



AFGHANISTAN

Department of State

TELEGRAM  
28

UNCLASSIFIED 767

PAGE 01 KABUL 05121 181136Z

**ACTION COPY**

18  
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INFO NEA 13, GPM 4, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, CIAE 00, INR 07, NSAE 00, RSC 01,  
DODE 00, JUS 02, TRSY 08, AID 10, RSR 01, /055 W  
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P 180755Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY KABUL  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5936  
INFO AMEMBASSY RAWALPINDI  
AMCONSUL PESHAWAR

LEGAL ADVISER

JUN 13 1968

UNCLAS KABUL 5121

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SUBDCCT: GUN CONTROL LAWS

REF: A. STATE 179593  
B. CERP, SECTION A

1. ACCORDING TO AFGHAN POLICE SOURCE AFGHANISTAN HAS FORMALLY ENACTED NO RPT NO GUN CONTROL STATUTE. BUT GUN CONTROL IS EXERCISED BY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ON BASIS TWENTY PAGE EXECUTIVE BRANCH MANUAL. VIOLATOR OF PROVISIONS THIS MANUAL ARE, HOWEVER, SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS AND POSSIBLE IMPRISONMENT.

2. IN PUSHTUN TRIBAL AREAS ALONG AFGHAN-PAK FRONTIER THERE IS NO RPT NO ENFORCEMENT OF GUN CONTROL REGULATIONS. INDEED POSSESSION OF FIREARMS IS ACCEPTED SYMBOL OF MANHOOD AND EXPRESSION INDEPENDENCE OF PUSHTUN SPIRIT.

3. THROUGHOUT REST OF KINGDOM FOLLOWING RULES APPLIED:

A. ALL PERSONS MAY POSSESS, PURCHASE AND SELL LIGHT SPORTING WEAPONS (EXCEPT HANDGUNS), SHOTGUNS AND OBSOLETE RIFLES AND PISTOLS WITHOUT LICENSES.

B. HIGH-CALIBRESER MILITARY-TYPE RIFLES MAY BE PURCHASED AND POSSESSED ONLY AFTER POLICE PERMIT HAS BEEN RECEIVED. LATTER GRANTED ONLY TO PERSONS WHO MAKE GOOD CASE THAT THEY

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 KABUL 05121 181136Z

NEED HEAVY FIREARM TO PROTECT LIFE OR PROPERTY.

C. NO RPT NO PRIVATE PERSON MAY POSSESS, PURCHASE OR SELL NON-ANTIQUE HANDGUN OR OTHER EASILY CONCEALED OPERABLE FIREARM.

D. ANYONE WITH ORDINARY TRADER'S LICENSE MAY FREELY IMPORT AND SELL SPORTING WEAPONS, ETC.

E. IF POLICE FIND ANY PRIVATE PERSON IN POSSESSION OF OR BUYING OR SELLING HANDGUN, WEAPON IS IMMEDIATELY CONFISCATED AND OFFENDER IS BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE. FIRST OFFENDER RECEIVES HEAVY FINE OR BRIEF IMPRISONMENT DEPENDING ON CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING POSSESSION OF WEAPON. SECOND OFFENDER LIKELY TO RECEIVE SIX TO EIGHT YEARS IMPRISONMENT. AFGHAN PUBLIC SAID TO BE ACUTLY AWARE OF SEVERE PENALTIES METED OUT TO HANDGUN OWNERS AND HANDGUN POSSESSION ACCORDINGLY, NOT RPT NOW WIDESPREAD.

4. RGA STATISTICS ON HOMICIDE, SUICIDE AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH DUE TO FIREARMS NOT RPT NOT READILY AVAILABLE, BUT POLICE SOURCE SAID THAT OUTSIDE TRIBAL TERRITORY SUCH DEATHS FAIRLY RARE. MOST MURDERS RESULT FROM KNIFING. FIREARMS PLAY INSIGNIFICANT ROLE IN ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS. NEUMANN.

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ALGERIA

Department of State

TELEGRAM 32

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PAGE 01 ALGIER 01779 131333Z

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P 131040Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY ALGIERS  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3298

UNCLAS ALGIERS 1779

LEGAL ADVISER

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL LAWS

JUN 13 1968

REF: STATE 179593

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. STRICT LEGISLATION GOVERNS POSSESSION OF FIREARMS. LAW FORBIDS OUTRIGHT POSSESSION OF WAR MATERIAL, WEAPONS, MUNITIONS, AND EXPLOSIVES.
  2. EXCEPTIONS GRANTED TO MEMBERS PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES AND ARMY. PRIVATE GUARD SERVICES AUTHORIZED TO CARRY WEAPONS ONLY AFTER APPROVAL OF PREFECT, WHO PASSES THROUGH MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND POLICE.
  3. IF AUTHORIZED BY PREFECTS, SPORTING CLUBS ALLOWED POSSESS HUNTING TYPE WEAPONS.
  4. INDIVIDUALS ALLOWED PURCHASE HUNTING WEAPONS ONLY IF IN POSSESSION PREFECTURAL LICENSE. AIRGUNS AND BLANK GUNS EASILY PURCHASED ALTHOUGH DEALER TAKES DOWN NAME, ADDRESS AND IDENTIFICATION DATA OF BUYER.
  5. ARMS MERCHANTS CONTROLLED BY STRICT PROCEDURES APPLIED TO THEIR INVENTORIES. RE-STOCKING SUBJECT PRIOR PREFECTURAL-GENDARMERIE APPROVAL.
  6. MAIL ORDER TRAFFIC OF WEAPONS NON-EXISTENT.
  7. IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS PERMITTED AFTER RECEIVING PREFECTURAL PERMISSION.
  8. NO STATISTICS AVAILABLE REGARDING DEATHS AND CRIME.
- HOFFACKER

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AUSTRALIA

Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 CANBER 26255 180737Z

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ACTION L 03

INFO EA 10, AID 10, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02,  
DODE 00, JUS 02, TRSY 08, RSR 01, RSC 01, /054 W  
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R 180712Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY CANBERRA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2530

UNCLAS CANBERRA 6255

LEGAL ADVISER

JUN 19 1968

REF: STATE 179593

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INDIVIDUAL AUSTRALIAN STATES HAVE SOLE JURISDICTION OVER SALE, TRANSPORTATION, AND USE OF FIREARMS, ALTHOUGH FEDERAL GOVT. DOES REGULATE IMPORTATION. WHEN FIREARMS OF WHATEVER TYPE ARE IMPORTED, THEY MUST BE SAFETY TESTED BY COMMONWEALTH POLICE. IF THEY PASS SUCH TESTS, INDIVIDUAL OWNING FIREARM MUST THEN COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE STATE LAW.

ALTHOUGH EACH STATE HAS VARYING LAWS, FOLLOWING REMARKS APPLY GENERALLY THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA. IN MOST STATES THERE ARE TWO LAWS, ONE COVERING PISTOLS AND THE OTHER RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS.

1. PISTOLS. ANYONE INVOLVED IN SALE OF PISTOLS MUST BE IN POSSESSION PISTOL DEALER'S LICENSE ISSUED EITHER BY POLICE CHIEF OR LOCAL MAGISTRATE. STRICT CRITERIA SUCH AS "GOOD MORAL CHARACTER" AS WELL AS REFERENCES GOVERN SUCH ISSUANCE. EACH INDIVIDUAL WISHING OWN PISTOL MUST HAVE PISTOL LICENSE, WHICH OBTAINED FROM EITHER POLICE OR MAGISTRATE. ALTHOUGH LAWS VARY, GENERALLY INDIVIDUAL MUST BE MINIMUM 18 YEARS OF AGE (SEVERAL CASES 21), MUST BE OF "FIT AND PROPER" CHARACTER, AND MUST SHOW REASONABLE NEED. PROVISION MADE FOR TARGET SHOOTING, BUT INDIVIDUAL MUST BE ACTIVE MEMBER AND MEMBER "IN GOOD STANDING" OF RECOGNIZED CLUB OR ORGANIZATION. IN SEVERAL

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**TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 CANBER 06255 180737Z

STATES PISTOLS MUST REMAIN AT THE CLUB, UNDER LOCK,  
AND MAY NOT BE TRANSPORTED.

2. RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS. MOST STATES DO NOT REQUIRE  
DEALERS TO BE LICENSED, ALSO NO LICENSING NECESSARY  
TO OWN SUCH GUNS. HOWEVER, TREND IS TOWARD LICENSING  
OF BOTH DEALERS AND OWNERS.

3. HAND GRENADES, MACHINE GUNS, SUB-MACHINE GUNS.  
ALL STATES HAVE ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION ON  
OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION OF THESE WEAPONS.

FEDERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS DO NOT PROHIBIT SENDING  
OF WEAPONS VIA MAILED. AMMUNITION, HOWEVER, IS  
PROHIBITED.

REQUESTED STATISTICS PRESENTLY BEING OBTAINED BY  
EMBASSY. WILL FORWARD WITH COPIES APPLICABLE STATE  
LAWS WHEN RECEIVED. CRONK

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AUSTRIA

Department of State

TELEGRAM

47

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PAGE 01 VIENNA 04825 122008Z

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INFO EUR 15, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02, DOD 01,  
JUS 02, TRSY 08, RSR 01, RSC 01, /050 W

R 121042Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY VIENNA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4338

LEGAL ADVISER

UNCLAS VIENNA 4825

JUN 13 1968

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL LAWS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REF: STATE 179593

1. PURCHASE, POSSESSION AND CARRYING OF ALL WEAPONS IN AUSTRIA IS SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW NO. 121/1967, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE ON JULY 1, 1967.

2. LAW REQUIRES REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS. VENDOR MUST GIVE AUTHORITIES FOLLOWING INFORMATION: HIS OWN NAME AND ADDRESS, NAME AND ADDRESS OF PURCHASER; NUMBER OF THE PURCHASER'S LICENSE; MAKE, CALIBER AND NUMBER OF FIREARM. NO FIREARM MAY BE SOLD TO PERSON WHO DOES NOT HOLD VALID LICENSE, WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS SET FORTH BELOW.

3. IN ORDER OBTAIN LICENSE PERSON HAS TO PROVE THAT HE IS "RELIABLE" WITHIN MEANING OF LAW, MEANING THAT HE HAS SHOWN HIMSELF CAPABLE OF HANDLING WEAPONS WITH APPROPRIATE CARE; WILL NOT PERMIT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS TO HANDLE THE WEAPONS; HAS NEVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY; IS NOT AN ALCOHOLIC OR MENTALLY UNBALANCED. HE MUST FURTHERMORE BE OF AGE (21), ALTHOUGH UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES A LICENSE "TO OWN BUT NOT USE" MAY BE ISSUED TO A PERSON AGED 16 OR ABOVE (INHERITANCE, OCCUPATIONAL AND TRAINING, ETC.)

4. ALL WEAPONS ARE COVERED BY THE LAW.

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TELEGRAM

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PAGE 02 VIENNA 04825 122008Z

5. SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS: MILITARY PERSONNEL AND MILITARY WEAPONS, CIVIL SERVANTS WHO CARRY FIREARMS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES, AND AUTHORIZED GUNSMITHS AND DEALERS. FIREARMS MADE BEFORE 1871, AIR GUNS WITH A CALIBER OF LESS THAN 6 MM AND SO CALLED ZIMMERSTUTZEN (SMALL TARGET PRACTICE RIFLES) ARE NOT SUBJECT TO LICENSING.

6. SPORTING OR HUNTING GUNS; HOLDER OF VALID HUNTING LICENSE (WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN IN AUSTRIA SINCE SPECIAL EXAMINATION MUST BE PASSED AND CERTAIN QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED) MAY PURCHASE, POSSESS AND CARRY HUNTING GUNS, AND MEMBER OF TRADITIONAL SHOOTING ASSOCIATIONS MAY CARRY HIS TRADITIONAL GUN AT EVENTS HELD BY THE ASSOCIATION.

7. FIREARMS MAY BE IMPORTED BY LICENSED DEALERS OR BY PERSONS WITH VALID LICENSES. MAIL ORDER PURCHASE IS NOT POSSIBLE, SINCE NO ONE IS PERMITTED TO SELL A GUN OR ANY OTHER FIREARM TO ANOTHER PERSON UNLESS THAT PERSON PRODUCES HIS LICENSE.

8. LICENSED GUNSMITHS OR DEALERS ARE PERMITTED TO SELL FIREARMS, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS SET FORTH ABOVE. ANY PERSON WHO OWNS FIREARM MAY ALSO SELL IT TO ANOTHER PERSON, PROVIDED THAT OTHER PERSON IS LICENSED TO POSSESS FIREARMS AND PROVIDED THE NECESSARY NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITIES IS MADE.

