.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Sidney, B.C. (Victoria)
Inuvik, N.W.T.	Prince George, B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Whitehorse, Y.T.

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1968.

Newfoundland

Corner Brook
Labrador City

Prince Edward Island

Souris

New Brunswick

Campbellton
Chatham
Dalhousie
Oromocto
St. Andrews
Sussex
Tracadie

Nova Scotia

Inverness
Pictou
Port Hawksbury
Windsor

Manitoba

Beausejour
Carberry
Carman
Charleswood
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Gimli
Killarney
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Pinawa
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Stonewall
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden
Winnipeg Beach

Saskatchewan

Assiniboia
Battleford
Biggar
Canora
Craik
Eston

Foam Lake
Fort Qu'Appelle
Gravelbourg
Hudson Bay
Humboldt
Indian Head
Kamsack
Kindersley
Lloydminster
Maple Creek
Meadow Lake
Melfort
Melville
Moosomin
Outlook
Radville
Rosetown
Shaunavon
Tisdale
Uranium City
Wadena
Watrous
Wilkie
Yorkston

Alberta

Blairmore
Brooks
Claresholm
Didsbury
Drumheller
Fairview
Fort Macleod
Fort McMurray
Grande Prairie
High River
Innisfail
Lac La Biche
Olds
Peace River
Pincher Creek
Red Deer
Sherwood Park
Slave Lake
St. Albert
St. Paul
Stettler
Swan Hills
Valleyview
Vegreville
Vermilion

Wainwright
Wetaskiwin
Whitecourt

British Columbia

Armstrong
Burnaby
Campbell River
Chemainus
Chilliwack, Twp. of
Courtenay
Cranbrook
Dawson Creek
Duncan
Enderby
Ferne
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Kamloops
Kelowna
Kimberley
Kitimat
Langley, City
Langley, Twp. of
Maillardville
Maple Ridge
Mission
Nanaimo
North Cowichan
North Vancouver, City
North Vancouver,
Dist. of
Penticton
Port Alberni
Port Coquitlam
Powell River
Prince George, City
Prince Rupert
Revelstoke
Richmond
Rossland
Salmon Arm
Squamish
Sidney
Sumas
Sutherland
Surrey
Terrace
Trail
Vernon
White Rock

