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Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1967



CANADA

Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1967

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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, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

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

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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

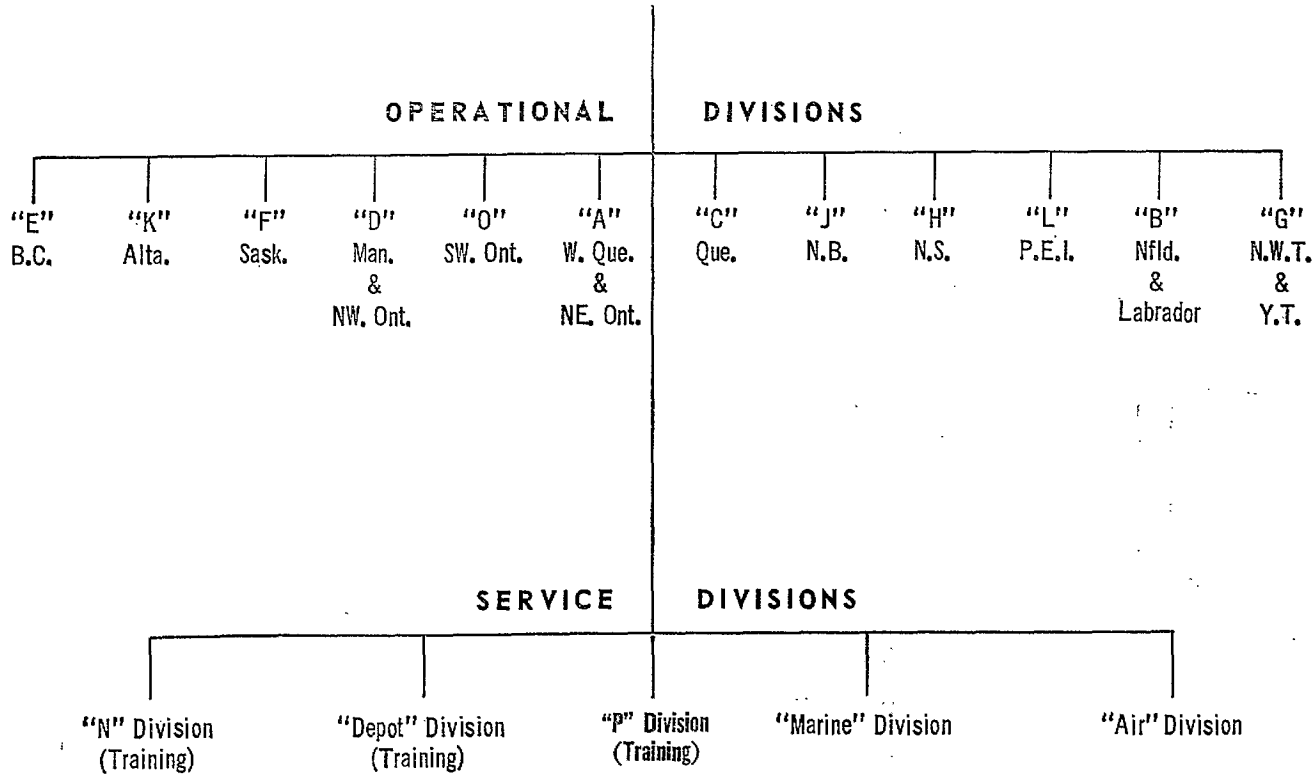
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1967.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ORGANIZATION

Headquarters of the Force at Ottawa contains the offices of the Commissioner and two deputies, one heading operations, the other in charge of administration. The various duties of the Force are governed by five directorates as shown in the chart on page 10.

For purposes of administration, the Force is divided into 18 divisions as shown in the chart on page 8. A new training centre, designated as "P" Division, was opened November 1, 1966, at the Canadian Forces Base, Mynarski Park, Alta. This was to facilitate a new training program.

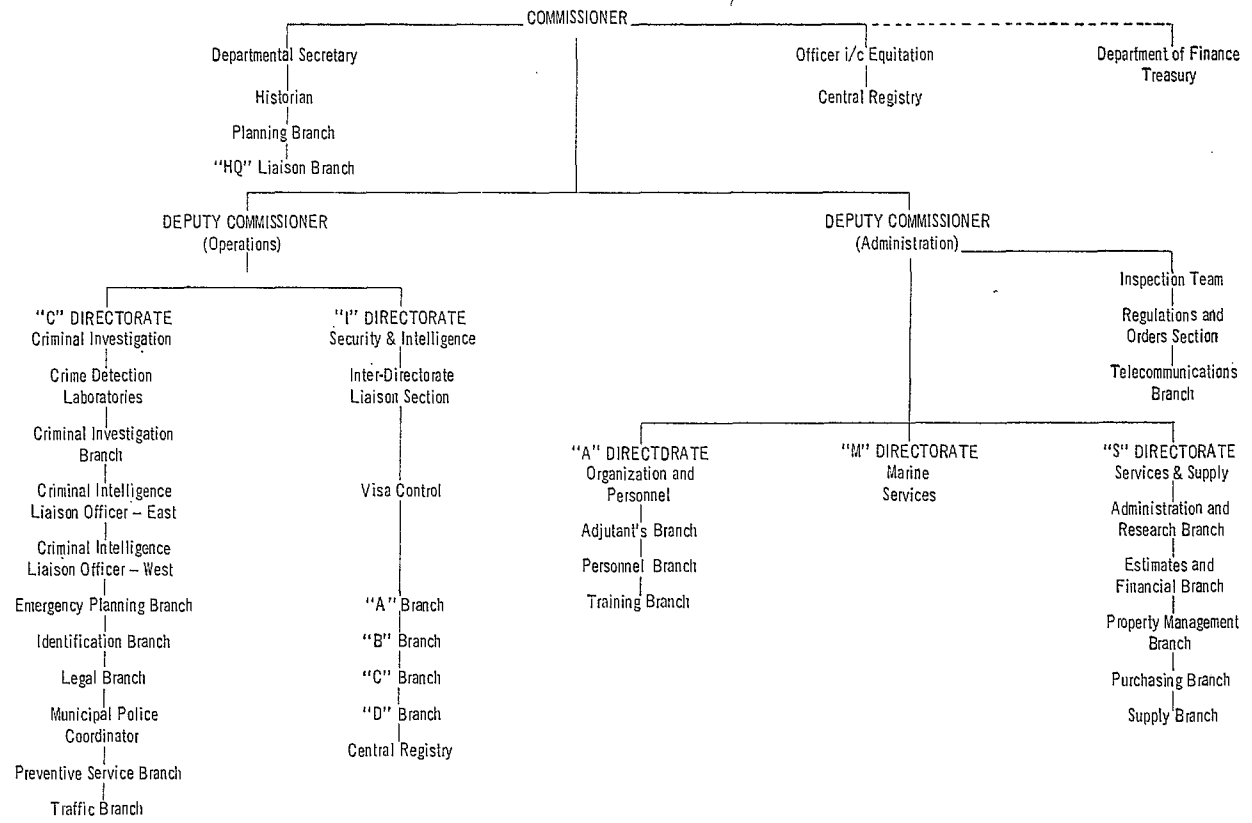
"Air" Division has 21 aircraft operating out of 17 detachments and "Marine" Division operates 62 boats on Canada's coastal and inland waters. The breeding and training of police service dogs takes place at kennels located near Innisfail, Alta., and the breeding and raising of horses is carried out at Fort Walsh, Sask.

The Force operates 662 detachments from 43 sub-divisions. Listed are the permanent detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Hampton, N.B.....	"J"	Abbotsford, B.C.....	"E"
Long Sault, Ont.....	"A"	Cornwall, Ont.....	"A"
Bay D'Espoir, Nfld.....	"B"	Albert, N.B.....	"J"
Elk Point, Alta.....	"K"	Corner Brook, Nfld.....	"Air"
Hillsborough, N.B.....	"J"	Ottawa Town Station.....	"A"
Goose Bay, Lab., Nfld.....	"Air"	Muncey, Ont.....	"O"
Gillam, Man.....	"D"	Bissett, Man.....	"D"
Battleford, Sask. (Town Det.).....	"F"		
Pine Falls, Man.....	"D"		
Thorsby, Alta.....	"K"		
Turner Valley, Alta.....	"K"		
Grimshaw, Alta.....	"K"		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



CRIME

Criminal Code

During the year the Force investigated 170,746 Criminal Code offences in all provinces and territories, an increase of 22,076 (14.9 percent) over the previous fiscal year.

Murder, Attempts and Manslaughter.....	- 5.9%
Sex Offences.....	+14.7%
Offences Against Person.....	+13.1%
Offences Against Property.....	+17.2%
Driving Intoxicated and Impaired.....	+ 1.1%
Other Criminal Code Driving Offences.....	+10.9%
Other Criminal Code Offences.....	+15.7%

The Force cleared by charge, 48,975 (28.7 percent) of the Criminal Code offences and another 25,647 (15 percent) were cleared otherwise.

Federal Statutes

The Force investigated 33,550 Federal Statute offences, an increase of 3,080 (10.1 percent).

Narcotic Control Act.....	+71.8%
Food and Drug Act.....	+22.0%
Other Federal Statute Offences.....	+ 8.2%

The Force cleared by charge, 27,419 (81.7 percent) of the Federal Statute offences and another 1,986 (5.9 percent) were cleared otherwise.

Provincial Statutes

This year the Force investigated 350,104 Provincial Statute offences, an increase of 29,079 (9.1 percent) over the previous year.

Provincial Traffic Offences.....	+ 8.6%
Other Provincial Statute Offences.....	+10.3%

The Force cleared by charge, 334,777 (95.6 percent) of the Provincial Statute offences and another 4,454 (1.3 percent) were cleared otherwise.

Municipal By-Laws

The Force investigated 10,623 Municipal By-Law offences, a decrease of 1,292 (10.8 percent) from the previous fiscal year. The Force cleared by charge, 8,129 (76.5 percent) of the Municipal By-Law offences and another 893 (8.4 percent) were cleared otherwise.

Parking Violations

In addition there were 149,772 parking violations, a decrease of 9,490 (6.0 percent) from the previous fiscal year. This includes all parking violations under the Federal and Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws.

Accident Investigation

The Force investigated 1,388 fatal traffic accidents in which 1,704 persons were killed; 17,743 non-fatal injury accidents in which 28,363 persons were injured and 60,635 accidents in which the damage was over \$100. Each of these three categories showed a substantial increase: 11,161 overall (16.3 percent).

National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE							FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTE		MUNICIPAL	Total Offences
	Murder, Atts., Man-slaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Driving Irtox. & Impaired	Other Driving Offences	Other Criminal Code Offences	Narcotic Control Act	Food And Drug Act	Other Federal Statute Offences	Traffic Offences	Other Prov. Offences	Municipal By-law Offences	
British Columbia.....	50	731	6,158	34,646	4,536	4,116	25,980	488	35	3,152	93,348	30,968	3,636	207,844
Alberta.....	15	167	1,796	8,446	1,007	1,215	5,577	152	77	3,860	44,681	18,153	3,529	88,675
Saskatchewan.....	23	83	1,689	7,498	1,098	847	5,400	5	10	1,805	35,236	16,225	1,811	71,730
Manitoba.....	11	112	1,184	5,572	730	723	3,959	114	22	1,428	24,813	8,946	417	48,031
Ontario.....			3	102			420	248	17	8,884	111		22	9,807
Quebec.....			3	1		1	8,514	443	94	9,124	24	1		18,205
New Brunswick.....	6	101	979	4,178	777	451	3,655	12	6	915	21,349	6,278	163	38,870
Nova Scotia.....	2	112	1,359	4,264	626	890	4,434	3	3	771	16,352	6,271	97	35,184
Prince Edward Island.....		17	133	464	255	55	573	1	1	83	2,743	1,676	2	6,003
Newfoundland.....	3	123	979	5,451	540	683	3,669		1	808	13,974	3,465	823	30,519
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	4	41	704	1,387	144	62	1,212	3		985	1,326	4,164	123	10,155
TOTAL OFFENCES.....	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

The 565,023 offences as shown on the chart, is an increase of 52,943 (10.3 per cent) over the previous fiscal year.