9. COMMENT: AUSTRIAN LAW DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN THE POSSESSION AND THE CARRYING OF FIREARMS. EVERY RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN HAS THE RIGHT TO A LICENSE AUTHORIZING HIM TO POSSESS A FIREARM, BUT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A LICENSE FOR CARRYING THEM, ONE HAS TO PROVE ONE'S NEED FOR IT. LICENSES TO AUSTRIAN CITIZENS ARE ISSUED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME; HOWEVER, THE AUTHORITIES ARE REQUIRED TO CHECK "RELIABILITY" OF EACH HOLDER OF A WEAPON'S LICENSE AT LEAST ONCE IN FIVE YEARS. SHOULD IT BE FOUND THAT THE PERSON IS NO LONGER RELIABLE, THE

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PAGE 03 VIENNA 04825 122008Z

AUTHORITIES WILL IMPOUND THE WEAPONS AND WITHDRAW THE LICENSE. POSSESSION AND IMPORTATION OF WEAPONS DISGUISED AS OBJECTS OF EVERYDAY USE, OF FIREARMS WHICH CAN BE FOLDED UP OR DISMANTLED, AND OF "SILENCERS" IS ENTIRELY FOREBIDDEN.

10. STATISTICS REQUESTED NOT NORMALLY KEPT IN AUSTRIA AS SUCH, BUT EFFORT BEING MADE TO OBTAIN USEFUL BREAKDOWN. IRVING

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BARBADOS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

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Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

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A-204

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

JUL 10 1 13 PM 1968

ANALYSIS BRANCH

GILSON

FROM : Amembassy BRIDGETOWN

DATE: July 8, 1968

SUBJECT : Crime Involving Firearms in Barbados

REF : State 179593; Bridgetown's A-199

The Attorney General of Barbados provided the Embassy with the following statistics regarding the number of crimes in Barbados involving firearms:

Number of Crimes Involving Firearms

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Thru June '68	TOTAL
Murder	-	2	2	1	2	-	7
Manslaughter	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Shooting with Intent	6	6	4	4	3	1	24
Robbery	2	1	1	1	2	-	7
Assault	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>

Percentage of Robberies and Assaults Involving Firearms

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Thru June '68	TOTAL
Robbery	25.0%	7.6%	7.6%	10.0%	12.5%	.0%	11.1%
Assault	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.9%	2.6%	2.9%	2.4%

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Action Taken:

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FORM 10-64 DS-323

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MANX *[Signature]*  
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Drafted by:

DCM:CPTorrey/aeH

Drafting Date:

7/1/68

Phone No.:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

# AIRGRAM

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A-199

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NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED  
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13 MARCH

Gibson

FROM : Amembassy BRIDGETOWN

DATE: June 26, 1968

SUBJECT: Gun Control Law: Barbados

REF : Dept. Telegram State 179593; Bridgetown's 771

SOC 11-1 BARBADOS  
L L

The Firearms Act, 1896-4 makes the following provisions with respect to the possession of firearms:

- A. No person can have, use or carry a gun unless and until he has obtained a Licence to do so.
- B. By the term gun is meant a firearm of any description, an air gun or any other kind of gun (except a toy-gun) from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged.
- C. There are no special exceptions from requirements in terms of type of firearms but the following persons are excepted from incurring the penalties--
  - (a) Members of Her Majesty's forces or of the Islands' Police force in possession of a gun in the performance of his duty or when engaged in target practice;
  - (b) The agent of a Licenced person;
  - (c) A gun-smith carrying a gun in the ordinary course of trade;
  - (d) Any person carrying a gun in the ordinary course of his trade or business as a Common carrier;
  - (e) Any trader having guns in his store for sale;
  - (f) Any auctioneer having guns in his store for sale;

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Drafted by: DCM:CPTorrey/aeh 6/26/68

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

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- (g) Members of the Barbados Rifle Association carrying the gun exclusively for target practice;
  - (h) Members of the United States forces when authorised on that behalf by the United States Authorities.
- D. No special provision is made for sporting guns.
- E. The Firearms Act specifically prohibits the importation of any rifle (except air rifles) without a Licence to do so. It would appear that the importation of guns generally without a Licence would be governed by the provision which stipulates that no person can have a gun in the Island unless and until he has obtained a licence to have such gun. Further arms and ammunition are restricted to be imported except with the written permission of the Cabinet under the Customs Act.
- F. Persons who have been registered with the Commissioner of Police as persons who sell guns by retail, are entitled to sell guns.

Information concerning the deaths and crimes involving firearms will be submitted when available.

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BELGIUM  
Department of State

TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01 BRUSSE 07408 181708Z

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R 181608Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 6726

LEGAL ADVISER

UNCLAS BRUSSELS 7408

JUN 1 1968

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL LAWSJ--BELGIUM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REF: STATE 179593

BASIC GUN LAW IS LAW OF JANUARY 3, 1933, AS AMENDED. THIS DIVIDES WEAPONS INTO FOUR FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:  
(A) FORBIDDEN WEAPONS--DAGGERS AND KNIVES ( EXCEPT HUNTING KNIVES, SWORD CANES, RIFLE CANES, WEIGHTED CANES, FIELDING GUNS OVER 20 CALIBER, GUNS WHICH CAN BE READILY DISASSEMBLED, AND ALL OFFENSIVE WEAPONS WHICH CAN BE HIDDEN AND WHICH ARE NOT CLASSIFIABLE AS DEFENSIVE WEAPONS OR WEAPONS OF WAR;  
(B) DEFENSIVE WEAPONS--PISTOLS, REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS AND AIR OR GAS REPEATING PISTOLS, AUTOMATIC OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC;  
(C) WEAPONS OF WAR--EXCEPT FOR PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS, ALL RIFLED WEAPONS AND SIDEARMS SUITABLE FOR ARMING TROOPS; AND  
(D) HUNTING AND SPORTING WEAPONS--ALL WEAPONS NOT COVERED IN THE PRECEDING DEFINITIONS. FOLLOWING NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO QUESTIONS IN REFTEL:

1) MANUFACTURE, REPAIR, DISPLAY, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, IMPORTATION, AND TRANSPORT OF CATEGORY A PROHIBITED. PURCHASE OF CATEGORY B REQUIRES PERMIT ISSUED BY LOCAL POLICE COMMISSIONER. VENDOR REQUIRED TO RELAY PARTICULARS OF SALE TO POLICE WITHIN ONE MONTH. CATEGORY B WEAPONS MAY BE CARRIED ON PERSON ONLY WITH PERMIT ISSUED BY PROCUREUR DU ROI; PERMIT IS REVOCABLE AND SPECIFIES ANY RESTRICTIONS. CATEGORY C WEAPONS MAY NOT BE HELD BY PRIVATE CITIZENS WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE; THEY MAY NOT BE CARRIED WITHOUT A LEGITIMATE PURPOSE. INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF WAR WEAPONS MAY NOT BE GIVEN WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE KING. CATEGORY D NOT RPT NOT

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PAGE 02 BRUSSE 07408 181708Z

SUBJECT TO LICENSING BUT MAY BE CARRIED FOR ONLY LEGITIMATE PURPOSES.

2. SEE CATEGORIES IN INITIAL PARAGRAPH.

3. EXCEPTIONS TO LAW ARE PROVIDED FOR ORNAMENTAL WEAPONS AND COLLECTIONS, FOR MILITARY COMMANDS, FOR GOVERNMENT ARSENALS, AND FOR PUBLIC LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES.

4. AT PRESENT TIME, SPORTING GUNS, AS DEFINED IN CATEGORY D, NOT RPT NOT SUBJECT TO LICENSE. A GOB COMMISSION IS STUDYING BILL TO SUBJECT 22 CALIBER RIFLES, AIRGUNS, AND HANDGUNS TO LICENSING REQUIREMENT.

5. ONLY DULY REGISTERED MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS MAY IMPORT WEAPONS. NO KNOWN MAILORDER DEALER IN BELGIUM BUT MAILORDER SALES WOULD BE SUBJECT TO REQUIREMENTS LISTED IN ANSWER NUMBER 1.

6. ONLY REGISTERED DEALERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO MANUFACTURE, REPAIR OR TRADE IN FIREARMS. REQUESTED STATISTICS ARE NOT RPT NOT READILY AVAILABLE BECAUSE MAINTAINED BY INDIVIDUAL COMMUNES RATHER THAN NATIONAL & 9134, 3, 5. IN THE 19 COMMUNES OF BRUSSELS, IN 1966, THERE WERE 66 DEATHS FROM FIREARMS, AS FOLLOWS: HOMICIDES-4; SUICIDES-51; ACCIDENTAL DEATHS-11, IN SAME YEAR 43 PERSONS ARRESTED IN BRUSSELS FOR CARRYING PROHIBITED WEAPONS. KNIGHT

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ORIGIN/ACTION

BELGIUM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

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HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

JUL 10 1 28 PM 1968  
Gibson

FROM : Amembassy BRUSSELS

DATE: July 17, 1968

SUBJECT : GOB Gun Control Laws--Proposed Law to Control 22 Caliber Rifles

REF : State 179593; Brussels 7408

Attached is a translation of a bill introduced in the Belgian Parliament on July 11, 1968, which would remove 22 caliber rifles from the classification of sporting weapons and reclassify them as defensive weapons; thus subjecting their possessors to a licensing requirement.

KNIGHT

Enclosure as stated.

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FORM DS-323

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Drafted by: RHH  
ECON:RHHowarth:clb 7-16-68

Contents and Classification Approved by:  
ECON:WFXcopy

Clearances:

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Enclosure 1  
BRUSSELS A- 815

Translation of Bill Introduced in the Belgian Parliament on July 11, 1968,  
Pertaining to the Licensing of 22 Caliber Rifles.

BILL

modifying the law of January 3, 1933 concerning the manufacture, sale, and bearing of arms, and the sale of munitions.

BACKGROUND

Ladies and Gentlemen,

For several years, some arms, called "sporting," have been sold under the nomenclature of "22 long rifle" and "22 short rifle." These arms are distinguished by their long range, their remarkable accuracy, their force, and almost silent operation.

These arms are being used increasingly to perpetrate murders, homicides, and attacks. Also their abuse, particularly by adolescents, has caused numerous accidents, often mortal.

The judicial authorities, the press, and public opinion have quite rightly asked that an immediate end be put to the unrestricted sale of these deadly weapons, whose victims include persons and animals.

Furthmore, despite the provisions of article 13 of the law of January 3, 1933 which limits the bearing of sporting weapons to persons having a legal and valid reason, their use has been abused, among other things for the shooting of birds. Farmers and children have regularly been the victims of careless shooters.

The requirement to register these weapons would not be a sufficient measure to prevent their abuse.

Only placing them under the provisions of the law which apply to defensive weapons would be able to guaranty the security of persons and animals against the murderous use of these weapons.

/s/ R. GILLET

UNCLASSIFIED

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Page 2 of Enclosure 1  
BRUSSELS A- 815

BILL

Single Article

The second paragraph of Article 3 of the law of January 3, 1933 pertaining to the manufacture, sale and bearing of arms, and the sale of ammunition is replaced by the following:

"Included in defensive weapons: pistols, revolvers, automatic pistols, and carbines of a size exceeding 20 caliber."

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BOLIVIA



Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 573 POSS DUPE

<sup>47</sup>  
**ACTION  
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ACTION L 03

INFO ARA 08, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02, DODE 00,

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R 201750Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY LA PAZ  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 4882

LEGAL ADVISER

UNCLAS LA PAZ 5145

JUN 21 1968

SUBJ: GUN CONTROL LAWS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REF: STATE 179593

1. GOB SUPREME DECREE OF APRIL 30, 1894, PROVIDES  
FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING REGISTRATION FIREARMS:

A. NATIONALS OR ALIENS POSSESSING FIREARMS OF ANY  
DESCRIPTION ARE REQUIRED REPORT SAME TO AUTHORITIES.

B. WEAPONS MUST BE REGISTERED BY TYPE, SERIAL  
NUMBER AND AMMUNITION AVAILABLE IN OWNER'S NAME.

C. WEAPON MUST BE REGISTERED AND MARKED AND THEN  
RETURNED TO OWNER.

D. IF WEAPON IS FOUND TO BE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY  
IT WILL BE CONFISCATED.

E. ANY PERSON PURCHASING A WEAPON MUST REPORT IT  
TO AUTHORITIES FOR REGISTRATION.

F. FINES ARE IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS.

G. REWARDS ARE ESTABLISHED FOR PERSONS REPORTING  
VIOLATORS.

H. POLICE AUTHORITIES ARE REQUIRED TO PREPARE  
MONTHLY REPORTS OF ARMS REGISTRATIONS FOR THE WAR (I.E.,

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*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 LA PAZ 05145 201831Z

DEFENSE) MINISTRY.

1. IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS REQUIRES ENTRY PERMIT FROM WAR MINISTRY.

2. MINISTERIAL DIRECTIVE OF DEC. 8, 1965 ESTABLISHES:

A. SEPARATE FEES FOR REGISTRATION AND CARRYING FIREARMS.

B. INCREASED PENALTY FOR CONFISCATION OF UNREGISTERED WEAPONS.

C. ABOVE PENALTIES ARE IN ADDITION TO THOSE PROVIDED IN SEPARATE "SECURITY OF THE STATE" LAWS, WHICH SPECIFY PRISON SENTENCES FOR USING ARMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

3. RE POINTS RAISED REFTEL:

1. AND 2. ANSWERED ABOVE.

3. NO EXCEPTIONS AS TO PERSONS OR TYPE OF WEAPONS.

4. NO SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SPORTING GUNS.

5. ENTRY PERMIT FROM WAR MINISTRY REQUIRED FOR IMPORTATION OF MOST FIREARMS. MAIL ORDER BY INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT. VIRTUALLY ALL IMPORTS ARE MADE BY DEALERS AND GOVERNMENT.

