

The *modus operandi* employed indicated that all these crimes had been perpetrated by the same person or persons. An intensive inquiry was carried out over a wide area in an attempt to identify the culprit. The owner of the stolen automobile had placed identification marks on some of the coupons in his gasoline-ration book—a factor that greatly assisted the police in following the trail of the thief. The automobile was traced to points in the district where gasoline had been purchased, and the filling-station proprietors were able to recall the buyer's general appearance.

Regina City Police cooperated and helped narrow down the field of persons who might have committed the crimes. A number of photographs including one of a local criminal named Anthony Levitsky were shown to the filling-station operators. Levitsky was immediately recognized as the man who had

bought gasoline for the stolen vehicle.

The suspect was arrested and in a line-up was definitely identified as the man who had stolen the automobile. Confronted with this evidence, he made a full confession, admitting his guilt for all the crimes concerned.

The accused appeared on July 7, before Police Magistrate E. S. Williams, K.C., at Regina, and elected summary trial. He pleaded guilty to eighteen charges, including: Breaking, Entering and Theft, s. 460, Cr. Code; Breaking, Entering and Theft (safe punching); Breaking and Entering with Intent, s. 461, Cr. Code; Theft of Bicycle, s. 386, Cr. Code; Theft of Automobile, s. 377, Cr. Code. He was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment on the last-mentioned charge, and two years' imprisonment on each of the remaining seventeen charges—all sentences to run concurrently.

### R. v. Loso

#### *Theft—Defence Regulations—Cooperation Between Canadian and British Police—Evidence Ferried to England by Bomber*

R.C.M.P. headquarters took quick action upon receipt of a cablegram from England on July 24, 1942, which stated that Edward Loso of Montreal had been arrested for theft at Dundee, Scotland, shortly after the ship on which he worked had docked. The evidence pointed to subversive activities, and the British authorities desired that a search be made of Loso's Montreal home.

At Loso's home, R.C.M.P. investigators seized several articles, including drawings of ships and airplanes. It was suggested at that time by members of the Force that subversive motives were not indicated and subsequent inquiries into Loso's antecedents substantiated this view. However, at the request of the Metropolitan Police the seized articles were flown to England by the R.A.F. Ferry Command for examination.

The case arose when Loso, a ship's carpenter on the s.s. *El Lago*, was ar-

rested for stealing whisky from the ship's hold. A search of his cabin disclosed that he was in possession of four anti-aircraft shells of secret design, a P.A.C. booster cartridge for an anti-aircraft rocket gun, part of the ship's armament, seven plans and drawings of the ship itself, giving details of armament and protective devices, drawings of gun mechanisms and a list of vessels managed by U.S. lines, showing which had been torpedoed.

Loso stated that his collection was the result of a hobby, and that he had been practising for years to become a marine architect. Examination of the Montreal documents confirmed his claim that he was a student.

When on August 28 at the Sheriff Court, Perth, he pleaded guilty to charges under the Defence Regulations of having in his possession documents