Freedomite Conditions

The Doukhobor situation has been relatively quiet during the past year. There was one depredation believed to have been caused by the Freedomite Sect.

On June 18, 1966 an incendiary fire destroyed Department of Highways equipment near Ainsworth B.C., causing damage estimated at \$65,000.

The Freedomites continue to reside in four areas of the province: Vancouver, Agassiz, Okanagan and the Kootenays. The Vancouver population is almost entirely made up of parolees and their close relatives. The Agassiz population continues to decrease as families follow inmates released from Mountain Prison on parole or time expired. About 75 shacks are presently occupied in the campsite outside Mountain Prison.

There are 17 Freedomite prisoners still in jail and these are the hard-core inmates. They are no longer cooperative and are openly hostile toward prison and parole authorities.

There are 44 Freedomites on parole and the majority of the Freedomites are complying with vital statistics—the old opposition to these registrations is vanishing.

School attendance is excellent. There are approximately 522 children attending school regularly. Truancy has virtually disappeared and more students are attending high school than ever before. The Freedomites are beginning to understand and appreciate the need for education.

During 1965-66, the Provincial Government surveyed a large parcel of land in the Goose Creek, Krestova area, and this land was put up for sale during the spring of 1966. It was all sold in a brief period of time to the Freedomites. The demand exceeded the supply and additional applications were received from the Freedomites for the remaining land in Krestova, yet to be surveyed. During 1966, the Krestova survey was completed and this land was released for sale. The Freedomites are eager to purchase and the Provincial Land Representative is in the process of finalizing the sales.

The leadership of the Freedomites remains an unknown quantity. Concern has been expressed in some quarters over the dispersement of the people and the lack of unity and communication within the organization. With the dispersement of the group throughout the province, the potential leaders are having little control or influence.

Counterfeiting

During the year 18,733 counterfeit notes were passed in Canada. The dollar value of these notes amounted to \$267,386. In the same period 19,248 counterfeit notes were seized from criminals before they were passed on the public. The dollar value of these seizures amounted to \$602,746.* A total of 207 persons were charged with counterfeiting offences, mostly street level passers.

As has been the case historically, 96 percent of the counterfeiting activity in Canada occurred in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, more specifically 59 percent in Quebec and 37 percent in Ontario. Counterfeiters located at Montreal are responsible for manufacturing 99 percent of the total notes circulating in Canada.

During the year, five new series of counterfeit notes were manufactured in Canada, three of which have been suppressed, two by pressure at the distribution level and one by seizure of the printing plates and arrest of the manufacturer.

*This figure incorporates a large seizure of counterfeit U.S. \$100 denomination notes.

Preventive Service Branch

The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for administration of the following Federal Statutes:

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

There were no significant changes in enforcement or investigational methods as far as Customs and Excise Act cases were concerned. Smuggling activity and production of illicit spirits remained at a steady level during the year.

Customs Act

Customs seizures during the year totalled 2,135, a decrease of 64. In addition, 648 petty cases, where the goods were valued under \$20, were handed over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

There is a decline in the smuggling of cigarettes compared to previous years due to the decrease in smuggling of cigarettes by land. Of the 1,477 cartons seized, most were from crew members of ocean-going vessels arriving at Canadian Ports.

Customs

PROVINCE DIVISION	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vessels.....	7	1	34	7	35	17	130	26			30		287
Vehicles.....	20		8	32	170	33	236	71	34	29	140	6	779
Assort. Liquor.....	83	1	189	32	246	24	169	18			53		815
Cigarettes.....	138	16	468	156	190	10	268	96			135		1,477
SEIZURES.....	69	3	116	94	380	122	717	158	50	64	353	9	2,135
K.20 (Petty Cases)													648

The majority of Customs seizures again involved goods smuggled for personal use, the more popular items being household appliances, sporting goods, firearms, clothing, cameras, hair wigs, radios, jewelry and auto parts. Assistance to the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Investigation Service, in a number of cases of examination of books resulted in demands for substantial penalties by the Department.

As an example, a tractor trailer unit from Buffalo, New York, was checked for violating a permit and a penalty of \$100 assessed. Customs and Excise Investigation Service were notified and they subsequently audited the books of the Canadian subsidiary company, which resulted in a demand of \$98,120 being made of the firm.

In August 1966, following receipt of information that a well-organized smuggling ring was operating in Canada and the United States, surveillance was conducted on the premises of a member of the organization. This resulted in seizure of a 1964 Mercury car and 1,205 smuggled transistor radios.

One person was arrested and upon conviction for possession of smuggled goods, was fined \$1,000. The vehicle and radios were forfeited to the Crown. Searches of several business places with whom this organization was suspected of conducting business resulted in seizures of an additional 1,200 transistor radios. Some of these were forfeited, and where innocent possessors were involved, release was offered on payment of duty and taxes.

Follow-up investigation in cooperation with United States authorities resulted in the seizure of an additional 400 transistor radios, smuggled into Canada near Coutts, Alberta. These along with a 1965 vehicle, were forfeited to the Crown. Two persons from Calgary were convicted for possession of smuggled goods and each was fined \$1,000. It was established beyond doubt that the offences in Montreal and in Alberta were committed by persons belonging to the same organization. The value of the seized radios in this case amounted to \$20,676.

An unexpected source of information came to light when a conversation between two amateur radio enthusiasts was overheard by a member of the Force. Subsequent investigation resulted in the seizure of a 1965 station wagon along with numerous transceivers and other radio equipment in the Baie Comeau, Que. area, valued at approximately \$5,436. This equipment had been purchased in the United States, smuggled into Canada and sold to unsuspecting "ham" radio operators in the province of Quebec. Again, where innocent possessors were concerned, the radios were released on payment of duty and taxes.

Summary of Seizures under the Customs Act

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Seizures.....	1,565	1,856	1,510	2,199	2,135
Cigarettes.....	1,882	2,217	1,504	3,568	1,477
Vehicles.....	624	724	573	852	779
Vessels.....	238	195	253	378	287

Note: Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).

Excise Act

Excise Act seizures for the year totalled 450 and of these 42 involved small amounts of spirits which were referred to municipal or provincial police authorities.

Excise seizures continue mainly to cover illicit stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes.

Of the 6,014 gallons of illicit spirits seized, 4,943 were produced in the province of Quebec. Likewise, 70,042 gallons of wash were seized and from this, 51,856 came from Quebec and 14,515 from the province of Manitoba. A total of 207 complete stills and 38 part stills were seized. Of these, 23 were of the commercial type, each having an estimated daily production of between 50 and 200 gallons of overproof spirits. If allowed to remain in production the estimated daily loss of federal revenue would have been \$44,850 calculated at an arbitrary daily production of 2300 gallons of spirits at 150% proof spirits at \$13 per proof gallon.

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.....			3		44	2	1	10	2	2			64
Beer and Wash.....	18	157	102	12	51,856	106	1,476	14,515	1,032	400	368		70,042
Spirits.....		7	35		4,943	45	168	684	71	17	44		6,014
Stills, Complete.....	5	4	9	1	53	7	61	29	17	4	15	2	207
Stills, Part.....	1		1		9	1	13	2	5		6		38
Tobacco.....					228								228
SEIZURES.....	6	5	14	2	137	13	94	58	37	8	32	2	408
Minor Cases (Petty Seizures).....													42

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

On June 1, 1966 a still capable of producing 100 gallons of illicit alcohol daily was seized in the Valleyfield, Quebec area. Four persons found at the site were convicted and fined a total of \$8,000. Two hundred gallons of alcohol were seized at the site, which analyzed at 153 percent proof spirits. This would represent a daily revenue loss of \$1,989.

On October 21, 1966 a commercial-type still, having an estimated daily production capacity of 150 gallons, was seized at St. Remi, Quebec, along with 5,500 gallons of wash, 300 gallons first-run alcohol and three gallons second-run alcohol. It is of interest to note the analysis of the first-run alcohol was 61.4 percent proof spirits or 35.1 percent alcohol by volume while the second-run alcohol was 167.4 percent proof spirits or 95.4 percent alcohol by volume. Two people were convicted under the Excise Act and fines totalling \$3,000 were levied. The daily revenue loss on this still, calculated on the current rate of Excise Duty of \$13 per proof gallon, would be approximately \$3,263 for each 24-hour period.

Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Seizures.....	878	758	672	513	450
Stills.....	271	280	238	187	207
Spirits (Gal.).....	5,304	8,040	7,286	5,814	6,014
Tobacco (Lb.).....	4,202	1,315	828	614	228

Income Tax and Estate Tax Acts

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

Canada Shipping Act

The licencing of pleasure craft under the Small Vessel regulations continues to increase and during the year 53,977 licences were issued by the Department of Transport. The total number of pleasure craft licenced in Canada at the end of 1966 was 673,182. Enforcement continued to emphasize education, warning and detention. Prosecution is usually entered as a last resort.

Other police forces are progressing in the field of enforcement, having acquired additional equipment to cope with the constantly growing problems in this field.

Drug Enforcement

Drug abuse is the intentional use of drugs for purposes other than those for which they were medically intended. Because in the past the opiates were the only drugs abused on a large scale, abuse was naturally associated with euphoria and depression, and the problem was manifest in addiction. Addiction is a medical phenomenon which all advanced peoples recognize, not only as an undesirable, but also as a harmful social ill. For over a century nations concerned with addiction have agitated for drug control and have sat around conference tables devising the best possible means of regulating legitimate drugs and of controlling illicit supplies.

As the nature of addiction remains unchanged, the nature of the addict has been completely altered. Today addicts are only a very small minority of the population, and those by choice. Excluding an insignificant number of medical addicts, all others are persons with criminal histories or tendencies. Addiction continues to be a primary problem to state and enforcement authorities, but at the same time, addiction is no longer the only form of abuse.

Drug abuse now includes the non-medical use of such other drugs as marihuana, a narcotic; the stimulating and depressant drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates controlled by Part III of the Food and Drugs Act and classified as "controlled drugs," and more recently the halucinogenic drugs, most common of which are lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), peyote (mescaline), psilocybon and dimethyl-tryptamine (DMT).

Narcotic Drugs

During the year heroin continued to be the choice drug of addiction. The main problem centred in Vancouver where 382 persons were charged with offences relating to heroin. In comparison, 37 were charged in "O" Division and only 13 in "C" Division. In all, 441 persons were arrested in Canada on charges relating to heroin.

One hundred and one persons were charged with offences relating to other opiate-like drugs. These were offences committed by addicts in search of drugs from sources other than the illicit market. It is interesting to note that in Vancouver, only 18 persons were charged while in Ontario there were 29 and in Montreal 26. These figures are significant in that they vary in proportion to the relative number of addicts in the area and more significantly to the supply of heroin available.

The seriousness of the heroin problem is revealed by the number of new addicts detected during the last five years:

1962	—	30
1963	—	56
1964	—	70
1965	—	197
1966	—	203

These figures are not significant from a comparative point of view for they do not necessarily indicate a rate of increase, but are really a product of intensified enforce-

ment. The significance of the number of new addicts lies in the fact that 203 persons did become addicts and most of them at Vancouver.

The addiction problem is most serious in Vancouver where there has been a sincere effort for treatment. For example, at least three half-way houses have been established there, the Federal treatment institution at Matsqui has been in operation for over a year, the Department of Justice has been conducting special narcotic addiction programs for several years through which selected inmates have been released on parole, and the British Columbia Drug Addiction Foundation is also conducting an intensive program of treatment and research.

The overall drug addiction problem is further revealed by statistics of the Division of Narcotic Control on the number of persons known to have been addicted during the past ten years. Many of these are currently under incarceration and others have drifted away from the steady source of supply and only represent a potential rather than an active participation in the use of addicting drugs. Statistics over the past ten years indicate the following criminal addict population:

1957	—	2,792
1958	—	2,958
1959	—	3,004
1960	—	2,929
1961	—	3,048
1962	—	3,136
1963	—	2,963
1964	—	2,947
1965	—	3,180
1966	—	3,182

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that in each case more than 50 percent of the addicts were common to Vancouver. The occurrence of addicts is in the vicinity of 16 per 100,000 population generally, but in Vancouver alone the ratio is much higher and herein lies the true extent of the addiction problem.