6. THERE EVIDENTLY ARE NO SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SALE OF FIREARMS.

4. RE STATISTICS: VIRTUALLY NONE AVAILABLE.

5. ALL ABOVE LAWS, WHILE ON BOOKS, IN REALITY NOT REGIDLY ENFORCED. HENDERSON

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BOTSWANA  
Department of State

TELEGRAM  
2

UNCLASSIFIED 038

PAGE 01 GABERO 00404 141313Z

43  
ACTION L 03

**ACTION COPY**

INFO AF 09, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02, DODE 00,

JUS 02, TRSY 08, IO 13, AID 28, RSR 01, RSC 01, /084 W.  
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R 141210Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY GABERONES  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 625

UNCLAS GABERONES 404

REF: STATE 179593

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL

LEGAL ADVISER

JUN 14 1968

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. ALL FIREARMS IN BOTSWANA MUST BE REGISTERED AT TIME ACQUISITION AND LICENSED ANNUALLY (FEE SEVENTY CENTS US). LICENSES GIVEN TO QTE FIT AND PROPER PERSONS UNQTE, ELIMINATING THOSE WHO HAVE MISUSED ARMS IN PAST. NO EXCEPTIONS THESE REQUIREMENTS.
2. IMPORT PERMITS REQUIRED FOR MAIL-ORDER OR OTHER WEAPONS PURCHASED ABROAD. LOCALLY, ARMS AND AMMUNITION SOLD ONLY BY REGISTERED ARMS DEALERS, WHO MUST REPORT QUARTERLY NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PURCHASERS AND QUANTITY ARMS AND AMMO PURCHASED. PRIVATE PERSONS MAY SELL THEIR WEAPONS TO OTHER PRIVATE PERSONS BY PERMIT ONLY. PROPER PERSONS CLAUSE APPLIES.
3. NO ONE ALLOWED POSSESS OVER ONE HUNDRED ROUNDS AMM AT ONE TIME. NOR PURCHASE OVER ONE HUNDRED ROUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR. EXCEPTIONS TO LATTER CLAUSE POSSIBLE UPON APPLICATION.

PAGE TWO RUDSPG 404

4. GOB POLICE ESTIMATE PERHAPS FIVE OR SIX DEATHS ANNUALLY DUE FIREARMS, INCLUDING PERHAPS ONE HOMICIDE, ONE OR TWO SUICIDES, AND

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*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**  
*A*

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PAGE 02 GABERO 00404 141313Z

BALANCE ACCIDENTS.

POLICE STATE PERHAPS THREE OR FOUR ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS IN  
PAST FIVE  
YEARS INVOLVED FIREARMS. PERCENTAGE FIREARM INVOLVEMENT SUCH CRIMES  
CRIMES VIRTUALLY NIL.

PLETCHER

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BRAZIL

Department of State

TELEGRAM

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UNCLASSIFIED 308

PAGE 01 RIO DE JANEIRO 10123 231433Z

53  
ACTION L 03

INFO ARA 08, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, NSA 02, CIAE 00, INR 07, RSC 01,  
DODE 00, JUS 02, TRSY 11, FBI 01, AID 10, RSR 01, /056 W  
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R 231331Z JUL 68  
FM AMEMBASSY RIO DE JANEIRO  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 3116

UNCLAS RIO DE JANEIRO 10123

REF: STATE 179593

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL LAWS

LEGAL ADVISER

JUL 23 1968

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. BRAZILIAN LAW REQUIRES REGISTRATION AND LICENSE TO CARRY FIRE ARMS. ILLEGAL TO POSSESS OTHERWISE. CONTROLLED BY MINISTRY OF ARMY.
2. HAND GUNS UP TO AND INCLUDING 38 CALIBER; RIFLES UP TO 44 CALIBER; SHOTGUNS ANY SIZE; ALL GUNS ABOVE 44 CALIBER WITH EXCEPTION OF SHOTGUNS PROHIBITED. CERTAIN CALIBERS - 7.65 MM, AND 9 MM AND 7.63 MM ALSO PROHIBITED.
3. OFFICERS OF ARMED FORCES EXEMPTED. NO SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS FOR ORDINARY CITIZENS.
4. SPORTING GUNS REQUIRE SPECIAL LICENSE.
5. MAIL ORDER PURCHASE NON EXISTENT.
6. ONLY DEALERS LICENSED BY ARMY MINISTRY.
- 7 RE DEATHS, ROBBERIES, AND ATTACKS, NO STATISTICS AVAILABLE.
8. SALE OF AMMUNITION IS CONTROLLED AND PROOF OF REGISTRATION OF FIRE ARMS MUST BE PRESENTED AT TIME OF AMMUNITION PURCHASE. SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED.

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*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 RIO DE J0123 231433Z

FOR ADDITIONAL PURCHASES AND PURCHASES LIMITED AS TO AMOUNT.

9. STOLEN WEAPONS MUST BE REPORTED THROUGHOUT STATES TO THE FEDERAL POLICE DEPARTMENT WHO MAINTAIN CENTRAL FILE.

10. INDIVIDUAL STATES HAVE OWN GUN CONTROL LAWS WHICH MAY DIFFER. THE ABOVE IS FEDERAL LAW FOR BRAZIL. TUTHILL

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BULGARIA

Department of State

TELEGRAM

45

UNCLASSIFIED 530

PAGE 01 SOFIA 00983 242218Z

**ACTION COPY**

83  
ACTION L 03

INFO EUR 15, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, CIAE 00, INR 07, NSAE 00, RSC 01,  
DODE 00, JUS 02, TRSY 08, AID 10, RSR 01, /057 W

R 200650Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY SOFIA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 1778

LEGAL ADVISER

JUN 25 1968

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

UNCLAS SOFIA 983

SUBJ: GUN CONTROL LAWS

REF : STATE 179593

1. BULGARIAN LAW REQUIRES SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR SALE OR POSSESSION OF ALL TYPES OF FIREARMS AND OF AMMUNITION.

2. PERMITS ARE ISSUED TO STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF FARMS, ENTERPRISES, TRAINING AND SPORTS NEEDS, AND TO INDIVIDUALS WHOSE WORK OR PUBLIC STATUS REQUIRES THE CARRYING OF FIREARMS. INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE WEAPONS WHICH ARE FAMILY HEIRLOOMS OR WHO RECEIVED THEM AS GOVERNMENT OR OTHER REWARD MAY APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO POSSESS WEAPON FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. HUNTING WEAPONS MAY BE ACQUIRED IF PERSON IS (A) MEMBER OF STATE HUNTING AND FISHING ASSOCIATION, (B) HAS A HUNTING LICENSE AND (C) POSSESSES A POLICE PERMIT TO POSSESS AND USE A HUNTING WEAPON.

3. THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR PURCHASE OF FIREARMS BY MAIL. THE STATE FOREIGN TRADE MONOPOLY ALONE IS PERMITTED TO IMPORT WEAPONS. DOMESTIC TRADE IN WEAPONS IS CARRIED OUT BY A FEW ENTERPRISES GRANTED PERMITS FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

4. ONLY STATISTICS AVAILABLE ON VIOLENT DEATHS REVEAL THAT IN 1966, 8,200,000 POPULATION SUFFERED 816 SUICIDES AND 207 MURDERS. BULGARIAN LAWYER STATES FEW HOMICIDES INVOLVE FIREARMS. JOHNSON

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## BULGARIA

Bulgarian law requires special permission for the sale or possession of all types of firearms and of ammunition.

Permits are issued to state and public organizations for the protection of farms and enterprises, for training and sports needs, and to individuals whose work or public status requires the carrying of firearms. Individuals who have weapons that are family heirlooms or who received them as government or other reward may apply to the Ministry of Interior for permission to possess the weapon. Hunting weapons may be acquired by any person who (a) is a member of the state hunting and fishing association, (b) has a hunting license and (c) possesses a police permit to possess and use a hunting weapon

There is no provision for purchase of firearms by mail. The state foreign trade monopoly alone is permitted to import weapons. Domestic trade in weapons is carried out by a few enterprises granted permits from the Ministry of Interior.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 1949 weapons and ammunition law, expanded by a 1961 Ministry of Interior decree, requires registration of all firearms, including shotguns and handguns with county (kraj) civil authorities. These authorities issue firearms licenses similar to hunting and fishing permits. Data on the licensee's weapons are entered in the license. Additional registration with local police is required for all weapons with rifled barrels. Thus shotguns are excluded.

The only exceptions to the licensing requirement provided for in law are official weapons held by police and military personnel. These are controlled by internal regulations of the Interior and Defense Ministries.

No special provision is made for sporting guns, which must be registered in same manner as other types. Czechoslovak citizens cannot purchase hunting weapons unless they belong to regional hunting clubs which in effect vouch for the buyer by

issuing a membership booklet. Identifying information on the member's firearms is entered in the booklet.

As in the case of all foreign merchandise, importation of weapons is the exclusive prerogative of a specialized state trading monopoly, in this instance Omnipol. The law makes no reference to mail order purchase of weapons on the domestic market. However, since neither arms nor ammunition can be purchased without presenting either a firearms license or club booklet, mail purchase is in effect precluded. Ammunition can be purchased only for the specific caliber of firearms registered in the buyer's license or booklet.

Trade in weapons is restricted to authorized persons and to established premises, i.e., permanent shops. Private sales of personally owned firearms are permitted, with both parties liable under law to insure that the transfer of ownership is duly registered.

#### HUNGARY

The sale, repair, possession, import, export, and use of firearms in Hungary are strictly controlled under provisions of interior ministerial decree No. 6/1963(X.15) issued pursuant to law-decree 22.1955. All such activities must be licensed by local police which are, ultimately, under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior.

The decree covers all firearms of greater than 4.5 mm. except those used by armed forces or officially armed regulatory forces (e.g., police, customs, penal officers, etc.). Sporting and target weapons are not exempted, and permits for such use must be applied for through hunting or target clubs.

Permission to purchase and license to possess firearms are separate documents, while ammunition is sold only against yet another permit which refers to the firearms license.

No provision seems to exist for direct "mail-order" purchase, either domestic or for import, nor any person-to-person sales. Apparently these must all be made through

licensed dealer enterprises, usually under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture (which supervises hunting), or the Ministry of Internal Trade.

#### POLAND

Poland has had stringent gun control laws since the end of World War II. The decree of June 13, 1946 "On crimes especially dangerous during state reconstruction," provided in Article 4 that: "Whoever without permission makes, assembles, or keeps firearms [or] ammunition ... is subject to a penalty of imprisonment for not less than five years, or life imprisonment, or death." However, a subsection of the decree provided that courts could mitigate the punishment in cases of lesser import.

Although the decree remains on the books today, it appears that the courts would now apply the gun control law of January 31, 1961 in almost all cases. The heart of the new law is section 4, which declares "One may possess a firearm only on the basis of permission granted by the People's Militia Organs [police]." Other provisions explain that a person with such permission must inform the police granting permission of any change in residence within 14 days and re-register with the police at the new residence. Penalties for violation of the gun control law include a fine and imprisonment of up to three months.

Article 21 of the law forbids transmittal of firearms and ammunition by mail.

Apparently only state-owned, state-operated outlets are permitted to sell firearms. Article 28 provides a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment for illegally selling firearms or ammunition.

#### ROMANIA

The current basic Romanian law on gun control is Grand National Assembly (parliament) Decree No. 61 of March 6, 1959. Article 2 of the decree states that the manufacture, repair, possession, carrying, import, sale, purchase, use, experimentation and transportation of arms all are allowed

only by virtue of permits. Procedural instructions are issued by the Council of Ministers to establish conditions under which permits may be issued. The Interior Ministry is responsible for enforcement of the Article and the instructions. Article 3 states that the Council of Ministers determines who may, and who may not, possess or carry arms.

Decree No. 61 covers all firearms (including specific mention of handguns, rifles, and shotguns), as well as cutting/striking weapons, ammunition, and explosives.

The only special exceptions from the requirement for permits noted in the Decree are: (a) Article 4 provides for arming watchmen of State institutions, enterprises and cooperative economic organizations if authorized by the Council of Ministers. (b) Article 5 states target weapons and ammunition may be held without permit by the Volunteer Association for Support of the Fatherland.

Article 5 provides that arms may be held by sports collectives and clubs. Permits are required for these, however. Individual hunters or sportsmen must have gun permits and valid hunting licenses for specified areas. If they hunt in other than their home areas, their permits and licenses must be amended accordingly.

Romanian law allows the importation of firearms for hunting purposes if the owner possesses a permit and valid hunting license from his home area, and the weapons are declared upon entry. Other importation is prohibited and there is no mail-order purchase of firearms in Romania.

Other elements of the Decree are: (a) possession of military weapons and ammunition is forbidden; (b) old or other arms for display purposes must be licensed and rendered inoperative; (c) licenses issued may be revoked for cause, in which case owners must deliver the arms to the Militia within eight days; (d) persons arrested have their permits and arms taken up -- if convicted the permits are withdrawn and the arms confiscated; (e) possession of arms without a permit is punishable by 6 months to 5 years imprisonment depending on the type of weapon; (f) possession of concealed weapons or military arms is punishable by 3 to

8 years' imprisonment; (g) carrying arms without a permit on precincts of public institutions at public meetings or election places brings a 3 to 8 year prison sentence.

