

**Statistical Overview
1989**

Program Area	Assistance	Reported Offences/ Activities	Dollar Value of Reported Loss	Recoveries	Charges Laid
Bankruptcy	214	697	\$ 28,294,803	\$ 1,387,633	274
Fraud, Thefts & Misappropriations (Including Gov't of Canada as a Victim)	1,346	3,797	\$ 1,022,750,226	\$ 3,453,946	2,613
Federal Statutes	1,249	1,732	\$ 56,313,432	\$ 16,407,054	2,658
Counterfeit	230	1,722	\$ 1,343,233	\$ 27,456	27
Income Tax Act	647	97	\$ 7,002,638	\$ 6,622,562	36
Special Projects Tax	476	490	\$ 24,526,826	\$ 14,000,687	N/A
Total Program	4,172	8,533	\$ 1,140,237,158	\$ 41,899,338	4,608

Computer graphic by Johanne Foucault

HISTORY

In 1956, by virtue of the provisions of the *RCMP Act*, and responding to an identified need in the business milieu, the RCMP slowly stepped into the realm of fraudulent activity associated with the insolvency process. By 1960, the Force also started to conduct character investigations of trustee applicants.

However, by the mid-60s, following the heyday of scam bankruptcies in Quebec, Parliament had to amend the *Bankruptcy Act* to give the superintendent of bankruptcies the power to investigate. As a result, Mr. Roger Tassé requested that the RCMP take on the investigative role in bankruptcy matters.

The first members tasked with putting things together were Sgts W.J. (Bill) Neill (retired Assistant Commissioner), H. (Henry) Jensen (retired Deputy Commissioner) and Cpl. F.A. (Bud) Howe (retired Assistant Commissioner). Bankruptcy sections were created in Toronto and Montréal, the worst centres for economic fraud offenses, with Cst. N.A. Doucette (now Director Economic Crime), being one of the investigators named to the new Montréal section.

During the summer of 1966, another problem emerged: stock promoters around the world realized they could escape close surveillance by spreading their activities over several jurisdictions. For a provincial securities