Supplies of heroin were generally unstable except in Vancouver. Mexico was the main source of supply for the Vancouver market and there was no evidence of heroin being shipped to Vancouver from eastern Canada during 1966. Oriental heroin was seized on only one occasion, and there was one seizure of ten ounces of raw opium found in the baggage of an immigrant from New Delhi, India. No prosecution was entered as the investigators and Crown Counsel felt that the opium was maliciously placed in the suspect's baggage without his knowledge.

Toronto continued without any organized distribution except for a short period during the fall of 1966 when a Montreal-based syndicate consisting of Peter Stepanoff, Paul Duval and Albert Teitlebaum began distributing heroin. Investigators were successful in seizing several caches in a motel used by Teitlebaum during his frequent trips from Montreal to Toronto. These seizures forced Stepanoff and Duval to handle their own drugs and on November 21, Stepanoff agreed to sell 100 capsules of heroin to an undercover man. Upon delivery he was arrested. A search of Duval revealed \$750 in marked money, and an additional 249 capsules were seized in another hotel in which Stepanoff and Duval were staying.

There was only limited activity on the international smuggling scene and the amount of drugs supplied by Montreal was considerably smaller than in previous years. Investigators became aware of heroin being offered for sale by several members of the Greek community in Montreal. On September 19, 1966, an undercover man was successful in purchasing $4\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of heroin from Georges Drakopoulos.

The powder analyzed as containing between 83 and 85 percent heroin, but the source has not been established. Arrested with Drakopoulos were five accomplices. Sentences of up to eight years have been meted out to the principals. Arising from the same investigation, two other accomplices were arrested when found in possession of hashish. This is a positive indication that traffickers in drugs do not discriminate between the sale of heroin and marihuana.

There were numerous other substantial seizures of heroin, particularly in Vancouver, as evidenced in the seizures chart.

France as a source of heroin was not prominent during 1966 although evidence recently uncovered would indicate that the French distributors are still active, but probably on a smaller scale due to lack of organization particularly in the field of couriers.

Because of the acute shortage of heroin, prices remained high at from \$15 to \$25 per capsule in Vancouver, \$20 per capsule in Toronto and \$10 in Montreal.

There was no serious addiction problem among juveniles.

Marihuana

During 1966 the "beat generation" became a fact in Canada. This trait of human behavior was evident in virtually every institution of higher learning and in every larger city. The queer dress and the long hair is of no concern to police authorities. The beat generation however, poses a police problem in that it serves as a host to persons prone to the abuse of marihuana.

Another significant aspect of the marihuana abuse among the beatnick element is their complete disregard for the law concerning drugs. By disregarding the law they become subject to arrest, depriving themselves of a normal future which they are capable of attaining. In addition, they promote among themselves an illicit traffic which is being exploited by criminal traffickers whose primary motive is profit.

During 1966, 398 persons were charged for offences relating to marihuana. This compares with 162 in 1965 and 78 in 1964. The extent of the marihuana traffic is illustrated in the following cases investigated during 1966.

On May 23, police found Paul Bols and four other young persons in a garage smoking marihuana. A subsequent search revealed nine pounds of marihuana and 75 capsules of LSD. Bols was a university medical student. He was convicted for importing marihuana, sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and is subject to deportation at the termination of this term.

On August 18, 1966, the Secretary General, International Crime Police Organization, alerted all member nations to the smuggling of cannabis from Pakistan in the form of plates, each weighing approximately 150 grams. Concurrent with receipt of this information the Toronto Drug Section were investigating the trafficking in a compressed type of marihuana by two Pakistani nationals living in Toronto and identified as Siddique Ashraf and Mahammad Ashraf.

An undercover man gained the confidence of the two suspects and on August 22 purchased one pound of hashish from them. Both were arrested and a subsequent search revealed five additional pounds of hashish and three polo saddles with the stitching ripped. The plates of hashish had impressions which indicated they were secreted inside the saddles. Investigation also revealed they had formed an importing company but engaged in no legal trade. The saddles were solely used for the purpose of importing hashish and later discarded.

Both suspects admitted that they had complete control of the illicit marihuana traffic in the British Isles and Europe and their aim was to gain control of the hashish

and heroin traffic in Canada and the United States. It has since been established that the hashish came from tribal territory lying between the countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On March 15, 1967, Brian Ross Boyer, driver of a vehicle containing two passengers, was arrested at the port of Aldergrove, British Columbia when 22 pounds of marihuana was found in the car. This is the largest single seizure of marihuana ever made in Canada and is significant in that until this time Vancouver had not been too seriously plagued with the abuse of marihuana.

It should be noted that although abuse of addictive drugs by juveniles is not a problem, juveniles are very frequently encountered in connection with marihuana. Illicit traffic is only one undesirable aspect of the marihuana abuse. Perhaps the more serious and significant aspect of its abuse is the complete falling out from society which has already caused numerous tragic results such as non-productivity, heavy burden on social welfare, the incidence of illegitimate births and venereal diseases.

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

Pharmacologically, lysergic acid diethylamide is closely related to marihuana. It is hallucinating in nature as is marihuana, but many times more potent. Because LSD has been promoted by many persons of intellectual influence and because there is a certain mysticism and aura of respectability attached to it, it is generally used by the same type of person who resorts to marihuana. Although medical aspects of LSD are controversial, there is now sufficient evidence to show that it should not be used except under clinical control, otherwise it presents an acute medical problem.

In addition, LSD now on the market is illicitly manufactured and distributed in a manner which indicates a monetary motive. During 1966, only ten persons were charged with the sale of LSD. There were however, numerous cases where LSD was encountered and seized, but where prosecution was not possible due to the absence of appropriate legislation. Health authorities were quick to recognize this inadequacy and new legislation is currently under enactment.

The illicit nature of LSD is evidenced by the manner in which it is offered on the illicit market. Where it was initially diverted from legal sources it is now illicitly manufactured and sold in various colored powders in capsule form. The purity of this drug is questionable and the potency is unknown but is generally several times stronger than what is recommended clinically.

The number of "bad trips" in Canada is not known but police have experienced tragic results where LSD was a factor in cases where death occurred under circumstances similar to suicide. One user in British Columbia drove his automobile into a lake and was consequently committed to a mental institution.

Controlled Drugs

The abuse of Schedule "G" Drugs (controlled drugs) did not pose a serious problem during 1966. Twenty-one persons were charged under Part III of the Food and Drugs Act. These prosecutions were generally developed by undercover means. It is apparent that after six years the controls in Part III of the Food and Drugs Act have very adequately prevented the diversion of legal drugs to the illicit market. Controlled drugs have been encountered mainly among the elderly criminal addicts and not generally offered for sale on the illicit market with profit in mind. Two pharmacists were involved in the sale of controlled drugs, but these cases are indeed rare.

There is increasing evidence that marihuana and LSD users are now turning to the stimulating drug amphetamine. As controlled drugs are not readily available in Canada, there likely will be activity in the field of importing, particularly from Mexico and the United States.

Total enforcement pertaining to the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act in terms of prosecutions is included in the summary of prosecutions chart. Columns one to nine apply to the Narcotic Control Act and the grand total under column nine is the number of persons charged under the Narcotic Control Act. Columns ten to 14 deal with prosecutions relating to Controlled Drugs, LSD and Schedule "F" Drugs. Column 15 is insignificant except for the last figure which is the grand total of the overall drug enforcement.

Summary of Prosecutions N.C.A. and F. & D. Act

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	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	HEROIN									SCHEDULE G					
A	1					1			2						2
C	5	1	3						13	1				1	14
D	5							4	5						
E	360	1	21						382		2			2	384
F										6				6	6
K	4		1						5	3	1			4	9
O	33	2	2						37	3	5			8	45
Sub Total	408	4	27			1	4		444	13	8			21	465
	OTHER OPIATE LIKE DRUGS									L. S. D.					
A	1								1						1
C	9							17	26					1	27
D	8								8		1				8
E	12					6			18		2			2	20
F	3					1			4						4
K	12					1			13			3		3	16
O	28					1			29		4			4	33
J	1								1						1
H	1								1						1
Sub Total	75					9		17	101			10		10	111
Total Opiate	483	4	27			10	4	17	545						576
	MARIHUANA									SCHEDULE "F"					
A	6		1						7						7
B	41	4	6			2			53						53
C	6								6						6
E	79	1	5	3					88						88
F	1								1						1
K	22		4						26						26
O	146	45	17	3					211						211
G	3								3						3
J	3								3			1		1	4
Sub Total	307	50	33	6	2				398			1		1	399
Grand Total	790	54	60	6	2	10	4	17	943					32	975

Narcotic Drug Seizures
1966 - 67

DRUG	OUNCES	CAPSULES	DOSAGE UNITS
Opium.....	10		190
Heroin.....		3,032	
Morphine.....			439
Codeine.....	72		87
Dilaudid.....			
Methadone.....	2		3
Demorol.....			114
Alvodine.....			13
Loritine.....			192
Cocaine.....			18
Pantapon.....			40
Percadon.....			1
Marihuana.....	746 ounces 233 cigarettes 234 envelopes (15 cigarettes each)		
Hashish.....	112 ounces 112 pieces (5 cigarettes each)		

Citizenship and Immigration

Assistance has been given to the Department of Manpower and Immigration to prevent the entry into Canada of undesirable immigrants, primarily those with criminal antecedents, and to prosecute persons who have illegally entered Canada. As recommended in Part I of the Sedgwick Report, accelerated measures have been undertaken to apprehend, prosecute and deport merchant seamen who illegally remain in Canada. Toward this end police have commenced a program of gazetting current deserters, estimated to be approximately 1,000 per year.

Statistics—1966

	Convicted	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Total
IMMIGRATION ACT				
Chinese.....	67	3		70
Ship Deserters.....	180	2	2	184
Others.....	70	6	7	83
				337
CITIZENSHIP ACT				
Chinese.....				4
Others.....	4			
				4
CRIMINAL CODE				
Chinese.....	7	1		8
Others (e.g. passport).....	7	4		11
				19

Volume of assistance rendered to the Passport Officer, Department of External Affairs, remains low, which is fortunate as investigations concerning fraudulently obtained passports are lengthy and complex. The majority of investigations in this field fall into two categories:

- (a) Canadian Passports fraudulently obtained by alien criminals, used for identification purposes in committing additional offences abroad. Because the perpetrator is outside Canada by the time the offence is discovered, prosecution action under the Criminal Code can rarely be entered.
- (b) Altered or fraudulently obtained foreign passports used to facilitate entry to Canada. Although not properly in the category of assistance to External Affairs, these offences are included in this group for ease of comprehension.

Fraud and Bankruptcy

The force assists the Superintendent of Bankruptcy by investigating estates in which offences against the Bankruptcy Act and Criminal Code are suspected. Prior to the amendments to the Bankruptcy Act on July 11, 1966, this was confined to the investigation of estates in which the administration on the part of the trustee was either selected for audit or suspected to be irregular.

During the year RCMP commenced the investigation of 185 estates for possible offences against the Bankruptcy Act or Criminal Code. Two trustees were charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in connection with embezzlement of funds from a number of estates. In addition, a further 18 charges under the Bankruptcy Act were laid and 33 under the Criminal Code. Of the investigations commenced in 1966, 105 remain open and evidence for prosecution exists in a number of them.

RCMP have special Bankruptcy Sections in Montreal and Toronto. General Investigation Sections conduct these investigations elsewhere. Investigators now have access to auditors from the Bankruptcy Branch.

Traffic

The increase in total accidents amounted to 11 percent as compared with a four percent increase for the previous fiscal year. Fatal accidents rose sharply—20 percent—while the non-fatal category increased by 11 percent.

Full-time traffic personnel increased substantially from an average strength of 621 last year to 671. They entered 194,271 prosecutions for the year, an increase of five percent. Radar was responsible for 26 percent of the total prosecutions.

There were 181 patrols in operation at the end of the fiscal year as compared with 165 and the number of traffic cars increased from 316 to 333. The highway patrol motorcycle strength continues to decrease, with only 20 machines in operation as compared with 23 last year.

The breathalyzer program is rapidly expanding and the Force had 56 Breathalyzers in operation throughout "E", "F", "J" and "K" Divisions, as compared with only 16 sets a year ago. The increase in radar equipment was not nearly so significant, with 51 sets in operation, an increase of only one set over the previous fiscal year. These figures do not include municipally owned radar sets operated by RCMP personnel.

Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

PROVINCE	FATAL		NON-FATAL		TOTAL	
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
British Columbia.....	258	373	24,075	27,290	24,333	27,663
Alberta.....	211	225	10,724	11,944	10,935	12,169
Saskatchewan.....	153	184	9,671	11,270	9,824	11,454
Manitoba.....	97	120	5,122	5,453	5,219	5,573
Ontario.....	—	—	231	275	231	275
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	151	174	5,318	5,427	5,469	5,601
Nova Scotia.....	162	171	6,107	6,407	6,269	6,578
Prince Edward Island.....	21	27	1,094	1,253	1,115	1,280
Newfoundland.....	68	74	5,159	6,001	5,227	6,075
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	6	8	711	735	717	743
TOTAL.....	1,127	1,356	68,212	76,055	69,339	77,411

NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES

Identification Work

The Identification Branch at Ottawa is the national repository for information on criminals and crime. It provides a service for registering, identifying and locating criminals on behalf of all accredited police departments in Canada, the U.S.A. and foreign countries. This branch is divided into 24 sections and units, each handling particular phases of criminal identification work.

There are 43 field Identification Sections, and plans are being completed for two further units at The Pas, Man., and Grand Falls, N.B., as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

An increase was shown in the work handled during the year, and many hours of overtime were required by civilian staff and regular members.

The number of fingerprints processed by the Fingerprint Bureau increased by nearly 20,000 while the Criminal Name Index searched an extra 45,000 names. The Main Bureau comprises Canada's national collection of over one million criminal fingerprint "masters." The Criminal Name Index performs ancillary duties directly related to the operations of the Fingerprint, Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Sections, as well as the request desk of the Criminal Records Section, and to date has filed 2,483,500 cards.

The Crime Index Section has added 3,532 criminals to its indexes bringing the total to 57,692. A total of 19,285 cases were handled during the year, representing an increase of 24.2 percent. The Interpol-Immigration Unit of Crime Index showed an increase of 32.9 percent. Confirmed identifications were made in 3,717 criminal cases.

The Fraudulent Cheque Section received a total of 15,383 exhibits, an increase of 15 percent over last year; 4,027 of these were identified with previous submissions. The face value of the fraudulent cheques was \$1,615,787.14.

The Color and Movie Unit completed the training film "In Your Custody" and has prepared the script for two others, "Police Service Dogs" and "Crime Scene." The demand on the Photographic Section has resulted in increases in output: diazo reproductions from 1,050 to 6,759, contact prints from 46,177 to 52,202, and color sheet film from 921 to 1,572.

The Criminal Records Section forwarded 234,319 records to contributors of fingerprints denoting an increase of 16 percent. The total number of criminal records reproduced was 414,306 in comparison with 371,091 last year. Twelve members of the staff are engaged full time in the preparation, translating, checking and typing of criminal records for French language police agencies.

There are six field Crime Index Sections operating at Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. They provide a valuable service as regional criminal information and records units to police agencies in the provinces concerned. During the past year, there were 54 members and Public Service personnel employed on these duties. The field sections also serve as regional offices for the National Stolen Motor Vehicle Index and are prepared to provide service 24 hours per day, seven days a week.

The RCMP *Gazette* continues to show an increase in circulation from year to year and at present 1,806 copies are sent each month to law enforcement agencies all over the world, but predominantly in Canada. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments. A number of special wanted notices were published during the year, as well as the usual weekly card index roster containing photographs and descriptions of wanted or missing persons.

Summary of Identification Branch Work

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965/66	1966/67
CRIME INDEX		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,999	3,717
Suggested Identifications.....	4,379	4,081
Confirmed Identifications.....	1,131	816
Wanted Persons Reported.....	2,769	3,850
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,905	3,065
Escapees Reported.....	242	278
Escapees still wanted.....	51	64
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	3,953	3,532
Additional Information to Method Index.....	6,128	5,094
<i>Interpol and Immigration</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	49	132
General Information.....	438	1,597
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	177	430
General Information.....	582	1,043
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Information.....	2,863	3,264
Identification.....	1,450	1,820
Assistance to Canadian Immigration		
Criminals Deported.....	128	399
Criminals Admitted.....	1,699	1,401
General Information.....	1,386	2,884
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Fingerprints Processed—Identified.....	99,200	118,079
Fingerprints Processed—Not Identified.....	58,875	62,546
Civil Fingerprints Processed.....	128,189	129,287
Requests Processed (Records, Prints and Photos).....	26,673	35,041
Criminal Records reproduced (on basis of fingerprints submitted)....	371,091	414,306
FINGERPRINTS		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	150,107	161,105
Non-criminal Fingerprints Received.....	121,814	129,500
Total Fingerprints Received.....	271,921	290,605
Identifications—Criminal.....	102,295	107,553
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	9,066	11,263
Total Identifications.....	111,361	118,816
New criminal "masters" fingerprints filed.....	43,617	47,945
Name Index Cards Filed.....	2,340,000	2,483,500
Criminal Name Index Searches.....	292,836	337,876
FIREARM REGISTRATION		
Active Firearm Records.....	497,595	513,176
First Registrations.....	16,352	16,473
Re-registrations.....	18,477	18,813
Cancelled Registrations.....	795	892
Identifications.....	1,350	1,412

Summary of Identification Branch Work (Continued)

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965/66	1966/67
FRAUDULENT CHEQUES		
Total Exhibits Received (Value—\$1,615,787.14).....	13,351	15,383
Received for Identification.....	7,467	8,226
Identified.....	4,927	4,627
Received for Indexing.....	5,902	7,295
Questioned and Anonymous Writings received.....	53	49
Identified.....	—	—
R.C.M.P. GAZETTE		
Monthly Gazette Circulation.....	1,802	1,806
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	100	94
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	100	128
Gazette General Index Cards (Daily when necessary).....	1,166	953
Colour Coded Cards.....	—	451
Total Cards distributed.....	3,035,412	3,402,725
French Language Subscribers.....	—	47
PAROLE		
Paroled.....	2,005	2,417
Total on Parole.....	3,846	4,274
Sentences completed on Parole.....	1,670	1,610
Revocations.....	161	153
Forfeitures.....	158	159
PHOTOGRAPHIC		
Black and White		
Diazo.....	1,050	6,759
Negatives.....	14,076	14,734
Prints and Enlargements.....	138,045	150,559
Line and Half Tone Negatives.....	2,955	4,514
Colour Photos		
Sheet and Roll Film Processed.....	1,222	1,841
Ektacolor Prints.....	4,950	6,056
Photos Mounted.....	—	2,400
Motion Picture		
Film Footage.....	—	4,685
Edited Film, ft.....	—	6,000
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	859,499	894,726
Index Cards Typed.....	136,014	155,726
Files Drawn.....	347,816	429,177
Photos Filed.....	66,730	82,341
New Files Opened.....	43,617	47,945
Incoming Mail.....	585,839	622,803
Outgoing Mail.....	728,420	751,814
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Fingerprints filed in collection.....	61,443	68,018
Impressions Identified.....	308	272
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	106	96
*SCENES OF CRIME		
Fingerprint Examination		
At Scene.....	44	55
In office.....	189	130
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	128	67
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	75	179
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	7	7
Photographic.....	8	12
Plan Drawing.....	—	—
Physical.....	1	2

Summary of Identification Branch Work (Concluded)

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965/66	1966/67
Photography		
At Scene.....	121	163
In office.....	180	122
Special Events.....	75	93
Facial Identification Kits issued.....	137	149
TECHNICAL SECTION		
Repair orders (Cameras, shutters, lens etc.).....		479
TRAINING		
Policemen graduating from Ident. Classes.....		87
TRANSLATION		
Items of Correspondence (per month).....		200
Total number of Gazette Cards Translated.....		1,008

*Statistics for Field Sections not included.

During the year a National Stolen Automobile Bureau was opened at Headquarters, tied in with the Ontario Provincial Police, Quebec Provincial Police and RCMP stations across the country. Pooled information is available through this source to Canadian police forces and U.S. law enforcement agencies on a 24-hour basis. As of March 31, 1967, the stolen motor vehicle index consisted of 12,102 files made up as follows:

- 9,733 — stolen cars
- 276 — stolen trucks
- 93 — stolen trailers
- 748 — stolen motorcycles
- 12 — stolen tractors
- 198 — stolen Skidoos
- 982 — stolen serial plates
- 60 — stolen 1967 licence plates.

National Police Services in the French language had its inception in June 1966 and has gradually increased in scope. It is anticipated that all records for police departments in Quebec will be published in the French language by the summer or early fall of 1967.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The volume of reports submitted by all laboratory units showed an increase of 5,299, or 118.8 percent over the previous fiscal period. A substantial part of this marked increase in the number of reports issued at the Ottawa Laboratory was due to a new method of reporting cases submitted to the Central Bureau for Counterfeits at the Ottawa Laboratory. The case-reports of the Regina and Sackville Laboratories have remained relatively steady. Case-reports at the Vancouver Laboratory increased from 1,435 to 2,010 or an increase of 40.1 percent.

The volume of laboratory examinations increased from 8,288 to 10,599, blood alcohol examinations from 900 to 1,309 and counterfeit examinations from 3,179 to 4,944.

Laboratory Reports

ISSUING LABORATORY	1966/67	1965/66
Vancouver.....	2,010	1,435
Regina.....	1,142	1,239
Ottawa.....	5,994	1,160
Sackville.....	611	624
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN	1966/67	1965/66
RCMP.....	4,657	3,306
Federal Departments.....	390	304
Provincial Departments.....	178	127
Municipal Police and Others.....	4,532	721
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE	1966/67	1965/66
Yukon Territories.....	53	91
North-West Territories.....	50	35
Newfoundland.....	107	107
Prince Edward Island.....	25	52
Nova Scotia.....	239	235
New Brunswick.....	348	280
Quebec.....	819	264
Ontario.....	4,687	674
Manitoba.....	250	228
Saskatchewan.....	539	464
Alberta.....	332	309
British Columbia.....	2,292	1,711
Outside Canada.....	16	8
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

Laboratory Examinations

TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1966/67		1965/66	
	Exam	Court	Exam	Court
Animal blood, meat, hair identification.....	62	14	80	30
Arson and fire debris examination.....	55	7	62	12
Ballistics and range calculations.....	27	21	21	34
Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	1,309	177	900	114
Blood (human) identification and grouping.....	240	157	282	131
Blood analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases.....	86	12	49	11
Breathalyzer cases.....	3	128	14	66
Bullet and cartridge case examination.....	170	100	169	121
Carbon monoxide detection in blood.....	40	3	24	4
Charred documents decipherment.....	3	—	5	1
Cloth and fibre examination.....	113	38	117	58
Cosmetics analysis.....	2	1	4	1
Counterfeit and currency examination.....	4,944	148	3,179	118
Dog and animal poisoning.....	16	—	19	—
Drug and other chemicals formulation.....	34	7	43	6
Erasures and alterations to documents.....	32	5	12	8
Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.....	32	42	56	66
Gasoline and oil—content and additives.....	26	3	23	5
Glass analysis.....	19	15	22	9
Hair (human) examination and comparison.....	126	43	109	47
Headlight lens and filament examination.....	25	7	11	2
Human substance ident. by anti-sera methods.....	52	16	5	2
Handwriting and handprinting examinations.....	1,003	105	959	129
Ink examination and comparison.....	16	7	6	2
Liquors, brew, mash examinations.....	39	3	28	10
Matches, paper match folders examination.....	2	3	2	4
Metal analysis and comparison.....	14	6	21	6
Mineral and geological specimen analysis.....	4	—	1	—
Paint analysis and comparison.....	233	82	172	57
Paper, writing instruments, etc.....	9	8	23	8
Petroleum products analysis and comparison.....	23	6	22	6
Physical matching and comparison.....	142	86	123	92
Plant and botanical examination.....	4	—	6	2
Propellant powder residue.....	42	30	59	70
Safes and vaults—ballast, etc.....	25	15	30	15
Seminal stains and spermatozoa.....	201	98	198	80
Serial number restoration.....	27	6	25	4
Shotgun, shells and shot.....	10	7	24	17
Soil analysis and comparison.....	13	3	16	3
Speed calculations of vehicle.....	—	—	—	—
Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.).....	13	5	13	2
Tampered mail examinations.....	7	1	9	—
Time estimation of weapon firing.....	4	4	13	15
Tire examination for blowout tampering.....	4	—	1	—
Tool mark examination and comparison.....	126	50	115	31
Toxicological exam.—post mortem exhibits.....	88	17	114	20
Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc.....	8	2	18	1
Typewriting examinations and comparisons.....	53	17	73	18
Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam.....	35	16	36	7
Firearms examination—unsolved cases.....	619	—	601	2
Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	144	31	126	36
Urine analysis —other substances.....	14	3	18	4
Weapon—probable type examination.....	23	6	29	2
Wood and wood products identification.....	3	1	2	1
Wounds and weapon damage examination.....	16	11	16	14
Impressions—comparison and matching.....	7	3	7	3
Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions.....	13	12	15	8
Concrete, cement, and building products exam.....	12	8	7	6
Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident.....	33	12	62	8
Cheque protector impressions.....	15	21	9	3

Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1966/67		1965/66	
	Exam	Court	Exam	Court
Security equipment examinations.....	91	—	36	9
Visible, indented, and obliterated markings.....	35	7	33	9
Cryptographic analysis (cipher).....	3	—	1	—
X-ray inspection of parcels, etc.....	0	—	1	—
Explosives examination.....	3	1	8	—
Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices.....	7	2	3	—
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	10,599		8,288	
TOTAL COURT ATTENDANCES—(BY EXAMINATION).....		1,639		1,550

Interpol

Canada first became affiliated with the International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol—during 1950. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the National Central Bureau for Interpol in this country.