### USSR

Individuals are prohibited from possession of firearms currently used by Soviet armed forces and police agencies. Soviet law requires both licensing and registration of all other weapons. To obtain a license a Soviet citizen must demonstrate knowledge of basic safety and operating procedures to a hunting or sport shooting club official.

A Soviet citizen may, when licensed, own and keep in his home smooth bore shotguns up to 12 gauge and rifles not larger than 22 caliber. Hand guns and large bore rifles may be owned by individuals but must be kept under the control of a shooting club (most of which are sponsored by Soviet Army).

Exceptions are made to these requirements in Siberia and the Far East where a professional hunter may own up to five guns and keep rifles larger than 22 caliber.

Soviet individuals may neither import firearms nor purchase them by mail. Firearms are sold only through retail and second-hand stores licensed by the militia.

### YUGOSLAVIA

The registration and licensing procedure under Yugoslav law appears to consist of three basic elements:

(A) Ownership permit: to acquire any firearm an individual must first seek permission from municipal authorities who may deny requests which fail to establish need. Police apparently are particularly careful regarding handguns.

(B) Users license: This is required for anyone wishing to own, use or carry a weapon for which an owner's permit has been issued. No more than three persons may be licensed for any single weapon. A user's license is required ~~for~~ all firearms and any airgun with a caliber in excess of 4.5mm or with a muzzle velocity faster than 160 meters per second.

A user's license may be issued to any person 18 years of age, not mentally ill or retarded or convicted of or charged with a felon or with a misdemeanor involving breach of the peace.

(C) Registration: All weapons must be registered locally within 8 days after acquisition.

No special provision is made in the law for sporting guns, but individuals may purchase sporting ammunition by only exhibiting a user's license. Other types of ammunition require an additional permit.

A license is required for importation. No mail orders of firearms are allowed.

Only state approved sales outlets may sell arms and ammunition. The law also requires complete sales records and specifically forbids sales to persons not possessing the requisite permits.



BURUNDI

Department of State

TELEGRAM

7

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PAGE 01 BUJUMB 00902 1208212

**ACTION COPY**

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ACTION L 03

INFO AF 09, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, CIAE 00, INR 07, NSAE 00, RSC 01,  
JUS 02, TRSY 08, RSR 01, DODE 00, /041 W  
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R 120726Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY BUJUMBURA  
TO SECSTATE WAGDC 902

UNCLAS BUJUMBURA 769

SUBJECT: GUN CONTROL LAWS

LEGAL ADVISER

REF: STATE 179593

JUN 12 1968

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. BURUNDI HAS GUN CONTROL LAWS.
2. FOR BOTH IMPORT AND POSSESSION FIREARMS A) LAW REQUIRES APPLICANT OBTAIN FORMS FROM GOVERNOR OF PROVINCE WHO STAMPS SAME B) SECOND APPROVAL AND STAMP MUST BE OBTAINED MINISTRY JUSTICE AND C) FINAL PERMIT GRANTED BY COMMANDER ARMED FORCES.
3. ALL TYPES FIREARMS COVERED.
4. NO RPT NO EXCEPTIONS MADE IN TERMS PERSONS OR TYPE FIREARMS. THOUGH PROBABLY EASIER FOR DIPLOMAT THAN FOR OTHERS. NO SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SPORTING GUNS.
5. AS STATED ABOVE IMPORTATION FIREARMS PERMITTED ONLY UNDER LICENSE. THERE IS NO LOCAL MANUFACTURE.
6. THE EMBASSY IS AWARE OF ONLY ONE BELGIAN BUSINESSMAN PRESENTLY AUTHORIZED SELL SPORTING FIREARMS BURUNDI. SPECIAL LICENSE REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT.

RE IN/SY CONCERNING A) STATISTICS ON DEATHS DUE FIREARMS IN PAST TWO TO FIVE YEARS AND B) NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE ROBBERIES AND ASSAULTS IN WHICH FIREARMS INVOLVED, NO RPT NO INFO AVAILABLE BUT NUMBER SMALL.

RIVES

UNCLASSIFIED

# CAMEROON

SUBJ: GUN CONTROL LAWS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REF: STATE 179593

1. GFRC STRICTLY CONTROLS SALE AND POSSESSION OF ANY AND ALL FIREARMS, THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

2. REGULATIONS INCLUDE:

A. ALL FIREARMS MUST BE REGISTERED. ANY PURCHASER MUST HAVE AUTHORIZATION FROM LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES.

B. SALES ARE NUMERICALLY CONTROLLED AND RESTRICTED TO LICENSED IMPORT DEALERS ONLY. THERE IS NO MAIL SERVICE.

C. TRANSFER OF FIREARMS FROM ONE CITY TO ANOTHER, OR FROM ONE PERSON TO ANY OTHER, MUST BE AUTHORIZED.

D. PERIODIC POLICE CHECKS OF HOMES ARE MADE TO CHECK ON POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, WHETHER LEGAL OR ILLEGAL.

4. PARAS ONE AND TWO MAY BE CONSIDERED UNCLASSIFIED. PAYTON



CANADA  
Department of State

TELEGRAM  
44

UNCLASSIFIED 454

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PAGE 01 OTTAWA 01835 132009Z

83  
ACTION L 03

INFO EUR 15, GPM 04, H 02, SY 03, MC 01, INR 07, CIAE 00, NSA 02, DOD 01,  
JUS 02, TRSY 08, RSR 01, RSC 01, /050 W

P 132000Z JUN 68  
FM AMEMBASSY OTTAWA  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 3287

LEGAL ADVISER

JUN 14 1968

UNCLAS OTTAWA 1835

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REF: STATE 179593

1. FOLLOWING BRIEF PRELIMINARY RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS IN REFTEL  
SUPPLEMENTED BY AIRGRAM FOLLOWING WITH MORE DETAILED INFORMATION.

2. QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN ORDER STATED IN REFTEL.
- A. CRIMINAL CODE REQUIRED REGISTRATION AND PERMITS POSSESSION OF FIREARMS FOR PROTECTION LIFE OR PROPERTY, USE IN CONNECTION WITH PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, OR USE IN TARGET PRACTICE WITH APPROVED SHOOTING CLUB.
  - B. FIREARM DEFINED AS PISTON, REVOLVER OR FIREARM CAPABLE OF FIRING BULLETS IN RAPID SUCCESSION DURING ONE PRESSURE OF TRIGGER.
  - C. EXCEPTIONS COVER PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUSINESS OF BUYING AND SELLING FIREARMS AT WHOLESALE, BUSINESS OF REPAIRING FIREARMS, OR BUSINESS OF BUYING AND SELLING FIREARMS OR REVOLVERS AT RETAIL, IF PERMIT HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
  - D. PERMIT MAY BE ISSUED FOR FIREARM USED FOR SPORTING PURPOSES AS NOTED IN ANSWER A ABOVE.
  - E. ITEM 99220-1, SCHEDULE C, CUSTOMS TARIFF PROHIBITS IMPORTATION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS BUT DOES NOT REPEAT NOT AFFECT IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS BY PERSON HOLDING PERMIT OR SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES OF STANDARD OR AUTO-LOADING TYPE IMPORTED FOR SPORTING USE ONLY. MAIL ORDER PURCHASE IS NOT REPEAT NOT SPECIFICALLY DEALT WITH.
  - F. ENGAGING IN BUSINESS OF BUYING OR SELLING FIREARMS AT RETAIL WITHOUT A PERMIT IS PROHIBITED.

3. STATISTICS:

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*Department of State*

**TELEGRAM**

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PAGE 02 . OTTAWA 21835 132029Z

A. HOMICIDES BY SHOOTING - 1964, 105; 1965, 112; 1966, 91.  
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY FIREARMS - 1964, 120; 1965, 138.  
SUICIDES BY FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES - 1964, 56; 1965, 62.  
B. 193 PERSONS WERE ACCUSED AND 172 CONVICTED OF ARMED  
ROBBERY IN 1966. BUTTERWORTH

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# AIRGRAM

50C 11-1 CAN

1-3

RS/R	REP	AF	ARA
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EUR	FE	NEA	CU
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INR	E	P	IO
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AIR	ARMY	NAVY	OSD
USIA	NSA	CIA	
	3	20	
	JWS		
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Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

UNCLASSIFIED

A-1409

HANDLING INDICATOR

RECEIVED

NO.

TO : Department of State

JUN 21 8 25 AM '68

Gibson

AMEMBASSY BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy OTTAWA

DATE: June 19, 1968

SUBJECT : Gun Control Laws

REF : Embassy's A-1389, June 14, 1968

In order to fill in some of the areas not covered by the referenced airgram concerning Canadian gun control laws, the Embassy has made further inquiries and conducted further research and is now prepared to give the following additional information.

Canadian law does not contain any restriction on sale of firearms, shotguns or rifles by mail-order. However, since firearms as defined in the Criminal Code (pistol, revolver, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger) cannot be sold without a permit, and the person purchasing the firearm must personally present his permit in order to receive delivery of his purchase, the mail-order sale of firearms is effectively restricted.

Shotguns and rifles are not covered by the Federal Canadian legislation. There is a certain amount of control over use of shotguns and rifles since many of the provinces require permits for their use in hunting and in some cases such permits will not be issued unless the person has passed a safety course. There are in addition certain municipal regulations regarding areas in which the firing of firearms is prohibited.

Enclosure:  
Bill C-195, First reading, December 21, 1967  
(2 copies)

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Date:

Initials:

FORM 10-64 DS-323

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For Department Use Only

In  Out

Drafted by:

ECON: HAColclaser:pb H.A.C.

Drafting Date:

6/19/68

Phone No.:

888-0772

Contents and Classification Approved by:

ECON: CGWootton

Clearances:

85 JUN 21 11 10 58

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In essence, between Canadian federal and provincial laws with regard to shotguns and rifles it is possible for any individual to possess them but their use is somewhat restricted. However, a person wishing to use such weapons for unlawful purposes is not impeded from possessing them.

In order to clarify whether a permit is needed both for the carrying on the business of buying or selling firearms or revolvers at retail and for the purpose of carrying on the business of repairing firearms, inquiry was made of Canadian authorities. The Embassy has been informed that the business of repairing firearms can be carried on without any permit whatsoever; a permit is required for the business of buying and selling them at retail.

A bill repealing a great portion of the provisions of the Criminal Code with regard to firearms and replacing these provisions by stricter provisions was introduced in the House of Commons on December 21, 1967 (Bill C-195). Action had not been completed on this bill when Parliament adjourned. The Embassy is informed that if the present administration is returned to office, the bill will be re-introduced in the next session of Parliament. There is no information concerning whether the same bill or a similar one would be introduced if a different party were to form a new government.

In discussing the bill a spokesman for the Canadian Department of Justice called attention to the fact that a new definition of firearm appearing in the revised section 82(b) extends it to "any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to the person, and includes anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm." Attention is also called to the definition of prohibited weapon in subparagraph (e) and restricted weapon in subparagraph (g) of section 82. It will be noted that in addition to the specifically defined weapons these categories can be extended to any weapon of a kind declared by order of the Governor in Council to be a prohibited or restricted weapon. Although this bill was not passed, it is believed that its terms will be of interest to agencies in Washington and therefore two copies of it are enclosed herewith.

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Additional research has enabled the Embassy to fill in the table with regard to deaths due to firearms, as well as information on armed robberies for years other than 1965. Therefore, the information concerning such events is as follows:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
1/ Accidental deaths due to firearms ....	197	138	180	150	189
1/ Suicides by firearms & explosives ....	609	622	560	556	495
1/ Deaths due to assault by firearm ..... and explosives	98	108	107	99	92
1/ Homicides by shooting .....	91	112	105	99	81
2/ Armed robbery * .....					
persons charged	190	244	271	223	161
persons convicted	172	224	244	212	142
persons committed to institution	159	208	219	199	135

\* Armed robbery as defined in the Criminal Code - Section 288.  
"Everyone commits robbery who ... (d) steals from any person while armed with an offensive weapon or imitation thereof."

SOURCE:

- 1/ Vital Statistics Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to DBS, corresponding figures for 1967 will not be available before the end of July.
- 2/ Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to DBS, corresponding figures for 1967 will not be available before the end of this year.

BUTTERWORTH 

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPT. DISTRIBUTION  
ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

# AIRGRAM

SOC 11-1 CAN

RS/R	REP	AF	ARA
EUR	FE	NEA	CU
INR	E	P	IO
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AGR	COM	FRB	INT
LAB	TAR	TR	XMB
AIR	ARMY	NAVY	OSD
USIA	NSA	CIA	

Original to be Filed in \_\_\_\_\_ Decentralized Files.

FILE DESIGNATION

UNCLASSIFIED

A-1389

HANDLING INDICATOR

RECEIVED

NO.

TO : Department of State

JUN 16 2 57 PM 1968 JUN 17 1968

ANALYSIS BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM : Amembassy OTTAWA

DATE: June 14, 1968

SUBJECT : Gun Control Laws

REF : STATE 179593; OTTAWA 1835.

