

Two charges of False Declaration, Foreign Exchange Control Order, P.C. 2716, s. 39 (1) a, pleaded guilty and on each charge was ordered to pay a fine of \$750, or in default to serve one year in Lethbridge jail at hard labour, sentences to run consecutively.

Transfer of Foreign Exchange to Non-resident, F.E.C.O., P.C. 7578, s. 17 (1) pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$2500, or in default to serve one year in jail at hard labour, sentence to run consecutively with other sentences.

Failure to sell Foreign Currency, F.E. Acquisition Order. 1735, s. 3(a), pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$500, or in default to serve one year in jail at hard labour, sentence to run consecutively with other sentences.

Failure to Declare Foreign Exchange, F.E.C.O., P.C. 2716, s. 15, pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of \$1500, or in default to serve one year in jail at hard labour, sentence to run consecutively with other sentences.

Defence counsel was A. Gladstone Virtue, K.C.; the prosecuting attorney was M. E. Moscovich, K.C.

The fines, totalling \$6,000 and said to be the heaviest ever meted out in the city of Lethbridge, were paid. Five other charges were withdrawn upon the instructions of prosecuting counsel.

Before passing sentence His Worship stated:

"On the whole I fail to find any reason whatsoever for exercising leniency in these cases. The country of his adoption is fighting for its existence with its back to the wall, and the accused stabs her in the back by committing the crimes to which he has pleaded guilty. He is a capable and intelligent business man, successful beyond the average, and he can never persuade me that he did not know thoroughly the effect of everything that he did or planned to do, and he richly deserves to be punished for his crimes and subversive activities.

"Were it not for the plea of the Crown that fines be imposed, I would not hesitate to impose stiff jail sentences. However, in view of the request of the Crown, I will impose a fine only in each case with an alternative jail sentence."

R. v. Levitsky

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Attempted Safe Punching—Cooperation—Gasoline-Ration Coupons Aid in Identification

A series of breaking, entering and theft offences in and around the Regina district had an unusual angle in that gasoline-ration coupons were helpful clues in following the trail of the culprit.

During June, 1942, a hardware and general store at Sedley, Sask., was broken into and about \$75 taken. Five days later in Grenfell, Sask., a bicycle was stolen, but it was subsequently discarded in favour of a Ford coupe taken from a garage in the same town. That night someone attempted to punch a safe at Summerberry, Sask. The automobile was abandoned in Regina but *en route* to that city the thief had committed another breaking and entering, and had

purchased gasoline on two occasions, using a ration book left in the automobile by its owner.

An epidemic of similar crimes next occurred south of Regina. Breaking and enterings were committed at several points, a post office was broken into and a safe tampered with. The thief on this occasion used another stolen bicycle. In each instance, only a small amount of money and goods was taken. A few days later a breaking and entering took place at Grand Coulee and a short time after that a series of similar crimes broke out at Qu'Appelle, Sask., where a lady's bicycle was taken and a number of stores and garages were entered.