In the early years, contacts with the Secretariate in Paris were minimal and criminal police exchanges relatively infrequent.

Since 1960 the work associated with Interpol in Canada has increased by 200 percent. The facilities of Interpol, whose membership now embraces over 100 countries, are available not only to the Force but, through it to every police department in the country.

Of particular interest this year the facilities of Interpol were thrown completely open to assist all departments connected with Expo 67. Hundreds of circulars were supplied on international travelling criminals likely to come to Canada during Centennial Year. Much data was obtained on persons of foreign nationality who were potentially liable to embarrass or cause harm to state visitors. An extensive book was prepared and distributed to other police forces covering travelling pick-pockets who could be expected to visit the country.

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter system continues to provide a rapid, reliable and economical means of intercommunication between sub-divisions, divisions and Headquarters, as well as with other police forces. Seventeen new installations were made at detachments under the approved program to expand Telecommunications facilities as an aid in combatting organized crime. The Force's Telex system now consists of 65 stations. This equipment is in operation at the following RCMP offices:

Banff	Chilliwack	Fort Nelson
Brandon	Dauphin	Fort Smith
Burnaby	Dawson Creek	Fort William
Corner Brook	Dorval	Halifax
Cranbrook	Edmonton	Hamilton
Calgary	Fredericton	Inuvik
Charlottetown	Fort Churchill	Kamloops

Lethbridge	Penhold	St. John's
Lloydminster	Penticton	Sydney
London	Portage la Prairie	Toronto
Malton	Prince Albert	Toronto (SIB)
Medicine Hat	Prince George	Trail
Moncton	Prince Rupert	Truro
Montreal	Quebec	Vancouver
Nanaimo	Red Deer	Vancouver (SIB)
Nelson	Regina	Vancouver (CIS)
New Westminster	Regina (S/Div)	Victoria
Niagara Falls	Revelstoke	Whitehorse
North Bay	Saskatoon	Windsor
North Battleford	Selkirk	Winnipeg
Ottawa	Sherbrooke	Yorkton
Peace River	Swift Current	

Also approved was the initial installation of the most modern and highly sophisticated wirephoto service comprising the largest network of its kind known. These facilities were installed at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver Telecommunications Centres. This equipment provides wire transmission and photographic reproduction of an exact copy (facsimile) of photographs, fingerprints and documents.

The Force continued its program of conversion and expansion in VHF/FM mobile radio networks in the interest of providing increased facilities for transport and detachments. During the year the conversion program was completed in New Brunswick by providing all new equipment for Moncton Sub-Division, and also control equipment to tie all repeaters throughout that province back to 24-hour control points. This completes the two-year program to update and modernize mobile communications networks in that province.

At the present time radio networks throughout the Force consist of the following equipment:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand-carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	15	73	7
"B".....	40	99	8
"C".....	25	132	64
"D".....	69	185	17
"E".....	157	456	60
"F".....	125	275	23
"G".....	31	29	2
"H".....	48	137	21
"J".....	54	114	10
"K".....	111	322	38
"L".....	6	28	3
"O".....	15	72	26
"HQ".....	2	24	28
"Air".....	0	2	15
"Depot".....	0	1	0

“Air” Division

The Force operates 21 aircraft which are located across Canada to serve the operational divisions in law enforcement and other duties.

“Air” Division HQ is located in Ottawa, and is directly responsible for establishing the policy in the operation of the aircraft and supplying financial services and equipment, personnel and engineering requirements. There are two sub-divisions, one in Ottawa, the other in Edmonton, Alberta. They are responsible for operations, supervision, maintenance standards and crew training.

Detachments are at the following locations:

Eastern “Air” Sub-Division

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.
St. John’s, Nfld.
Goose Bay, Lab.
The Pas, Man.
Winnipeg, Man.
Churchill, Man.
Ottawa, Ont.

Western “Air” Sub-Division

Victoria, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.
Prince Rupert, B.C.
Prince George, B.C.
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Inuvik, N.W.T.
Ft. Smith, N.W.T.
Edmonton, Alta.
Prince Albert, Sask.
Regina, Sask.

Generally the aircraft are the rugged bush type, and provide transportation where the nature of duty precludes employing commercial or charter service, or where alternative service is not readily or immediately available. These duties involve patrols in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise, Explosives and Migratory Birds Convention Acts, together with assisting general investigation, traffic, identification and laboratory branches.

During the year 1,057,209 patrol miles were covered in 10,450 hours. A total of 1,915,048 passenger miles and 70,116 ton miles of freight were flown, and 760 hours were expended in crew training.

Operations were considerably hampered due to the loss of a number of experienced and fully-trained pilots to scheduled airlines and D.O.T. Until replacements could be trained, the operations at several detachments had to be curtailed or temporarily suspended. As a result, the yearly totals are slightly less. The problem now appears to be resolved.

“Marine” Division

The “Marine” Division is a federal marine police force primarily responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes and associated police duties on the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes territorial waters. Personnel are also responsible for the operation, construction, maintenance and repair of patrol vessels and the administration and sea-training of those who man the vessels.

The operations are broken down into three areas: (a) Marine Sub-Division, Halifax—the four Atlantic provinces, Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Labrador coast north to Nain; (b) Marine Services Great Lakes area—provinces of Ontario and Quebec; (c) Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt—province of B.C.

During the year—with an authorized establishment of 237—38 patrol vessels were in commission varying in size from 26 to 180 feet.

Marine Sub-Division, Halifax

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Commr.....	<i>Wood</i>	180.....	Halifax, N.S.....	37	15,137	152
Fort.....	<i>Fort Steele</i>	118.....	Halifax, N.S.....	18	11,642	185
Fort.....	<i>Blue Heron</i>	92.....	Halifax, N.S.....	16	11,989	149
Det.....	<i>Burin</i>	49.....	Halifax, N.S.....	3	2,889	130
Det.....	<i>Acadian</i>	65.....	Fortune, Nfld.....	4	7,786	93
Det.....	<i>Adversus</i>	65.....	Halifax, N.S.....	4	5,430	656
Det.....	<i>Interceptor</i>	65.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	4	5,898	3,303
Det.....	<i>Detector</i>	65.....	Saint John, N.B.....	4	3,702	1,449
TOTALS.....					64,473	6,117

Marine Services, Great Lakes Area

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Det.....	<i>Carnduff II</i>	50.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	4	5,163	1,606
Det.....	<i>Cutknife II</i>	50.....	Kingston, Ont.....	4	4,729	918
Det.....	<i>Captor</i>	65.....	Bagotville, Que.....	4	2,881	1,154
Det.....	<i>Moosomin II</i>	50.....	Montreal, Que.....	4	5,177	2,940
Det.....	<i>Sorel</i>	26.....	Isle Perrot, Que.....	1	4,097	1,000
Det.....	<i>Valleyfield</i>	26.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	1	4,883	1,900
Det.....	<i>Beaver</i>	35.....	Fort William, Ont.....	2	3,223	150
Det.....	<i>Fort Frances</i>	26.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	2	7,284	1,696
Det.....	<i>Kenora III</i>	26.....	Kenora, Ont.....	2	3,552	
Det.....	<i>Chilcoat II</i>	50.....	Windsor, Ont.....	4	4,369	1,331
Det.....	<i>Fort Erie</i>	34.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	2	5,112	
Det.....	<i>Shanavon II</i>	50.....	Toronto, Ont.....	4	3,026	1,424
Det.....	<i>Tagish II</i>	50.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	4	5,821	2,240
Det.....	<i>Battleford</i>	29.....	Montreal, Que.....	1	2,124	
Det.....	<i>Slideout</i>	29.....	Montreal, Que.....	1	1,694	
TOTALS.....					63,135	16,359

Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Fort.....	<i>Victoria</i>	92.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	14	10,728	1,599
Det.....	<i>Advance</i>	35.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	2	8,719	
Det.....	<i>Alert</i>	65.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	4	9,906	972
Det.....	<i>Fort St. James</i>	30.....	Ft. St. James, B.C.....	1	3,140	
Det.....	<i>Fraser</i>	26.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	2	7,515	
Det.....	<i>Ganges</i>	65.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	4	6,870	1,409
Det.....	<i>Little Bow II</i>	55.....	Powell River, B.C.....	4	10,045	778
Det.....	<i>Masset</i>	65.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	4	9,179	1,758
Det.....	<i>Nanaimo</i>	65.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	4	7,615	306
Det.....	<i>Port Alice</i>	26.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	1	2,306	
Det.....	<i>Sidney</i>	55.....	Ganges, B.C.....	4	6,701	490
Det.....	<i>Tahsis</i>	35.....	Tahsis, B.C.....	2	7,377	
Det.....	<i>Tofino</i>	65.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	4	9,154	293
Det.....	<i>Westview</i>	35.....	Gibsons, B.C.....	2	8,843	293
Det.....	<i>Reliance</i>	25.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	1	271	
TOTALS.....					108,369	7,898
GRAND TOTALS.....					235,977	30,374

Vessels under Marine Sub-Division, Halifax policed 18 regattas, inspected 1,401 small boats, issued 139 warnings and entered 97 prosecutions enforcing the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to 25 boats in distress. A total of 293 ships and eight premises ashore were searched under the Customs Act of which 110 proved positive. There were seven hospital and mental patients conveyed to port and four prisoners escorted.

Patrol boats in the Great Lakes area policed 54 regattas, inspected 8,109 small boats under the Canada Shipping Act-Small Vessel Regulations resulting in 936 warnings being issued and 128 prosecutions conducted plus detentions and investigations which resulted in 22 prosecutions by local police authorities under the Criminal Code. On 57 instances assistance was rendered to pleasure boats in distress. Searches under the Customs Act numbered 2,108 of which 316 were positive. Under the Excise Act 25 searches were conducted, 17 being positive. During the latter part of the navigation season extensive M.B.C. Act patrols resulted in 66 prosecutions.

Vessels on the west coast were involved in 113 search and rescue incidents, 31 regattas, marine parades and fishing derbies. A total of 9,702 boats were inspected resulting in 858 warnings, 303 prosecutions under the Small Vessel Regulations and 15 under the Criminal Code. There were 145 searches of deep-sea vessels conducted under the Customs Act resulting in 63 seizures, 107 magazines inspected under the Explosives Act and 76 prisoners escorted. Investigations numbered 341 Criminal Code, 473 Federal Statutes, 780 Provincial Statutes, 305 general investigations and 2,264 complaints were concluded.