SOC 11-1

The Canadian Criminal Code provides that everyone who has in his possession an offensive weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offense is guilty of an indictable offense and is liable to five years imprisonment. Everyone who has in his dwelling house, place of business or elsewhere an unregistered firearm or a firearm for which a permit has not been issued commits an offense. Permits for possession or buying and selling firearms at wholesale or retail can be issued by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. A permit can be issued to an applicant who requires the firearm to protect his life or property, for use in connection with a profession or occupation, or for use in target practice in connection with a shooting club approved by the Attorney General of the province in which the club is situated. A permit expires at the end of

Enclosures:

1. Excerpt from Criminal Code, Sections 82-98 (5 copies)
2. Amendments to Sections 82, 90, 91 and 94 of Criminal Code (5 copies)
3. Exchange in House of Commons June 28, 1967 (5 copies)
4. Text of Question No. 325 in House of Commons, October 11, 1967, and reply thereto.
5. Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, Memorandum D33, Nov. 10, 1965 (5 copies)
6. Bill C-142, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Firearms), First reading June 28, 1967 (5 copies)

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FORM 10-64 DS-323

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Clearances: *NA. 6.*

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the calendar year in which it was issued, unless previously revoked or unless the expressed period for which it has been issued has previously expired.

Possession of a sawed-off shot-gun or sawed-off rifle with a barrel less than 20 inches in length constitutes an indictable offense punishable by five years imprisonment.

A firearm is a pistol, revolver, or a firearm capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger. For the convenience of persons working on this subject there are enclosed five copies of Criminal Code Sections 82-98 inclusive and of amendments to Sections 82, 90, 91 and 94, (Enclosures 1 and 2).

On June 28, 1967 a question was put in parliament concerning the numbers of persons slain in Canada in 1964, 65 and 66 and the Government's views on control of firearms ownership. Five copies of the page from Hansard containing the question and answers are enclosed, (Enclosure 3).

A further question was posed on October 11, 1967 concerning the control of, purchase, and sale of firearms; those not under Government control; statistics on importation and sales figures; and imported firearms. Enclosure 4 contains the text of the question and the reply given, as well as a memorandum for the Under Secretary of State with regard to the Customs and Excise aspects of the question. In this connection there are enclosed five Xerox copies of Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, Memorandum D33 relating to "Importation of Arms", (Enclosure 5).

The latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications available contain the following information concerning deaths due to firearms in recent years:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
1/ Accidents caused by firearms		138			
1/ Suicides by firearms & explosives		622			
1/ Assault by firearm & explosives		108			
2/ Homicides by shooting	91	112	105	99	81
3/ Armed robbery	190	(persons charged)			
	172	(persons convicted)			
	159	(persons committed to institution)			
SOURCES:					
1/ DBS Causes Of Death, Canada,	1965, Catalogue No. 84-203.				
2/ DBS Murder Statistics, 1966,	Catalogue No. 85-209.				
3/ DBS Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1966,	Catalogue No. 85-201.				

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A Bill to amend the Criminal Code to make it more restrictive so far as control of buying, selling, and possession of firearms is concerned was introduced in the Second Session, Twenty-Seventh Parliament (June 1967). The Bill was not passed. Five copies of this Bill are enclosed as Enclosure 6.

BUTTERWORTH 

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Text of Question No. 325 in House of Commons, Oct. 11, 1967

## Question No. 325:

1. Has the government any way of controlling the purchase and sale of firearms for distribution?
2. Are any firearms not under government control and, if so, which class?
3. Does the government have statistics on the quantity and distribution of imported firearms sold in Canada, and, if so, what are the importation and sales figures for each class of firearms for each of the last five years?
4. Are imported firearms under government control, and, if so, what are the regulations?

Text of Sessional Paper No. 239 (In reply to Question No. 325).

Answers to Parts 1, 2, and 4, so far as the Department of Justice is concerned, by the Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Minister of Justice.

---

1. Yes, Sections 88 to 98 inclusive of the Criminal Code deal with the purchase and sale of firearms.
2. Yes, the government does not have control over rifles and shotguns unless they have a short barrel within the meaning of section 85 of the Criminal Code, nor over any other firearms which do not fall within the definition of 'firearm' as found in section 98(b) of the Criminal Code as follows:  
  
"firearm" means a pistol, revolver, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger;  
  
In the case of persons under 14 years of age, the control extends to any firearm whatever.
3. Not known.
4. The importation of firearms is governed by regulations respecting the importation of arms made by authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-718 of May 9th, 1963 made pursuant to section 279 of the Customs Act and paragraph (f) of Tariff Item 1220 of the Customs Tariff.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

ANSWER

(So far as Customs and Excise is Concerned)

1. Section 94 of the Criminal Code of Canada requires a person having a firearm in his possession to obtain a permit on Criminal Code Form 44. These permits are issued by the police authorities having jurisdiction over the area where the weapon will be kept in Canada and are issued under authority of the provincial Attorneys General.
2. Standard and auto-loading rifles are not included in the definition of "firearms" in the Criminal Code of Canada and are not under government control.
3. Statistics on the quantity of firearms imported have been maintained by the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise), since October 1964. However, information is not available with respect to quantity and distribution of imported firearms sold in Canada. Attached is a list of importations of pistols and revolvers by calibre from October 1964 to June 30, 1967. (This list is not included in this airgram.)
4. Regulations respecting the importation of arms were established by Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-718, dated 9th May, 1963, pursuant to section 279 of the Customs Act and paragraph (f) of item 1220 (now 99220-1) of the Customs Tariff, as follows:
  1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation of Arms Regulations.
  2. The following articles are exempted from the provisions of item 1220 (now 99220-1) of the Customs Tariff:
    - (a) ammunition for a firearm, air gun or air pistol;
    - (b) arms, implements and munitions of war, army, naval and air stores, and any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof when imported under a permit authorized by the Minister of National Revenue;
    - (c) firearms imported by persons recognized by the Minister of National Revenue as wholesale dealers and jobbers of firearms;
    - (d) firearms imported temporarily by non-residents of Canada for use by them in bona fide revolver or pistol marksmanship competitions;
    - (e) firearms or other offensive weapons imported temporarily by non-residents of Canada for use by them in theatrical or show troupes, or for

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Enclosure 4  
Page 3 of 3  
OTTAWA A-1389

- use in side-shows or concessions forming part of circuses, exhibitions or fairs;
- (f) firearms imported into Canada, which had been exported therefrom for repairs or reconditioning;
  - (g) offensive weapons imported by municipal, provincial or federal police departments; and
  - (h) air guns or air pistols of a type determined by the Minister of National Revenue to be non-offensive by reason of their nature or muzzle velocity.

(SIGNED)

Aug. 29, 1967.

Deputy Minister

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C-142

Enclosure No: 6<sup>th</sup> to OM  
A-1389 Detachment  
from the Embassy at Ottawa  
dated 6/14/68

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Second Session, Twenty-Seventh Parliament, 16 Elizabeth II, 1967

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

## BILL C-142

An Act to amend the Criminal Code  
(Firearms)

---

First reading, June 28, 1967

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Mr. LEBLANC (Laurier)

---

ROGER DURAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
OTTAWA, 1967

27144

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL C-142

An Act to amend the Criminal Code  
(Firearms)

1953-54,  
cc. 51, 52;  
1955, cc. 2, 45;  
1956, c. 48;  
ss. 19, 20;  
1957-58, c. 28;  
1958, c. 18;  
1959, cc. 40,  
41;  
1960, c. 37  
and c. 45,  
s. 21;  
1960-61, cc.  
21, 42, 43, 44;  
1962-63, c. 4;  
1963, c. 8;  
1964-65, c. 22,  
s. 10 and cc.  
35, 53;  
1966-67, c. 23,  
c. 25, s. 45,  
c. 96, s. 64

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Subsection (4) of section 90 of the *Criminal Code* is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5

Manufacturing,  
repairing,  
buying or  
selling  
firearms

"(4) Everyone commits an offence who conducts, operates, or engages in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or of buying or selling firearms at wholesale or at retail in domestic or foreign markets unless he has a permit in Form 43A, or 43B, or 43C, or 43D as the case may be." 10

2. Subsection (1) of section 91 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Transactions  
dealing with  
firearms to  
be recorded

"91. (1) Everyone who conducts, operates or engages in the business of manufacturing, repairing, buying and selling firearms at wholesale or at retail in domestic or foreign markets 15

- (a) shall keep a record of every transaction that he enters into with respect to firearms, and 20
- (b) shall produce that record for inspection at the request of a peace officer, and
- (c) shall send at the end of each month to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and to the provincial police forces of his province, a copy 25 of his records in which are entered all transactions with respect to firearms, and

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The purpose of this Bill is to restrict the use of firearms which is at present too liberal, by establishing a systematic control not only for the buying and selling of firearms but also for the manufacturing and repairing thereof.

This Bill provides that everyone who has firearms in his possession shall have a permit therefor and that everyone who manufactures, repairs, buys or sells firearms, wholesale or retail, in domestic or foreign markets, shall keep an adequate and complete record of all transactions in relation thereto.

Before any person may obtain a permit to possess a firearm, he shall successfully pass examinations relating to his knowledge in respect of the handling and manipulation of firearms.

This Bill provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations with respect to such examinations.

It is hoped that this measure will contribute to the war against crime and will prevent accidents caused by the use of firearms.

- (d) the record shall show an adequate and complete description of the firearms, to whom they are sold, or for whom they are manufactured, or repaired.

3. Section 94 of the said Act is amended by adding immediately after subsection (8) thereof the following subsections: 5

Regulations  
by Minister

“(9) Permits shall be on such special paper as may be required by regulations issued under the authority of the Minister of Justice. 10

Bilingual  
permits  
Permits

(10) All permits shall be in English and in French.  
(11) No one shall carry or have in his custody a firearm without a permit therefor.”

4. Paragraph (b) of section 98 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 15

“Firearm”

“(b) “firearm” means a pistol, revolver, rifle, gun of any kind or type, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger; and”

5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 97 of the said Act are repealed. 20

6. The said Act is further amended by the addition of the following section immediately after section 98:

“98A. The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the examinations to be passed by any person desirous of obtaining a firearm permit.” 25

7. Form 42 in Part XXVI of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"FORM 42

Form

FIREARM PERMIT.

This permit authorizes.....of  
 .....who has successfully passed  
 (address) 5  
 his examinations to obtain a permit, to have a.....  
 .....elsewhere than in his  
 (insert type of firearm)  
 dwelling house or place of business for the purpose of  
 ..... 10  
 (insert purpose for which permit is required)  
 This permit is valid during the period.....  
 .....  
 (Date of issue) (Signature of person authorized  
 to issue permits in Form 42)." 15

8. Form 43 in Part XXVI of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"FORM 43A

Forms

PERMIT TO MANUFACTURE FIREARMS.

This permit authorizes.....  
 (Insert name of holder of permit).  
 of..... 20  
 to manufacture firearms.  
 .....  
 (Date of issue). (Signature of person authorized  
 to issue permits).  
 ..... 25  
 (Address).

FORM 43B

PERMIT TO REPAIR FIREARMS.

This permit authorizes.....  
(Insert name of holder of permit).

of.....

to repair firearms.

..... 5  
(Date of issue) (Signature of person authorized  
to issue permit).

.....  
(Address).

FORM 43C

PERMIT TO BUY AND SELL FIREARMS AT  
WHOLESALE.

This permit authorizes..... 10  
(Insert name of holder of permit).

of.....

to buy and sell firearms at wholesale.....  
(Indicate whether in

..... 15  
domestic or/and foreign markets).

.....  
(Date of issue) (Signature of person authorized  
to issue permit).

..... 20  
(Address).

FORM 43D

PERMIT TO BUY AND SELL FIREARMS AT  
RETAIL.

This permit authorizes.....  
(Insert name of holder of permit).

of.....

to buy and sell firearms at retail.....  
(Indicate whether in 5

.....  
domestic or/and foreign markets).

.....  
(Date of issue)                      (Signature of person authorized  
to issue permits).                      10

.....  
(Address).

IMPORTATION OF ARMS

TARIFF ITEM 99220-1

Ottawa, 10th November 1965  
Enclosure No 5 to CM  
A-1389 Dispatch  
from the Embassy at Ottawa  
dated 6/14/68

Item 99220-1, Schedule "C", of the Customs Tariff prohibits importation of  
Offensive weapons, as defined by the Criminal Code:

This item does not affect in any manner:

- (a) arms, implements or munitions of war, army, naval and air stores, and any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof, imported under permit issued by the Minister of National Revenue pursuant to regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 279 of the Customs Act;
- (b) firearms imported by a person who holds a permit in Form 43 or Form 44, issued with respect thereto, under section 94 of the Criminal Code;
- (c) shotguns and rifles of the standard or auto-loading type, imported for sporting use only;
- (d) antique articles eligible for entry under tariff item 69305-1 or tariff item 69315-1, and bona fide collectors' items, as determined by the Minister;
- (e) arms, military stores and munitions of war eligible for entry under tariff item 70800-1 or tariff item 70815-1; or
- (f) arms, military stores, munitions of war or offensive weapons exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor in Council in any particular case or class of cases.

