

flights into the North on police and defence missions until the Division was re-formed in 1946.

Service in Second World War

The force also contributed a provost company to the Armed Forces as part of the First Canadian Division, which provided the bulk of provost officer personnel to all staff formations. Besides discipline enforcement, traffic duty, collecting information on convoy movements and unit locations, they were employed at detention barracks, training depots and special investigation units. In co-operation with the Allied Military Government in occupied countries, they helped reorganize and direct civilian police systems, fire departments and civil defence.

Today's force

Originally formed to keep order in the vast expanse lying beyond the western boundaries of Manitoba, the RCMP now enforces federal laws in all ten Canadian provinces and polices the North-west Territories and the Yukon. Under contract, it also acts as the provincial police force in eight provinces and does local policing for about 150 municipalities. Directed and administered from headquarters in Ottawa, 11,500 uniformed members, civilian members and special constables are complemented by 2,500 public servants and civilian employees.

Today's "Mountie" is likely to be seen at the wheel of a radio-equipped patrol car, manning the intricate communication system in one of the force's 38 communications centres, or attending a lecture on ballistics, forensic science or other law-enforcement disciplines. He uses a horse only on ceremonial duties and travels in the Arctic by aircraft or snowmobile.

The RCMP combines routine investigative procedures with the most advanced scientific techniques using such aids as the electron-microscope, computers and infrared spectrophotometers. Work in its five crime detection laboratories – in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Ottawa and Sackville – has solved some of Canada's most puzzling cases of murder, arson, forgery and embezzlement.

RCMP operations are divided among 12 divisions and 41 sub-divisions. In an average year, the force will deal with more than 250,000 criminal code



offences, and about twice as many traffic violations. Their investigations will involve hundreds of thousands of checks of fingerprint files and other records and 10,000 exchanges with Interpol, the international police organization. In addition, thousands of hours will be devoted to such miscellaneous duties as safeguarding visiting statesmen, extending public health care to Eskimo settlements and protecting migratory wildfowl. Police-community relations, activities with youth and with adult service clubs will take up additional time, resulting in thousands of off-duty hours.

The RCMP headquarters is not merely an administrative centre, but includes a communication centre, the central

criminal and fingerprint files, photographic and scientific laboratories and related services.

Since 1873, the force has had 15 commissioners. The fifteenth is 54-year old William Leonard Higgitt, who was appointed to the post in 1969.

Recruiting and training

To qualify to serve with the RCMP, an applicant must be a British subject or Canadian citizen resident in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 29, single, at least 5'8" in height, physically fit and able to speak, read and write English or French. Members of the RCMP cannot marry until they have served two years and are 21 years of age. The initial enlistment period is for five years and a member is eligible for a life pension after 20 years service under the provisions of the RCMP Act. Careful selection at recruit level is followed by periodic interviews throughout the entire career of the member. The recruit's six months of training includes drill, firearms instruction, criminal law, investigation, public relations, swimming, physical training and a large variety of academic and social subjects.

The training and development program is of very wide scope and of a continuing nature. Advanced training in investigation, management and specialized instruction is provided. In 1938, the RCMP instituted the Canadian Police College, which provides courses in Ottawa to members and selected personnel of other police forces in Canada and around the world.

Birthday present pay boost

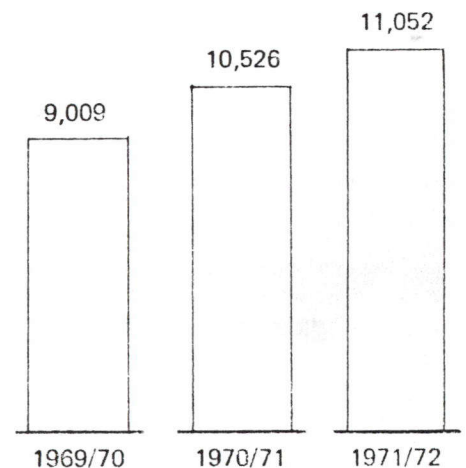
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police celebrated its hundredth birthday on May 23 with a retroactive pay increase from April 1.

The increases will raise the annual salary of a first class constable to \$12,300 from \$11,550; a corporal will earn \$13,376, up from \$12,700 and a sergeant will get \$14,575, up from \$13,860.

Staff sergeants will make \$15,575, up from \$15,015, and inspectors will get \$19,412 instead of \$18,400.

Superintendents' pay will rise to \$22,365 from \$21,300.

Civilian members and special constables also will receive pay increases.



The increasing number of exchanges between Canada and other Interpol countries during the past three years.