Total statistics under the more important Federal Acts for all Sub-Divisions were as follows:

Customs Act:	
Searches.....	2,554
Seizures.....	489
Excise Act:	
Searches.....	25
Positive.....	17
Shipping Act:	
Boats checked.....	19,212
Warnings issued.....	1,933
Prosecutions entered.....	528
Regattas policed.....	103
M.B.C. Act.....	70
Search and rescue assistances.....	195

Northern Work

"G" Division is the only law enforcement agency in the North, covering an area of 1,458,784 square miles with a widely-scattered population of about 43,120 Indians, Eskimos and Whites. It is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal Statutes, Territorial laws and through agreements with four municipalities, enforces municipal by-laws in the communities of Dawson, Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Hay River. "G" Division is responsible for police work in four small areas of northern British Columbia and Alberta.

Policing requirements in the southern portions of the Yukon and Mackenzie River districts each year more closely resemble those in the greater rural and urban detachment areas in the provinces. Conditions are also changing in the isolated

and semi-isolated areas. There are now sleigh dogs at only 13 of the 41 permanent detachments. It is anticipated that in the next year or two the Force will maintain dogs at only five detachments.

After several years of experimentation it has been found that motorized toboggans can safely replace sleigh dogs at most detachments, promoting efficiency and economy. Sleigh dogs require a great deal of attention, care and feeding 12 months of the year, occupying the time and services of a man during summer months when the dogs are not used.

Detachments patrolled 2,005,573 miles, of which 977,938 were travelled by motor vehicle, 41,733 by motor toboggan and motorized winter transport, 21,932 by dog team and the remaining 963,970 miles by air, boat, railroad and on foot.

The isolation factor is rapidly diminishing as all detachments in the Northwest Territories and remote detachments in the Yukon are now equipped with SSB radio communication facilities. It is seldom that any particular detachment would be unable to contact another detachment or sub-division headquarters. Police aircraft are stationed in each of the sub-divisions and have been instrumental in providing transportation to distant and isolated areas for various purposes, particularly making it possible to bring in supplies, evacuate men and their families for medical and other emergent reasons during all seasons.

CIB investigations during the year showed an escalating trend. Territorial Ordinance files increased by 32.7 percent, Federal Statute files by 128.9 percent and Criminal Code by 20.6 percent. There was also an increase of 92.6 percent in general investigation files.

Three persons were murdered in the Yukon during the year. The person responsible committed suicide. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of thefts, frauds and sexual offences. As in the past, it would appear that excessive drinking has been the primary contributing factor in nearly all of the crimes which occurred.

Federal Statute infractions similarly showed an increase, particularly under the Indian Act. This was partly due to a decision handed down by Police Magistrate Trainor at Whitehorse in the case of Regina v. Richard Peters. It was held that, although persons of Indian status in the Yukon Territory have been granted liquor privileges pursuant to section 95 of the Indian Act, when intoxicants are supplied to, or used or possessed by Indians in contravention of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, prosecution must be under the Indian Act, as this Statute supersedes the provisions of the Territorial Ordinance.

This decision was upheld by the Yukon Territory Court of Appeal and has resulted in liquor violations involving Indians in the Yukon being prosecuted under the Indian Act. In the Northwest Territories, police were also influenced by the Peters case and commenced prosecuting Indians for liquor offences under the Indian Act, however an appeal was entered in the case of Regina v. Drybones. This went to the Appeal Court of the Northwest Territories where it was held that prosecutions under the Indian Act were in contravention of the Canadian Bill of Rights. As a result, police reverted to the Liquor Ordinance in the N.W.T.

There was an increase in Territorial Ordinance cases in the past year. This can be attributed to considerable growth in population and economic development.

Detachment guardrooms continue to operate as Territorial jails, although the Yellowknife Correctional Institute officially opened in February 1967. A similar institution is nearing completion in the Yukon Territory. This will relieve detachments of the responsibility of keeping the main mass of time-serving prisoners, although it is expected prisoners sentenced to short terms in areas some distance from Yellowknife, will not be escorted to the institution.

A Juvenile Treatment Centre was opened at Fort Smith in February 1967, with accommodation for eight boys and six girls. This is the first in the North for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Administration

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1967 was 10,123, made up the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>			
Officers.....	214		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	7,488		
Marine Constables.....	109		
Special Constables.....	230		
	8,041		
(2) <i>Other than Regular Members:</i>			
Special Constables.....	20		
Civilian Members.....	343		
Civilian Employees.....	104		
	467		
(3) <i>Civil Servants</i>	1,615		
	1,615		
		10,123	

Breakdown of the Increase and Wastage for the Year

Year Ending 31-3-67	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	M/Csts.	S/Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables	TOTALS
<i>Increases</i>							
Engaged.....	—	929	33	30	44	—	1,036
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
TOTALS.....	—	962	33	30	44	—	1,069
<i>Wastage</i>							
Pensioned.....	12	128	2	3	—	—	145
Invalidated to Pension.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Time Expired.....	—	34	9	—	8	—	51
Invalidated.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Purchased.....	—	133	1	9	8	—	151
Died.....	—	9	1	1	—	—	11
Unsuitable.....	—	7	—	—	1	—	8
Dismissed.....	—	18	3	2	2	—	25
Change of Status.....	—	—	14	2	2	—	18
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Services no longer required.....	—	—	—	—	1	42	43
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	12	346	30	18	27	42	475

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.....		6	1			1	1	1				2					12			12
Chief Superintendents.....		4		2	1				1	1	2				1		12			12
Superintendents.....	1	12	1	1	2	2	9	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	42	1	1	44
Inspectors.....	1	28	2	2	3	5	7	7	2	2	2	5			3	2	71	6	2	79
Sub-Inspectors.....		35	3	1	3	2	7		3	2		4			1	1	64			64
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	1																1			1
Sergeants-Major.....		1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		1	1	11			11
Staff Sergeants-Major.....		4	1	1				1				1					9	1		10
Staff Sergeants.....	1	90	15	13	23	16	62	24	7	14	9	32	2	3	23	6	337	13	13	363
Sergeants.....	10	148	29	20	41	33	122	38	10	22	18	52	4	2	38	11	598	27	7	632
Corporals.....	15	221	72	68	110	121	291	149	46	72	65	189	14	9	83	31	1,556	31	5	1,592
Constables First Class.....	8	189	137	170	247	218	818	359	91	163	150	411	30	28	196	17	3,232	49	8	3,289
Second Class.....		4	63	39	50	53	174	67	3	40	27	87	6	12	32		657			657
Third Class.....	190	13	18	26	58	31	130	80		30	18	102	2		10	225	933			933
Marine Constables.....																		109		109
Special Constables.....		48	1	5	45	4	26	7	25	1	1	14		2	25		204		26	230
Trumpeters.....																				
TOTALS.....	227	806	344	349	581	487	1,648	735	189	349	294	904	60	58	416	295	7,742	237	62	8,041
Civilian Members.....	2	182	5	4	31	12	21	10	1	9	6	19		9	18	14	343			343
Civil Servants (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	1	592	45	29	128	60	195	63	14	42	42	146	7	35	69	95	1,597	11	7	1,615
Civilian Employees.....		40	3	2	6	1	2		1	2	2	2		13	3	27	104			104
Special Csts. (Not Reg. Members).....		2		1	1	2	5			2	1	3			1	2	20			20
TOTALS (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	3	816	53	36	166	75	223	73	16	55	51	170	7	57	91	138	2,064	11	7	2,082
Land Force.....	227	806	344	349	581	487	1,648	735	189	349	294	904	60	58	416	295	7,742			7,742
Marine Div. and Air Div.....																		237	62	299
Civ. Members, Civ. Servants, Civ. Employees and Spl. Csts. (N.R.M.) (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	3	816	53	36	166	75	223	73	16	55	51	170	7	57	91	138	2,064	11	7	2,082
TOTALS (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	230	1,622	397	385	747	562	1,871	808	205	404	345	1,074	67	115	507	433	9,806	248	69	10,123
Horses.....														77		99	176			176
Sleigh Dogs.....									253								253			253
Police Dogs.....				2		4	5	5		3	2	12					33			33
Aeroplanes.....																			21	21
Cars.....	6	12	96	107	161	166	427	262	17	138	107	315	25	1	122	11	1,973	2	16	1,991
Trucks.....	1	3	4	9	1	24	68	29	27	2	11	34	3	2	2	7	227	1	1	229
Motorcycles.....			9			2	6	1		2		2					22			22
Boats.....				6		1			10								17	39		56

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force, 67.4 percent are married. This represents a decrease of 5.2 percent over the previous year. Regular member strength increased by 562 over the previous fiscal year. Other than regular member strength increased by four and Civil Servants increased by 106. The overall increase was 672.

The 42 reserve constables of "E" Division were discharged on June 4, 1966, completing the program of disbanding the Reserve Force.

Establishment

The year began with an overall establishment of 9,998, including 7,500 uniformed members and 2,498 supporting staff. During the year this figure was increased by 340 positions through supplementary estimates for extension of police services on municipal and provincial levels to accelerate action against organized crime, to provide increased security commitments resulting from Expo 67, to implement bilingualism within the Force and to provide the necessary increases on the training and administrative levels to meet demands.

During the annual review of the establishment to determine the required increases for the fiscal year, 804 requests were received from all divisions. This number was reduced to 442 in order to remain within the estimated requirements.

Total establishment on April 1, 1967 was 10,977, consisting of 8,250 uniformed positions and 2,727 supporting staff. Promotions affecting commissioned ranks were as follows:

2 Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioners
5 Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendents
14 Inspectors	to	Superintendents
4 Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspectors
1 Staff Sergeant Major	to	Sub-Inspector
1 Sergeant Major	to	Sub-Inspector
28 Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors
12 Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors

Health

Medical statistical report for the year:

Number of members treated in all Divisions (exclusive of hospital and off duty cases).....	21,077
Number of men off duty in all Divisions.....	3,376
Number of days off duty in all Divisions.....	19,867
Number of men in Hospital in all Divisions.....	1,382
Number of days in Hospital in all Divisions.....	10,999½
Total number of days of absence through sickness.....	30,866½

Personnel

A total of 8,274 interviews were carried out by the Personnel Branch during the year. As the need for recruits in the Force is continually on the increase, two major advertising campaigns were undertaken and these, together with the individual efforts of many serving members, resulted in maintaining recruiting at a high level.

Division Personnel Officers interviewed a large number of recruits and serving members during the past year. Some were instituted by the Senior Personnel Officer, others by the Commanding Officer and still others at the request of individual men.

The purposes varied: to assess the suitability of certain men for specialized duty, to select qualified personnel for more senior positions, to assess the validity of requests for compassionate transfers, to counsel those with personal problems, to determine the underlying causes or reasons why certain men were not progressing satisfactorily, to select men who should take degree courses at universities, language courses and other specialized instruction.

Training

During 1966 equitation was deleted from the training syllabus. In order to maintain the Musical Ride and to meet commitments for ceremonial occasions, the Force placed this training program on a voluntary basis.

In addition, centralized recruit training underwent major changes. Formal training was reduced to six months to be followed by a further six-month period at selected detachments in contract divisions. A pilot project was inaugurated in "D" Division during the year and will be extended to "B", "H", "J" and "L" Divisions during 1967-68.

The year 1966 also saw the introduction of "P" Division, located at Mynarski Park, Alberta, as a training centre. This was necessitated by the heavy load placed on "Depot" Division facilities. "N" Division no longer plays a part in recruit training, but will remain in use with the increase of In-Service training courses. Also all equitation training will take place at "N" Division which will serve as an operations base for the Musical Ride.