REGULATIONS

Regulations respecting the importation of arms are hereby established by authority of Order in Council P.C. 1963-718 dated 9th May 1963, pursuant to section 279 of the Customs Act and paragraph (f) of item 1220 (now 99220-1) of the Customs Tariff.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Importation of Arms Regulations.
2. The following articles are exempted from the provisions of item 1220 (now 99220-1) of the Customs Tariff:
  - (a) ammunition for a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol;
  - (b) arms, implements and munitions of war, army, naval and air stores, and any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof when imported under a permit authorized by the Minister of National Revenue;
  - (c) firearms imported by persons recognized by the Minister of National Revenue as wholesale dealers and jobbers of firearms;
  - (d) firearms imported temporarily by non-residents of Canada for use by them in bona fide revolver or pistol marksmanship competitions;
  - (e) firearms or other offensive weapons imported temporarily by non-residents of Canada for use by them in theatrical or show troupes, or for use in side-shows or concessions forming part of circuses, exhibitions or fairs;
  - (f) firearms imported into Canada, which had been exported therefrom for repairs or reconditioning;
  - (g) offensive weapons imported by municipal, provincial or federal police departments; and
  - (h) air-guns or air-pistols of a type determined by the Minister of National Revenue to be non-offensive by reason of their nature or muzzle velocity.

(Over)

## INSTRUCTIONS

### 3. In the Criminal Code;

(1) "firearm" means a pistol, revolver, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger; and

(2) "offensive weapon" means

(a) anything that is designed to be used as a weapon, and

(b) anything that a person uses or intends to use as a weapon, whether or not it is designed to be used as a weapon, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol and ammunition for a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol.

4. The articles listed below are examples of the types of goods classified as offensive weapons and prohibited importation under tariff item 1220 (now 99220-1). This list is not to be regarded as an all-inclusive list of offensive weapons but is intended merely as a guide for clarification purposes.

(1) Hand weapons that discharge projectiles or dangerous material by the use of an explosive force.

(2) Starting guns that can be converted to discharge projectiles or other dangerous material.

(3) Any knife that has a blade which opens automatically by gravity or centrifugal force or by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife.

(4) Articles such as canes with concealed blades, metal knuckles, billies, blackjacks, sling shots and fish KO's.

(5) Parts that can be used in the assembly of an offensive weapon.

5. General Import Permit No. OW501 has been authorized by the Minister of National Revenue for importations of arms, implements or munitions of war, army, naval and air stores and any articles deemed capable of being converted thereto or made useful in the production thereof, by the Department of National Defence, Department of Defence Production, Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals Limited, or any other governmental agency authorized to import such goods. This permit number is to be quoted on the relative import entries.

6. Applications for permission to import firearms referred to in paragraphs (d) and (e) of section 2 shall be made to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of entry on form E 30. The form E 30 is a combination application-permit, the original of which will be retained by the applicant to be surrendered to Customs on exportation of the firearm or offensive weapon.

7. While air and CO2 pistols and rifles are not prohibited under the provisions of tariff item 1220 (now 99220-1) such articles are not to be released to any person under the age of 14 years who does not have a valid Criminal Code permit form 45 issued by police authorities having jurisdiction over his place of residence in Canada.



Raymond C. Lobarge,  
Deputy Minister of National Revenue,  
Customs and Excise.

\* Memorandum D33, 21 Jan 64, is superseded.

Files: 7494-137  
7676-40

June 28, 1967

COMMONS DEBATES

2067

[English]  
 CONTROL OF FIREARMS OWNERSHIP

Question No. 133—Mr. Mather:

1. How many persons were known to have been slain in Canada in 1964, 1965, and 1966?

Questions

2. Of these numbers, how many persons died from a bullet?

3. What are the views of the government with respect to present controls of firearms ownership?

Hon. Judy V. LaMarsh (Secretary of State):

1. (a) The total number of persons slain, i.e. dying or killed accidentally or by other violent means were:

	Death classified as:				
	Total	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Other
1964.....	12,396	10,564	1,536	241	5
1965.....	12,957	10,978	1,715	259	5
1966.....	not available				

(b) of the above the following number of deaths were due to firearms or explosives:

	Death classified as:			
	Total	Accidental	Suicidal	Homicidal
1964.....	847	180	500	107
1965.....	868	138	622	108
1966.....	not available			

2. Of the numbers shown in 1(b), the following number of deaths were due to wounds caused by bullet or other firearms ammunition:

	Death classified as:			
	Total	Accident	Suicide	Homicide
1964.....	not available			
1965.....	857	127	622	108
1966.....	not available			

3. The Minister of Justice is presently reviewing the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to firearms and considering many representations on the subject received from interested organizations and individuals and the Government will reach a decision on this question in light of the study that has been mentioned.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

Question No. 160—Mr. Godin:

1. Which of the following terms is the actual official name, in French, of the printing bureau (a) National Printing Bureau (b) Canadian Government Printing Bureau (c) Queen's Printing Bureau?

2. Does the Canadian Government Printing Bureau occupy the entire building located on Boulevard du Sacré-Coeur in Hull, or are some sections rented to other agencies of the federal government and, if so, what are these agencies?

3. Does the printing bureau have any of the following divisions in the city of Ottawa (a) printing shops (b) sales offices (c) storehouses and, if so, where are they located?

4. How many employees are listed directly on the payroll of the printing bureau?

[Translation]

Hon. C. M. Drury (Minister of Industry):

1. The answer is (b) Canadian Government Printing Bureau.—(Imprimerie du gouvernement canadien.)

(b) on any aircraft, while the aircraft is in flight if the flight terminated in Canada, commits an act or omission in or outside Canada that if committed in Canada would be an offence punishable by indictment shall be deemed to have committed that act or omission in Canada.

Jurisdiction.

(2) Where a person has committed an act or omission that is an offence by virtue of subsection (1), the offence is within the competence of and may be tried, charged and punished by the court having jurisdiction in respect of similar offences in the territorial division where he is found in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in that territorial division.

Consent.

(3) No proceedings shall be instituted under this section where the accused is not a Canadian citizen without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada.

"Flight" and "in flight."

(4) For the purposes of this section and paragraph (30) of section 2, "flight" means the act of flying or moving through the air and, where an aircraft has been in flight, the flight shall be deemed to have commenced when the aircraft first moved under its own power for the purpose of taking off and to have terminated when the aircraft ceased to be in motion."

4. Section 20 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Bail.

"(2) Where an order may be made under this Act admitting an accused to bail, the order may be made and the recognizance entered into on a Sunday or statutory holiday."

5. Section 82 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Possession of weapon.

"82. Every one who carries or has in his custody or possession an offensive weapon or imitation thereof, for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offence is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years."

6. Subsection (5) of section 90 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Transfer of firearm.

"(5) Every one who sells, barter, lends or makes a gift of a firearm commits an offence if he delivers it before

(a) it is registered in the name of the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered, given or lent, or

(b) the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered, given or lent has a valid permit, as contained in Form 44, relating to that firearm."

✓ 7. The portion of subsection (1) of section 91 of the said Act that precedes paragraph (a) thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"91. (1) Every one who conducts, operates or engages in the business of buying and selling firearms at retail or in the business of repairing firearms"

Record of transactions in firearms.

✓ 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 94 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"94. (1) A permit in Form 42, 43 or 45 may be issued by a local registrar of firearms."

Who may issue permits in Form 42, 43 or 45.

9. Subsection (3) of section 138 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) Where an accused is charged with an offence under subsection (2), the court may find the accused not guilty if it is of opinion that the evidence does not show that, as between the accused and the female person, the accused is more to blame than the female person."

Acquittal where accused not more to blame than the female person.

10. Subsection (2) of section 145 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) Where an accused is charged with an offence under paragraph (b) of subsection (1), the court may find the accused not guilty if it is of opinion that the evidence does not show that, as between the accused and the female person, the accused is more to blame than the female person."

Acquittal where accused not more to blame than the female person.

11. Section 150 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto, immediately after subsection (7) thereof, the following subsection:

"(8) For the purposes of this Act, any publication a dominant characteristic of which is the undue exploitation of sex, or of sex and any one or more of the following subjects, namely, crime, horror, cruelty and violence, shall be deemed to be obscene."

"Obscene."

12. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 150 thereof, the following sections:

"150A. (1) A judge who is satisfied by information upon oath that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any publication, copies of which are kept for sale or distribution in premises within the jurisdiction of the court, is obscene or a crime comic, shall issue a warrant under his hand authorizing seizure of the copies.

Warrant of seizure.

(2) Within seven days of the issue of the warrant, the judge shall issue a summons to the occupier of the premises requiring him to appear before the court and show cause why the matter seized should not be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Summons to occupier.

28

Chap. 51.

Possessing explosive without lawful excuse.

**50.** Every one who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him,

(a) makes or has in his possession or under his care or control an explosive substance that he does not make or does not have in his possession or under his care or control for a lawful purpose, or

(b) has in his possession a bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon,

is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

#### PRIZE FIGHTS.

Engaging in prize fight.

**51.** (1) Every one who

(a) engages as a principal in a prize fight,

(b) advises, encourages or promotes a prize fight, or

(c) is present at a prize fight as an aid, second, surgeon, umpire, backer or reporter,

is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

"Prize fight."

(2) In this section, "prize fight" means an encounter or fight with fists or hands between two persons who have met for that purpose by previous arrangement made by or for them, but a boxing contest between amateur sportsmen, where the contestants wear boxing gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight, or any boxing contest held with the permission or under the authority of an athletic board or commission or similar body established by or under the authority of the legislature of a province for the control of sport within the province, shall be deemed not to be a prize fight.

#### OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

Possession of weapon.

**52.** Every one who carries or has in his custody or possession an offensive weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offence is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Carrying weapon while in possession of anything liable to seizure.

**53.** Every one who, while carrying an offensive weapon, has custody or possession of anything that he knows is liable to seizure under any law relating to customs, excise, trade or navigation is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Carrying concealed weapon

**54.** Every one who carries concealed an offensive weapon other than a pistol or revolver is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle.

**55.** (1) Every one who carries or has in his custody or possession a sawed-off shot-gun or sawed-off rifle, with a barrel less than twenty inches in length, is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

(2) Every one who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession any device or contrivance designed or intended to muffle or stop the sound or report of a firearm is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Silencers.

**86.** Every one who, without lawful excuse, points at another person a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol, whether loaded or unloaded, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Pointing firearm.

**87.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, every one who has an offensive weapon in his possession while he is attending or is on his way to attend a public meeting is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

While attending public meeting.

**88.** (1) Every one who sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol or ammunition therefor to a person under the age of fourteen years who does not have a valid permit in Form 45 is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Delivering firearms to minors.

(2) Notwithstanding section 96, a peace officer who finds a person under the age of fourteen years in possession of a firearm, air-gun, air-pistol or ammunition therefor without a valid permit in Form 45 relating to that firearm, air-gun, air-pistol or ammunition may seize it, and upon seizure it is forfeited to Her Majesty and may be disposed of as the Attorney General may direct.

Seizure

(3) Everyone who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession or sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers a spring-knife or switch-knife is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Spring-knives.

**89.** Every one who, not being a local registrar of firearms or a person authorized to issue permits, purports to issue a firearms registration certificate or permit, as the case may be, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Unauthorized issue of certificates or permits.

**90.** (1) Every one commits an offence who has an unregistered firearm in his dwelling house or place of business.

Unregistered firearm in dwelling house.

(2) Every one commits an offence who has a firearm elsewhere than in his dwelling house or place of business, unless he has a valid permit in Form 42 or Form 44 relating to that firearm.

Firearm elsewhere than in dwelling house without permit.

(3) Every one who is an occupant of a motor vehicle in which he knows there is a firearm commits an offence unless some occupant of the motor vehicle has a valid permit in Form 42 or Form 44 relating to that firearm, but no person shall be convicted of an offence under this subsection where he establishes that he did not know that

Firearm in motor vehicle.

no occupant of the motor vehicle had a valid permit relating to that firearm and that he took reasonable steps to discover whether any occupant of the motor vehicle had such a permit.

Buying and selling firearms.

(4) Every one commits an offence who conducts, operates, or engages in the business of buying or selling firearms at retail unless he has a permit in Form 43.

Transfer of firearm.

(5) Every one who sells, barter or makes a gift of a firearm commits an offence if he delivers it before

(a) it is registered in the name of the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered or given, or

(b) the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered or given has a valid permit, as contained in Form 44, relating to that firearm.

Accepting firearm.

(6) Every one who buys or accepts in barter or as a gift a firearm commits an offence if he receives delivery of it before

(a) it is registered in his name, or

(b) he has a valid permit, as contained in Form 44, relating to that firearm.

Finding firearm.

(7) Every one commits an offence who, upon finding a firearm that he has reasonable grounds to believe has been lost or abandoned, does not forthwith

(a) deliver it to a peace officer, or

(b) report to a peace officer that he has found it.

Tampering with serial number, certificate or permit.

(8) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful authority, the proof of which lies upon him,

(a) alters, defaces or removes a serial number on a firearm, or

(b) alters, defaces or falsifies a firearms registration certificate or permit.

Punishment

(9) Every one who commits an offence under this section is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Retail transactions in firearms.

91. (1) Every one who conducts, operates or engages in the business of buying and selling firearms at retail

(a) shall keep a record of every transaction that he enters into with respect to firearms, and

(b) shall produce that record for inspection at the request of a peace officer.

Punishment.

(2) Every one who fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Onus of proof.

92. (1) Where, in proceedings under section 88 or 90, any question arises with respect to permits or registration certificates, the onus lies upon the accused to prove that he has the permit or registration certificate.