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

REGULAR TRAINING

(a) *Recruits:*

In training on April 1, 1966.....	473
Commenced training during fiscal year.....	864
Completed training and posted to field during year.....	883
Discharged during training.....	42
In training on March 31, 1967.....	412

(b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Recruit field training	
Commenced.....	31
Completed.....	2

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Breathalyzer training.....	12
C.I.B. investigator's course.....	24
Civil Defence training.....	9
Civil Service administration courses.....	5
Course in Central Registry.....	30
Cypher courses.....	35
Electronic Data Processing.....	1
Equitation.....	38
Fire Investigation School.....	6
First Aid competitions.....	4
French Language training.....	38

Identification Branch training.....	39
Marine recruit training.....	28
Motorcycle instruction course.....	24
Motorola home study course.....	6
Mountain climbing and rescue school.....	16
Narcotics and drug abuse training.....	18
N.C.I.U. training.....	26
Officers' indoctrination course.....	29
Potential instructor's courses.....	16
Program budgeting seminar.....	20
Radar speed meter training.....	249
R.C.A.F. survival training.....	4
Race track supervision.....	50
Security and Intelligence training.....	84
School of Instructional Technique courses.....	17
Small boats training courses.....	36
Technical aids training.....	19
Telecommunications Branch training.....	5
Traffic training courses.....	82
Water safety instructor's course.....	7

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Final Year Students—1967-68

Arts.....	4
Law.....	2

Full Time Attendance:

Science.....	2
Arts.....	17
Commerce.....	2
Law.....	3
Engineering.....	1

FIRST AID TRAINING

During the year 68 classes were held with 1303 awards being presented. At the present time the Force has 130 qualified instructors.

Commendations

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

Reg. No. 17625 Cpl. A. J. Richards of "E" Division, for his courage, intelligence and initiative which led to the conviction of a person responsible for the armed robbery of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Burnaby, British Columbia, on December 24, 1962.

Reg. No. 16041 Cpl. I. R. Smith of "E" Division, for bravery and great presence of mind displayed in the arrest of an armed man near 100 Mile House, British Columbia on May 27, 1966.

Reg. No. 14863 Sgt. R. W. Morley and Reg. No. 17625 Cpl. A. J. Richards of "E" Division, for their ability, diligence and skill while contributing to the successful investigation of a theft of gold bullion from Winnipeg International Airport, St. James, Manitoba, March 1, 1966.

Reg. No. 17296 Sgt. T. M. Gardiner of "D" Division for great devotion to duty and skill in co-ordinating an investigation of theft of gold bullion from Winnipeg International Airport, St. James, Manitoba, March 1, 1966.

Long Service Medals

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 189 who had completed at least 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. These consisted of 14 Officers, 167 NCOs, five constables and three special constables.

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

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 83 members and ten ex-members: 21 Officers, 71 NCOs and one special.

The Silver Clasp and Star to eight: six Officers and two NCOs.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 12 members and four ex-members: 12 Officers and four NCOs.

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

Supt. W. G. Hurlow
Insp. A. M. Cart

Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield, presented by the late Commissioner Sir James H. MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., for annual competition, is awarded the division attaining the highest average score in the Force during the annual revolver practice. "D" Division, with a score of 173.63, won this award in 1966.

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 1966, 39 shot perfect scores of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner. They are entitled to wear crossed revolvers surmounted by a crown. The winner for 1965 was Reg. No. 17281 Sgt. R. J. Woolger of "Depot" Division.

Reg. No. 17994 Cpl. L. L. Grosenick of "D" Division, with a score of 198, was the best rifle shot in the Force in 1966, and qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a star.

Reg. No. 19619 Cpl. D. H. Keizer of "Marine" Division, having recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet, 1966, qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a crown.

A challenge cup, presented by His Excellency The Earl of Minto, is presented annually to the member of the Force who, with less than two years' service and firing the revolver classification for the first time, records the highest score. In 1966 three tied with a score of 197.

Musical Ride

The 1966 Musical Ride appeared at seven of the major exhibitions in western Canada including the Calgary Stampede and the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver. Following the performances at the P.N.E., the Band joined the Musical Ride for a tour through British Columbia in conjunction with the province's centennial year celebrations, visiting 12 locations.

The unit appeared again at the Ottawa Winter Fair. The final engagement of the year, and the only appearance outside Canada, was the participation in Macy's 40th Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City on November 24, 1966. This was part of a Canadian contingent publicizing the beginning of Canada's centennial year.

An estimated 1,373,000 persons attended Musical Ride performances during 1966.

Band

During 1966-67 the Band appeared at 84 engagements. The more noteworthy included the following: providing music at the inauguration of the Centennial Train in Ottawa by Madame Vanier on January 1, 1967; the National Prayer Breakfast, held in the Confederation Room in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings; the combined police benefit hockey game in Ottawa, where over \$5,000 was handed over to local handicapped children; three concerts in the Boston, Mass., area in March.

For the first time the Band and Musical Ride were presented as a complete RCMP Show and toured British Columbia in connection with its centennial celebrations.

During the fall of 1966, the Band completed its move into new quarters at "N" Division. The building has greatly increased efficiency in the various aspects of its operation.

The problems experienced in past years in maintaining the authorized establishment has been somewhat alleviated, and the Band is now better able to fulfill its engagements.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment

Items of clothing and kit were for the most part obtained in keeping with promised delivery dates. However, there is some difficulty still being encountered in one or two items such as upper leather for both ankle and long boots. Practically all items reflected increased cost due to the labor market and, from reports in the industry, this trend will continue.

Interest has been shown by firms in a position to manufacture Force garments, however there are still only one or two capable of making a finished product. This is particularly true of the scarlet serge tunics.

Considerable change has taken place with materials for uniform and all cloth presently used for brown jackets and blue trousers is a lighter weight, referred to in the trade as polyester, a combination of wool and man-made fibres weighing nine ounces per square yard, 65 percent wool and 35 percent dull polyester fibre. This compares with the all-wool serges of former years which weighed 12 ounces to the square yard.

Changes in the material used in the shirt have also taken place but issue has not yet been made due to the large stock of poplin shirts on hand. Other items of clothing and kit are constantly under review and prior to final decision are field tested before any changes are recommended.

General equipment and supplies including northern requirements, were obtained and delivered within the specified time with slight increases. New methods are constantly being undertaken to reduce cost and warehousing space by purchasing certain equipment on an "as and when" required basis. Under this system the supplier acts as a warehouse and there is no necessity for divisions to stockpile.

Manufacturers for the most part are competitive and anxious to supply a quality product, and with the improved methods and availability of new products, constant research is necessary to keep abreast of changes. It is expected garments will reflect a considerable cost increase in the coming year and with the growth of the Force and requirements, it will be necessary to increase holdings of textiles to allow firms to purchase material and manufacture the garments prior to the end of any fiscal year. This of course involves increasing the value of the revolving fund and steps have been taken which will ensure availability to contractors of required cloths.

Motor Transport

During the year 127 additional units were purchased at an average cost of \$2,608. During the same period, 23 vehicles were replaced on a clean-deal basis at an average cost of \$2,618 and 883 vehicles were replaced on a trade-in basis at an average cost of \$1,453.

The C.G.S.S. was responsible for the acquisition of cars, station wagons, trucks and buses based on requisitions and specifications prepared by the Purchasing Branch. The acquisition of motorcycles, snowmobiles and motor toboggans were the responsibility of the Purchasing Branch.

For the past few years, considerable changes have been made to specifications to provide a better transport with maximum safety. These changes have come about by the introduction of the following options:

- (1) Automatic transmission
- (2) Power brakes
- (3) Front disc brakes
- (4) 200 and 300 H.P. engines
- (5) Limited slip differential
- (6) 4 door sedan
- (7) 40 amps. alternator
- (8) Trunk light
- (9) Certified calibrated speedometer
- (10) Full 4-ply nylon tires
- (11) 5.5" and 6" wheels
- (12) Zipper headliner

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.73 cents per mile representing a decrease of .02 cents per mile compared to the previous year.

Organization

Central Stores, previously a separate entity, was amalgamated with Supply Stores. This permits the use of a single set of invoice and receipt vouchers. The Stationery and Printing Branch was placed under the Officer in charge Supply Branch, to eliminate duplication of administrative procedures between Stationery and Supply Stores. From an operational standpoint however, Stationery and Supply Stores remain a separate function. This is necessitated due to the purchasing methods, technical and financial demands and limitations being entirely different.

Operations

(a) *Supply Stores*: Receipt and distribution of kit and clothing remained on a level similar to that of the previous year. Restricted funds and the inability on the part of some manufacturers to meet required deadlines for deliveries did cause a serious reduction of stock on hand resulting in stockouts in some cases. The third of a four-year program in the issue of Model 70, .308 calibre rifles was completed and a limited number of telescopic sights were purchased for use at strategic locations.

(b) *Tailor Shop*: With the transfer of recruit training from "N" to "P" Division, the employees of the "N" Division Tailor Shop were absorbed into the "HQ" Tailor Shop. On a temporary basis, one tailor from "N" operated at "P" Division to establish a tailor shop.

(c) *New Approvals*: During the year approval was given to issue regimental parkas to "G" and "Air" Divisions; to issue regimental blazers and grey flannel trousers to members of the Musical Ride; to issue a distinctive Musical Ride badge in the form of crossed lances with red and white pennons to all members completing the Musical Ride, and to introducing a redesigned spur with a short shank and detachable leather straps for general issue.

(d) *Stationery*: The year's operation indicates a continuing overall increase in supplies issued, services performed and work output. There is a significant trend to greater mechanization in offices down to detachment level. The increasing supply of dictating and transcribing equipment, adding machines, and calculators and photocopiers is enabling investigating personnel to process reports and office work more

rapidly, permitting more time for investigating duties. The implementation of the six-month inspection service by the Canadian Government Repair Service resulted in the condemnation and replacement of 304 typewriters, accelerating the updating of such equipment. The existing program of mechanization of all divisional Central Registries is continuing on schedule.

Finances

The Force is in the vanguard in the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission (Glassco) on government organization with respect to program budgeting, responsibility-centre accounting and management and financial audit systems.

In the spring of 1966 departments and agencies were advised of the introduction of a two-stage review, a spring program review and winter estimates submission review. Seven departments were selected to pioneer the new approach. The Force was used as the illustration in the new Treasury Board Program Review and Estimates Manual.

Program budgeting has received a great deal of attention over the past few years. It is a systematic approach to the problem of allocating resources in terms of manpower, materials, real estate and equipment so that maximum value from each can be obtained.

Major problems in implementing this system were the selection of activities, the implementation of a long-range planning system and the creation of a combined management and financial computer oriented reporting system. The reporting system, which is a key to program budgeting, will provide information on:

- (a) Budgets and expenditures
- (b) Costs in man-hours for the various police services performed
- (c) Crime reports
- (d) Vehicle costs
- (e) Manpower establishment and strength statements.

The effective date of the third biennial pay review was January 1, 1966. A subsequent increase was received a year later so that the pay of the Force as of March 31, 1967 was as shown:

RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM	RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM
	\$		\$
Commissioner.....	26,500.00	Staff Sergeant (2nd year).....	9,391.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	22,464.00	(1st year).....	9,037.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	18,720.00	Sergeant (2nd year).....	8,725.00
Chief Superintendent.....	16,120.00	(1st year).....	8,288.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	14,196.00	Corporal (2nd year).....	7,800.00
(2nd year).....	13,620.00	(1st year).....	7,581.00
(1st year).....	13,042.00	Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	6,968.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	11,752.00	(4th year).....	6,552.00
(2nd year).....	11,289.00	(3rd year).....	6,240.00
(1st year).....	10,828.00	(2nd year).....	6,032.00
Sub-Inspector.....	10,318.99	(1st year).....	5,720.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	9,952.00	2nd Class.....	5,200.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	9,734.00	3rd Class.....	5,000.00
Sergeant Major.....	9,516.00		

RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM	RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		Grade 9 (2nd year).....	7,800.00
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	14,196.00	Grade 9 (1st year).....	7,581.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	13,620.00	Grade 8 (2nd year).....	6,968.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	13,042.00	Grade 8 (1st year).....	6,812.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	11,752.00	Grade 7 (2nd year).....	6,552.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	11,289.00	Grade 7 (1st year).....	6,240.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	10,828.00	Grade 6 (2nd year).....	6,032.00
Grade 13.....	10,631.00	Grade 6 (1st year).....	5,720.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	10,577.00	Grade 5 (5th year).....	5,512.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	10,286.00	Grade 5 (4th year).....	5,241.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	10,015.00	Grade 5 (3rd year).....	4,961.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	9,734.00	Grade 5 (2nd year).....	4,680.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	9,391.00	Grade 5 (1st year).....	4,400.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	9,214.00	Grade 4 (6th year).....	4,330.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	9,037.00	Grade 4 (5th year).....	4,190.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	8,725.00	Grade 4 (4th year).....	4,050.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	8,502.00	Grade 4 (3rd year).....	3,909.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	8,288.00	Grade 4 (2nd year).....	3,769.00
		Grade 4 (1st year).....	3,629.00

The annual estimates for the fiscal year 1968-69 totalled \$83,361,729. The distribution of the estimates by major categories, was as follows:

	ESTIMATE	PERCENT
Pay and Allowances including Salaries.....	\$ 69,464,244	63
Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	3,388,417	3
Materials and Supplies.....	5,087,360	5
All Other Services.....	11,819,979	11
Building Construction.....	5,655,000	5
Acquisition of Equipment.....	4,205,000	4
Pensions and Other Benefits.....	11,063,729	9
	\$ 110,683,729	100
Less Revenue.....	27,322,000	
	\$ 83,361,729	

Property Management

In 1966-67, a total of \$2,298,800 was provided for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land.