(2) A permit or registration certificate is *prima facie* evidence of its contents and of the signature and official character of the person by whom it purports to be signed.

93. (1) The Commissioner shall cause a registry to be maintained in which shall be kept a record of every firearms registration certificate that is issued under the authority of this Act. Registry.

(2) An application for registration of a firearm shall be made on Form 44 to a local registrar of firearms. Application for registration.

(3) A local registrar of firearms who receives an application for registration of a firearm shall, after signing the application, Duties of local registrar

- (a) send one copy thereof to the Commissioner,
- (b) deliver one copy thereof to the applicant, and
- (c) retain one copy thereof.

(4) The Commissioner shall, upon receipt of an application for registration of a firearm signed by the applicant and a local registrar of firearms, cause a firearms registration certificate to be issued in the name of the applicant in respect of the firearm described in the application. Duty of Commissioner.

(5) Firearms registration certificates shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner. Form of certificate.

(6) A local registrar of firearms shall refuse to accept an application for registration of a firearm that does not bear a serial number sufficient, in his opinion, to distinguish it from other firearms. Refusal of application.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to firearms that, in the opinion of a local registrar of firearms, are useful or valuable only as antiques. Exception.

(8) A firearms registration certificate is *prima facie* evidence that the firearm to which it relates is registered. Evidence of registration.

94. (1) A permit in Form 42 may be issued by
- (a) the Commissioner or a person authorized in writing by him, or Who may issue permits in Form 42.
  - (b) the Attorney General of a province or a person authorized in writing by him.

(2) A permit in Form 43 may be issued by a local registrar of firearms. In Form 43.

(3) A permit to convey, as contained in Form 44, may be issued by a local registrar of firearms to authorize a person who buys, accepts in barter, accepts as a gift or finds a firearm that is not registered in his name, to convey the firearm from the place where he takes delivery of it or from his place of residence or business to the office of the local registrar of firearms and thence to his place of residence or business. In Form 44.

Permit in  
Form 42—  
when  
issued.

(4) A permit in Form 42 shall be issued only where the person who issues it is satisfied that the applicant for the permit requires the firearm to which it relates

- (a) to protect his life or property,
- (b) for use in connection with his profession or occupation, or
- (c) for use in target practice in connection with a shooting club approved by the Attorney General of the province in which the shooting club is situated.

Validity of  
permit in  
Form 42 or 43.

- (5) A permit in Form 42 or Form 43 is valid until
  - (a) the expiration of the period for which it is expressed to be issued,
  - (b) it is revoked, or
  - (c) the expiration of the calendar year in which it is issued,

whichever is the earliest.

Validity of  
permit in  
Form 43.

- (6) A permit in Form 43 is valid until it is revoked.

Validity of  
permit in  
Form 44.

(7) A permit as contained in Form 44 is valid only during the period for which it is expressed to be valid.

Permits  
supplied by  
Commissioner.

(8) Permits shall be supplied in blank by the Commissioner to persons who are authorized to issue them.

Revocation.

95. Permits may be revoked by any person who is authorized to issue them.

Search and  
seizure.

96. (1) Whenever a peace officer believes on reasonable grounds that an offence is being committed or has been committed against any of the provisions of sections 82 to 91 he may search, without warrant, a person or vehicle, or premises other than a dwelling house, and may seize anything by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes the offence is being committed or has been committed.

Detention.

(2) Anything seized pursuant to subsection (1) may be detained for a period of two months following the time of seizure unless during that period proceedings are instituted, in which case it may be further detained until the proceedings are concluded.

Forfeiture.

(3) Where a person is convicted of an offence against any of the provisions of sections 82 to 91, anything by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed, upon such conviction, in addition to any punishment imposed, is forfeited to Her Majesty and may be disposed of as the Attorney General may direct.

Persons who  
do not  
commit  
offences.  
Wholesalers.

97. (1) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) or (5) of section 90 by doing anything mentioned in those subsections in the ordinary course of conducting, operating or engaging in the business of buying and selling firearms at wholesale.

(2) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) of section 90 by doing anything mentioned in that subsection in the ordinary course of conducting, operating or engaging in

- (a) the business of repairing firearms, or Exception  
 (b) the business of buying and selling firearms or revolvers at retail, if he has a permit in Form 43. Repairers  
Retailers.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sections 82 to 90,

- (a) a member of the Canadian Forces or of the naval, army or air forces of a state other than Canada that are lawfully present in Canada, Members o.  
Forces  
 (b) a peace officer or public officer, or Peace  
officers,  
public  
officers.  
 (c) an officer under the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act* or the *Excise Act*, Other  
officers.

is not guilty of an offence under any of the provisions of those sections by reason only that he has in his possession an offensive weapon for the purpose of his duties or employment.

98. For the purposes of sections 89 to 97,

- (a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Definitions.  
"Commis-  
sioner."  
 (b) "firearm" means a pistol, revolver, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger; and "Firearm."  
 (c) "local registrar of firearms" means "Local  
registrar of  
firearms."  
 (i) the Commissioner or a person appointed in writing by him, or  
 (ii) the Attorney General of a province or a person appointed in writing by him.

### PART III

#### OFFENCES AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

##### INTERPRETATION.

99. In this Part,

- (a) "evidence" means an assertion of fact, opinion, belief or knowledge whether material or not and whether admissible or not; "Evidence."  
 (b) "government" means "Govern-  
ment."  
 (i) the Government of Canada,  
 (ii) the government of a province, or  
 (iii) Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province;

(c)

Enclosure No. 1  
A-1409  
C-195 from the Embassy at Ottawa  
dated 6/19/68  
to OM  
-Despatch

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Second Session, Twenty-Seventh Parliament, 16 Elizabeth II, 1967

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

## BILL C-195

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act and to make certain consequential amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Customs Tariff.

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First reading, December 21, 1967

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THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

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ROGER DUHAMEL *Queen's Printer*  
OTTAWA, 1967

27502

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL C-195

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, the Prisons and Reformatories Act and to make certain consequential amendments to the Combines Investigation Act and the Customs Tariff.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

Short title

1963-64, c. 51;  
1955, cc. 2, 45;  
1956, c. 48;  
1957-58, c. 28;  
1958, c. 18;  
1959, cc. 40,  
41;  
1960, cc. 37,  
45;  
1960-61, cc.  
21, 42, 43, 44;  
1962-63, c. 4;  
1963, c. 8;  
1964-65, cc.  
22, 35, 53;  
1966-67, cc.  
23, 25, 96

"Attorney  
General"

1959, c. 41,  
s. 1

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the *Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1967*.

5

PART I

CRIMINAL CODE

2. (1) Paragraph (2) of section 2 of the *Criminal Code* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) "Attorney General" means the Attorney General or Solicitor General of a province in which proceedings to which this Act applies are taken and, with respect to

(a) the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and

(b) proceedings instituted at the instance of the Government of Canada and conducted by 15 or on behalf of that Government,

means the Attorney General of Canada;"

(2) Paragraph (22) of section 2 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

EXPLANATORY NOTES

*Clause 2:* (1) This amendment, which would add the side-lined paragraph, would vary the meaning of the phrase "Attorney General" in the Code to mean the Attorney General of Canada with respect to all proceedings described in the new paragraph, thus closing a gap in the present law between the institution of proceedings by the Attorney General of Canada and his right of appeal under section 601.

(2) This amendment, which would add the underlined words, is consequential on amendments to the *Courts of Justice Act* of the Province of Quebec enacted by that Province in 1965.

"Magistrate"

"(22) "magistrate" means a police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, a district magistrate, a provincial magistrate, a judge of the sessions of the peace, a recorder, or any person having the power and authority of two or more justices of the peace and includes

- (a) with respect to the Province of Quebec, a judge of the provincial court, and
- (b) with respect to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, a judge of the Territorial Court, and the lawful deputy of each of them;"

(3) Paragraph (29) of section 2 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Offensive weapon"

"(29) "offensive weapon" or "weapon" means 15

"weapon"

- (a) anything that is designed to be used as a weapon, or
- (b) anything that a person uses or intends to use as a weapon, whether or not it is designed to be used as a weapon, 20
- and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes any firearm as defined in section 82;"

1959, c. 41, s. 3

3. Subsection (2) of section 5A of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Offences by public service employees

"(1a) Every one who, while employed as an employee within the meaning of the *Public Service Employment Act* in a place outside Canada, commits an act or omission in that place that is an offence under the laws of that place and that, if committed in Canada, would be an offence punishable by indictment, shall be deemed to have committed that act or omission in Canada. 30

Jurisdiction

(2) Where a person has committed an act or omission that is an offence by virtue of subsection (1) or (1a), the offence is within the competence of and may be charged, tried and punished by the court having jurisdiction in respect of similar offences in the territorial division where he is found in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in that territorial division. 40

Where previously tried outside Canada

(2a) Where, as a result of committing an act or omission that is an offence by virtue of subsection (1) or (2), a person has been tried and convicted or acquitted outside Canada, he may, if charged with an offence in Canada arising out of the same act or omission, plead the special pleas of *autrefois* 45

(3) Paragraph (29) of section 2 at present reads as follows:

"(29) "offensive weapon" or "weapon" means

(a) anything that is designed to be used as a weapon, and

(b) anything that a person uses or intends to use as a weapon, whether or not it is designed to be used as a weapon.

and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol and ammunition for a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol;"

This amendment is consequential on the revision of sections 82 to 98 dealing with offensive weapons, as set out in clause 6.

*Clause 3:* The new subsection (1a) would make it an offence punishable in Canada for a person employed in the public service of Canada to commit an act or omission outside Canada that would be an indictable offence if committed in Canada. The new subsection (2a) would relieve a person charged and convicted or acquitted outside Canada for an act or omission made an offence in Canada by subsection (1a) from a second prosecution for that act or omission.

acquit or *autrefois convict* and sections 516, 517, 518 and 519 apply *mutatis mutandis*."

4. Section 58 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Forgery of  
or uttering  
forged pass-  
port

"58. (1) Every one who, while in or out of 5  
Canada,

- (a) forges a passport, or
- (b) knowing that a passport is forged
  - (i) uses, deals with, acts upon it, or
  - (ii) causes or attempts to cause any person 10  
to use, deal with, or act upon it, as if  
the passport were genuine,

is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to im-  
prisonment for fourteen years.

False  
statement  
to procure  
passport

(2) Every one who, while in or out of 15  
Canada, for the purposes of procuring a passport for  
himself or any other person, makes a written or oral  
statement that he knows is false or misleading is  
guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprison-  
ment for two years. 20

Possession  
of forged,  
etc., passport

(3) Every one who without lawful excuse, the  
proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession a  
forged passport or a passport in respect of which an  
offence under subsection (2) has been committed is  
guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprison- 25  
ment for five years.

Special  
provisions  
applicable

(4) For the purposes of proceedings under  
this section

- (a) the place where a passport was forged is not  
material; and 30
- (b) paragraph (c) of section 268, section 309 and  
subsection (2) of section 310 are applicable  
*mutatis mutandis*.

"Passport"

- (5) In this section, "passport" means
  - (a) a document issued by or under the authority 35  
of the Secretary of State for External Affairs  
for the purpose of identifying the holder thereof;  
or
  - (b) an emergency certificate authorized by the  
Secretary of State for External Affairs to be 40  
issued in lieu of a passport by a person duly  
authorized to issue passports outside Canada."

5. All that portion of subsection (1) of section 59  
of the said Act preceding paragraph (a) thereof is repealed 45  
and the following substituted therefor:

Fraudulent  
use of  
certificate of  
citizenship

"59. (1) Every one who, while in or out of  
Canada,"

*Clause 4:* This amendment would create new offences  
relating to forged passports and possession of forged pass-  
ports or passports procured as a result of false or mis-  
leading statements. The proposed subsection (2) corresponds  
to the present subsection (1) of section 58 which reads as  
follows:

"58. (1) Every one who, while in or out of Canada, for the purpose of procur-  
ing a passport or a visa thereof or an endorsement thereon for himself or any other  
person, makes a written or verbal statement that he knows is false or misleading  
is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years."

Subsection (5) is identical to the present subsection (2)  
of section 58.

*Clause 5:* Subsection (1) of section 59 at present reads  
as follows:

"59. (1) Every one who

- (a) uses a certificate of citizenship or a certificate of naturalization for a  
fraudulent purpose, or
- (b) being a person to whom a certificate of citizenship or a certificate of  
naturalization has been granted, knowingly parts with the possession of  
that certificate with intent that it should be used for a fraudulent  
purpose,

is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years."

This amendment would make it an offence to do outside  
of Canada that which would presently be an offence under  
this section if done within Canada.