Construction of the following buildings was commenced in 1965-66 and completed in 1966-67: Botwood, Nfld., Woodstock, N.B., Arborg, Man., Cardston, Alta., Oliver, B.C., Igloolik and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were started and completed in 1966-67 at the following locations: Forteau and Goose Bay, Nfld., Seven Islands, Que., Buffalo Narrows, Sask., Atlin, B.C., Aklavik, N.W.T.

The following detachment buildings were started in 1966-67 and will be completed in 1967-68: Richibucto, N.B., Rosthern, Sask., Claresholm, Alta., Williams Lake, B.C., Radium Hot Springs, B.C. A new sub-division administration building was started at Calgary, Alta., and will be completed in 1967-68.

Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Williams Lake and Radium Hot Springs, B.C. Sites for radio repeater stations were acquired at New Glasgow and Upper Sackville, N.S. and Gordon, Man.

The build-for-lease program was continued and 33 new detachment buildings were constructed to requirements. Twenty apartments for use as married quarters were occupied on a five-year lease at Prince Rupert. The municipalities of Lynn Lake, Man., Haney, Alberni, Revelstoke, B.C., and Grande Prairie, Alta., constructed new municipal police buildings in which the Force rents space for its rural details and highway patrols.

Administration and Research

Office Furniture—As of April 1, 1966, because of a Cabinet directive, the ownership of federal government office furniture passed from the Dept. of Public Works to individual departments.

Before, departments submitted their estimates to D.P.W. who in turn submitted an estimate covering all government departments for approval. Departments then requisitioned furniture from the D.P.W. who retained ownership.

Under the new system, individual departments submit their estimates, procure new furniture and the repair of old furniture through the Department of Defence Production. Furniture is now the property of individual departments.

Inland Water Transport—Wherever possible during the past year, the RCMP commenced equipping new outboard motorboats purchased for its inland water transport fleet with direct drive steering.

This is superior to the cable and pulley because of the instant positive response between the steering wheel and the motor. Also it is durable and trouble free, eliminating further expenditure and accidents by malfunction of the steering system.

CONCLUSION

An increase in the rate of crime which has, in general, been higher than the rate of population growth, and the planning and organizing in preparation for the celebration of Canada's Centennial including Expo 67 brought about increased duties and responsibilities for the Force in the year under review.

Representatives of the Force attended numerous local, provincial and international conferences on crime, including conferences and seminars on the application of science and technology to the police field. In addition to the more obvious benefits accruing to the Force from our attendance, there is no doubt that a greater mutual understanding has developed through the exchange of ideas and the broadening of our associations in the police fraternity. Similarly, our world wide contact with other police forces through Interpol, our active participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police has contributed to the high degree of co-operation and concerted action being received from all police agencies in combatting crime. Two of the more important conferences at which we were represented were the 35th Session of the General Assembly of Interpol in Berne, Switzerland, from August 31 to September 7, 1966 and the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from October 1 to 6, 1966. The Canadian delegation at both of these conferences was led by the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police who, at that time was my predecessor Commissioner Geo. B. McClellan (Ret.).

Improved communication facilities have accelerated the flow of information not only within the Force but between the Force and other police agencies. This was accomplished largely through the expansion of our Telex facilities which we propose to expand further during the coming year. The installation of a wirephoto service was perhaps the most significant development in our communications network this year. Expansion of this service is also proposed with installation of wirephoto equipment in additional centres across Canada.

During the year under review emphasis was placed on planning to implement the recommendations of the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on organized crime in order to assist the provinces in connection with any possible infiltration of crime syndicates and to uncover fraudulent bankruptcies and other types of "white collar" crime. In addition to other measures taken to accomplish this, our National Crime Intelligence Units which were established as such in a number of cities as early as 1960, were strengthened. Liaison Officers were appointed in both Eastern and Western Canada to promote and expedite the exchange of information between all police agencies on a national scale.

For the purpose of implementing two recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosure and Securities Regulations, a national repository of information on securities frauds was established and well qualified investigators were assigned to work with Provincial Securities Commissions in this extensive field.

Possibility studies were continued in the field of computerizing our records and in the application of computer technology to problems of police information retrieval systems which to date have been largely manual. Where experience has been gained it has been clearly demonstrated that centralized, automated police data banks with

their advantages of speed and accuracy are absolutely essential to provide a responsive information support service to meet the challenge posed by the increased mobility of the modern criminal and the benefits derived by the criminal element from fast transportation services and rapid communication facilities. Plans have been completed for the implementation of a National Stolen Motor Vehicle Index which will eventually be linked to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, U.S.A. When operational this will provide all accredited police agencies in Canada and the U.S.A. with access to an index of all reported stolen motor vehicle information within a matter of minutes. Our studies and planning in the application of electronic systems to the police service will be continued.

Recruiting was maintained at a high level and with the deletion of equitation from the training syllabus, the subsequent shortening of the formal training period and the opening of the new training centre "P" Division at Mynarski Park, Alberta, the potential output of trained policemen has increased.

Unfortunately the year has not passed without another name being added to the Honor Roll of members killed in the line of duty. On November 22, 1966, Cst. Gordon Donald Pearson received fatal gunshot wounds while investigating a disturbance at Winterburn near Edmonton, Alberta. While all members of the Force realize they may be called upon to sustain injury or even death during the course of their duties, it is nonetheless distressing to record such sacrifices. Some small consolation can be taken from the fact that so far in this country the number of men who have been called upon to give their lives has been small.

I am pleased to report all members of the Force carried out their numerous and ever increasing tasks throughout the year under review most efficiently and I commend their support, loyalty and devotion to duty.

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, 1967

ONTARIO

"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Protective Sub-Division

Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville
Kingston

Long Sault
Maniwaki, Que.

Ottawa
Ottawa Airport
Pembroke

North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.
Elliot Lake
Kapuskasing
Kirkland Lake

Moose Factory
North Bay
Noranda, Que.
Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
Timmins
Val d'or, Que.

NEWFOUNDLAND

"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

Corner Brook Sub-Division

Battle Harbour
Bonne Bay
Burgeo
Cartwright
Channel
Churchill Falls
Corner Brook

Deer Lake
Forteau
Goose Bay
Hampden
Hopedale
Labrador City
Nain

Port Saunders
Roddickton
St. Anthony
St. George's
Stephenville
Stephenville Crossing
Wabush Lake

St. John's Sub-Division

Baie Verte
Bay D'Espoir
Bell Island
Bonavista
Botwood
Buchans
Burin
Clarenville

Ferryland
Fogo
Gander
Glovertown
Grand Bank
Grand Falls
Harbour Breton
Harbour Grace

Lewisporte
Placentia
Springdale
St. John's
St. Lawrence
Twillingate
Whitbourne
Wesleyville

QUEBEC

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford
Caughnawaga
Coaticook
Dorval
Drummondville

Granby
Hemmingford
Huntingdon
Joliette
Lacolle
Megantic

Rock Island
St. Hyacinthe
St. Jean
St. Jerome
St. Regis
Sherbrooke

Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton	Quebec	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Quebec Harbour	St. Georges de Beauce
Gaspe	Rimouski	Seven Islands
Hauterive	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
		Virden
		Wasagaming

Dauphin Sub-Division

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

Winnipeg Sub-Division

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

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	Rossland
Midway	New Denver	Salmo
Nakusp	Radium Hot Springs	Sparwood
		Trail

New Westminster Sub-Division

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

Prince George Sub-Division

Cassiar	Fort St. John	Quesnel
Chetwynd	Hudson Hope	Valemount
Dawson Creek	MacKenzie	Vanderhoof
Fort Nelson	McBride	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	Prince Rupert	Terrace

Vancouver Sub-Division

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

Victoria Sub-Division

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

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

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

Prince Albert Sub-Division

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

La Ronge
Melfort
Nipawin
Porcupine Plain
Prince Albert
Rosthern

Sandy Bay
Shellbrook
Smeaton
Stony Rapids
Tisdale
Uranium City
Wakaw
Waskesiu

Regina Sub-Division

Avonlea
Bengough
Broadview
Carlyle
Carnduff
Estevan
Fillmore

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

Moosomin
North Portal
Radville
Regina
Southey
Strasbourg
Torquay
Weyburn

Saskatoon Sub-Division

Biggar
Colonsay
Craik
Elbow
Eston
Hanley

Humboldt
Imperial
Kerrobot
Kindersley
Kyle
Lanigan

Naicam
Outlook
Rosetown
Saskatoon
Vonda
Watrous

Swift Current Sub-Division

Assiniboia
Cabri
Climax
Consul
Gravelbourg

Gull Lake
Leader
Mankota
Maple Creek
Morse

Mossbank
Ponteix
Shaunavon
Swift Current
Val Marie
Willow Bunch

Yorkton Sub-Division

Balcarres
Canora
Esterhazy
Foam Lake
Ituna

Kamsack
Kelvington
Langenburg
Melville
Pelly

Punnichy
Rose Valley
Sturgis
Wadena
Yorkton

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

Aklavik
Arctic Red River
Coppermine

Fort McPherson
Good Hope
Inuvik

Norman
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk

Central Arctic Sub-Division

Baker Lake
Cambridge Bay

Eskimo Point
Rankin Inlet

Spence Bay

Eastern Arctic Sub-Division

Cape Christian
Cape Dorset
Frobisher Bay

Grise Fiord
Igloolik
Lake Harbour

Pangnirtung
Pond Inlet
Resolute Bay

Yukon Sub-Division

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

Fort Smith Sub-Division

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

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	Plaster Rock
Doaktown	Grand Manan	St. George
East Florenceville	Hampton	Saint John
Edmundston	McAdam	St. Leonard
Fredericton	Minto	St. Quentin
Gagetown	Perth-Andover	St. Stephen
		Woodstock

Moncton Sub-Division

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

ALBERTA

"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

Calgary Sub-Division

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

Edmonton Sub-Division

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

Beaver Lodge	Grimshaw	Peace River
Fairview	High Level	Slave Lake
Faust	High Prairie	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	Manning	Valleyview
Grande Prairie	McLellan	

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	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside
	North Rustico	

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

Chatham
Kitchener

London
Muncey
Ohsweken

Sarnia
Walpole Island
Windsor

Toronto Sub-Division

Belleville
Fort Erie
Hamilton

Malton Airport
Niagara Falls
Orillia

Owen Sound
Peterborough
Toronto

"Depot" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA, SASK.

Fort Walsh

"Marine" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**"Air" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Eastern Air Sub-Division**

Churchill, Man.
Goose Bay, Lab.
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Ottawa, Ont.
St. John's, Nfld.
The Pas, Man.

Uplands, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.

Western Air Sub-Division

Edmonton, Alta.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.
Inuvik, N.W.T.

Prince Albert, Sask.
Prince George, B.C.
Regina, Sask.

Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1967

Newfoundland

Corner Brook
Labrador City

Prince Edward Island

Souris

New Brunswick

Campbellton
Chatham
Dalhousie
Oromocto
St. Andrews
Sussex
Tracadie

Nova Scotia

Inverness
Pictou
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
Virten
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
Yorkton

Alberta

Blairmore
Brooks
Claresholm
Drumheller
Fort Macleod
Fort McMurray
Grande Prairie
High Prairie
High River
Innisfail
Olds
Peace River
Red Deer
Slave Lake
St. Albert
St. Paul
Stettler
Swan Hills
Vegreville
Vermilion
Wainwright
Wetaskiwin
Whitecourt

British Columbia

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