6. (1) Sections 82 to 98 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Definitions "Commissioner"	"82. For the purposes of sections 83 to 98E, (a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; 5
"Firearm"	(b) "firearm" means any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to the person, and includes anything that can be adapted for use as a firearm; 10
"Local registrar of firearms"	(c) "local registrar of firearms" means a person appointed in writing by the Commissioner or by the Attorney General as a local registrar of firearms; 15
"Permit"	(d) "permit" means a permit issued under section 97;
"Prohibited weapon"	(e) "prohibited weapon" means (i) a shot gun or rifle, the barrel of which has been shortened to a length of less than twenty inches, 20 (ii) any device or contrivance designed or intended to muffle or stop the sound or report of a firearm, (iii) any knife that has a blade that opens automatically by gravity or centrifugal force or by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in or attached to the handle of the knife, or 25 (iv) any weapon of a kind declared by order of the Governor in Council to be a prohibited weapon; 30
"Registration certificate"	(f) "registration certificate" means a firearms registration certificate issued under section 98; and 35
"Restricted weapon"	(g) "restricted weapon" means (i) any firearm designed, altered or intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand, 40 (ii) any firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger, or (iii) any weapon of a kind declared by order of the Governor in Council to be a restricted weapon. 45

83. Every one who carries or has in his possession a weapon or imitation thereof, for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offence, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for five years. 50

Clause 6: This amendment would revise the provisions of the *Criminal Code* dealing with offensive weapons to make more effective the control over the possession and use of firearms and other weapons. Sections 82 to 98 at present read as follows:

82. Every one who carries or has in his custody or possession an offensive weapon or imitation thereof, for a purpose dangerous to the public peace or for the purpose of committing an offence is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

83. Every one who, while carrying an offensive weapon, has custody or possession of anything that he knows is liable to seizure under any law relating to customs, excise, trade or navigation is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

84. Every one who carries concealed an offensive weapon other than a pistol or revolver is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

85. (1) Every one who carries or has in his custody or possession  
(a) a sawed-off shot-gun or sawed-off rifle, with a barrel less than twenty inches in length, or  
(b) a rifle having a barrel less than twenty inches in length and a butt or stock that can be folded, telescoped or shortened,  
is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

(2) Every one who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession any device or contrivance designed or intended to muffle or stop the sound or report of a firearm is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

86. Every one who, without lawful excuse, points at another person a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol, whether loaded or unloaded, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

87. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, every one who has an offensive weapon in his possession while he is attending or is on his way to attend a public meeting is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

88. (1) Every one who sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers a firearm, air-gun or air-pistol or ammunition therefor to a person under the age of fourteen years who does not have a valid permit in Form 45 is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(2) Notwithstanding section 96, a peace officer who finds a person under the age of fourteen years in possession of a firearm, air-gun, air-pistol or ammunition therefor without a valid permit in Form 45 relating to that firearm, air-gun, air-pistol or ammunition may seize it, and upon seizure it is forfeited to Her Majesty and may be disposed of as the Attorney General may direct.

(3) Every one who without lawful excuse, the proof of which lies upon him, has in his possession or sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers a spring-knife or switch-knife is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

89. Every one who, not being a local registrar of firearms or a person authorized to issue permits, purports to issue a firearms registration certificate or permit, as the case may be, is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

90. (1) Every one commits an offence who has an unregistered firearm in his dwelling house or place of business.

(2) Every one commits an offence who has a firearm elsewhere than in his dwelling house or place of business, unless he has a valid permit in Form 42 or Form 44 relating to that firearm.

(3) Every one who is an occupant of a motor vehicle in which he knows there is a firearm commits an offence unless some occupant of the motor vehicle has a valid permit in Form 42 or Form 44 relating to that firearm, but no person shall be convicted of an offence under this subsection where he establishes that he did not know that no occupant of the motor vehicle had a valid permit relating to that firearm and that he took reasonable steps to discover whether any occupant of the motor vehicle had such a permit.

(4) Every one commits an offence who conducts, operates, or engages in the business of buying or selling firearms at retail unless he has a permit in Form 43.

(5) Every one who sells, barter, lends or makes a gift of a firearm commits an offence if he delivers it before

(a) it is registered in the name of the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered, given or lent, or  
(b) the purchaser or the person to whom it is bartered, given or lent has a valid permit, as contained in Form 44, relating to that firearm.

Carrying  
concealed  
weapon

**84.** Every one who carries concealed a weapon other than a weapon for which he has a permit under which he may lawfully so carry that weapon, is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years, or 5  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Possession of  
prohibited  
weapon

**85.** Every one who buys, sells or has in his possession a prohibited weapon is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years, or 10  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Prohibited  
weapon in  
motor  
vehicle

**86.** Every one who is an occupant of a motor vehicle in which he knows there is a prohibited weapon is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or 15  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Pointing  
firearm

**87.** Every one who, without lawful excuse, points at another person a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or 20  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

While  
attending  
public  
meeting

**88.** Every one who has a weapon in his possession while he is attending or is on his way to attend a public meeting is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Delivering  
firearm to  
person under  
14 years

**89.** (1) Every one who sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers any firearm or ammunition to a person under the age of fourteen years is guilty of 30  
of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Person 14 to  
17 years

(2) Every one who sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers any firearm or ammunition to a person who is fourteen years or more but less than seventeen years of age and who does not have a permit 35  
to possess it is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Seizure

**90.** Notwithstanding section 98E, a peace officer who finds

- (a) a person under the age of fourteen years in 40  
possession of any firearm or ammunition,

(6) Every one who buys or accepts in barter or as a gift a firearm commits an offence if he receives delivery of it before

- (a) it is registered in his name, or  
(b) he has a valid permit, as contained in Form 44, relating to that firearm.

(7) Every one commits an offence who, upon finding a firearm that he has reasonable grounds to believe has been lost or abandoned, does not forthwith

- (a) deliver it to a peace officer, or  
(b) report to a peace officer that he has found it.

(8) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful authority, the proof of which lies upon him,

- (a) alters, defaces or removes a serial number on a firearm, or  
(b) alters, defaces or falsifies a firearms registration certificate or permit.

(9) Every one who commits an offence under this section is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or  
(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**91.** (1) Every one who conducts, operates or engages in the business of buying and selling firearms at retail or in the business of repairing firearms

- (a) shall keep a record of every transaction that he enters into with respect to firearms, and  
(b) shall produce that record for inspection at the request of a peace officer.

(2) Every one who fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

**92.** (1) Where, in proceedings under section 88 or 90, any question arises with respect to permits or registration certificates, the onus lies upon the accused to prove that he has the permit or registration certificate.

(2) A permit or registration certificate is *prima facie* evidence of its contents and of the signature and official character of the person by whom it purports to be signed.

**93.** (1) The Commissioner shall cause a registry to be maintained in which shall be kept a record of every firearms registration certificate that is issued under the authority of this Act.

(2) An application for registration of a firearm shall be made on Form 44 to a local registrar of firearms.

(3) A local registrar of firearms who receives an application for registration of a firearm shall, after signing the application,

- (a) send one copy thereof to the Commissioner,  
(b) deliver one copy thereof to the applicant, and  
(c) retain one copy thereof.

(4) The Commissioner shall, upon receipt of an application for registration of a firearm signed by the applicant and a local registrar of firearms, cause a firearms registration certificate to be issued in the name of the applicant in respect of the firearm described in the application.

(5) Firearms registration certificates shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

(6) A local registrar of firearms shall refuse to accept an application for registration of a firearm that does not bear a serial number sufficient, in his opinion, to distinguish it from other firearms.

(7) Subsection (6) does not apply to firearms that, in the opinion of a local registrar of firearms, are useful or valuable only as antiques.

(8) A firearms registration certificate is *prima facie* evidence that the firearm to which it relates is registered.

**94.** (1) A permit in Form 42, 43 or 45 may be issued by a local registrar of firearms.

- (2) Repealed. 1950, c.41, s.8.

(3) A permit to convey, as contained in Form 44, may be issued by a local registrar of firearms to authorize a person who buys, accepts in barter, accepts as a gift or finds a firearm that is not registered in his name, to convey the firearm from the place where he takes delivery of it or from his place of residence or business to the office of the local registrar of firearms and thence to his place of residence or business.

- (b) a person fourteen years or more but less than seventeen years of age in possession of any firearm or ammunition who does not have a permit to possess it, or
- (c) any person in possession of a prohibited weapon or ammunition therefor,

may seize such firearm or ammunition or such prohibited weapon or ammunition therefor and take it before a magistrate who may, after affording the person from whom it was seized or the owner thereof, if known, an opportunity to be heard, declare it to be forfeited to Her Majesty whereupon it may be disposed of as the Attorney General directs.

Unregistered  
restricted  
weapon

**91.** Every one who has in his possession a restricted weapon for which he does not have a registration certificate issued in his name, other than a restricted weapon that is useful or valuable only as an antique or for which he has a permit issued for the purpose described in subsection (2) of section 98 is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Delivery of  
restricted  
weapon to  
person  
without  
permit

**92.** Every one who sells, barter, gives, lends, transfers or delivers any restricted weapon to a person who does not have a permit described in subsection (2) of section 98 relating to that weapon is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Possession  
outside  
dwelling  
house

**93.** Every one who has in his possession a restricted weapon elsewhere than in his dwelling house or place of business and who does not have a permit for that purpose relating to that weapon is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Restricted  
weapon in  
motor vehicle

**94.** Every one who is an occupant of a motor vehicle in which he knows there is a restricted weapon is, unless some occupant of the motor vehicle has a permit relating to that weapon under which he may lawfully have that weapon in his possession in such vehicle, or he establishes that he had reason to believe that some occupant of the motor vehicle had such a permit, is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

(4) A permit in Form 42 shall be issued only where the person who issues it is satisfied that the applicant for the permit requires the firearm to which it relates

- (a) to protect his life or property,
- (b) for use in connection with his profession or occupation, or
- (c) for use in target practice in connection with a shooting club approved by the Attorney General of the province in which the shooting club is situated.

(5) A permit in Form 42 or Form 45 is valid until

- (a) the expiration of the period for which it is expressed to be issued,
- (b) it is revoked, or
- (c) the expiration of the calendar year in which it is issued,

whichever is the earliest.

(6) A permit in Form 43 is valid until it is revoked.

(7) A permit as contained in Form 44 is valid only during the period for which it is expressed to be valid.

(8) Permits shall be supplied in blank by the Commissioner to persons who are authorized to issue them.

95. Permits may be revoked by any person who is authorized to issue them.

96. (1) Whenever a peace officer believes on reasonable grounds that an offence is being committed or has been committed against any of the provisions of sections 82 to 91 he may search, without warrant, a person or vehicle, or premises other than a dwelling house, and may seize anything by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes the offence is being committed or has been committed.

(2) Anything seized pursuant to subsection (1) may be detained for a period of two months following the time of seizure unless during that period proceedings are instituted, in which case it may be further detained until the proceedings are concluded.

(3) Where a person is convicted of an offence against any of the provisions of sections 82 to 91, anything by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed, upon such conviction, in addition to any punishment imposed, is forfeited to Her Majesty and may be disposed of as the Attorney General may direct.

97. (1) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) or (5) of section 90 by doing anything mentioned in those subsections in the ordinary course of conducting, operating or engaging in the business of buying and selling firearms at wholesale.

(2) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) of section 90 by doing anything mentioned in that subsection in the ordinary course of conducting, operating or engaging in

- (a) the business of repairing firearms, or
- (b) the business of buying and selling firearms or revolvers at retail, if he has a permit in Form 43.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sections 82 to 90,

- (a) a member of the Canadian Forces or of the naval, army or air forces of a state other than Canada that are lawfully present in Canada,
- (b) a peace officer or public officer, or

(c) an officer under the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act* or the *Excise Act*, is not guilty of an offence under any of the provisions of those sections by reason only that he has in his possession an offensive weapon for the purpose of his duties or employment.

98. For the purposes of sections 89 to 97,

(a) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,

(b) "firearm" means a pistol, revolver, or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger; and

(c) "local registrar of firearms" means

- (i) the Commissioner or a person appointed in writing by him, or
- (ii) the Attorney General of a province or a person appointed in writing by him."

Order prohibiting possession of firearm

**95.** (1) Where a person is convicted of an offence involving the use, carriage or possession of any firearm, the court, judge, justice or magistrate, as the case may be, may, in addition to any other punishment that may be imposed for that offence, make an order prohibiting him from carrying or having in his possession any firearm during any period not exceeding five years from

- (a) the time of his conviction for that offence, or
- (b) if he was sentenced to imprisonment for that offence, the expiration of his sentence.

Possession of firearm while prohibited by order

(2) Every one who carries or has in his possession any firearm while he is prohibited from doing so by any order made pursuant to this section is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Record of transactions in restricted weapons

**96.** (1) Every person who carries on a business that includes

- (a) the manufacturing of restricted weapons,
- (b) the buying or selling of restricted weapons at wholesale or retail,
- (c) the importing of restricted weapons,
- (d) the repairing of restricted weapons, or
- (e) the taking of restricted weapons in pawn,

shall,

- (f) keep a record of every transaction that he enters into with respect to such weapons in a form prescribed by the Commissioner,
- (g) produce the record for inspection at the request of a peace officer, and
- (h) mail a copy of the record to the Commissioner when requested in writing by the Commissioner to do so.

Permit to carry on business of selling, etc., restricted weapons

(2) No person shall carry on a business that includes

- (a) the selling of restricted weapons at retail,
- (b) the repairing of restricted weapons, or
- (c) the taking of restricted weapons in pawn,

unless he has a permit for that purpose.

Punishment

(3) Every one who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Permit to possess restricted weapon

**97.** (1) A permit authorizing a person to have in his possession a restricted weapon elsewhere than

	in his dwelling house or place of business may be issued by	
	(a) the Commissioner or a person expressly authorized in writing by him to issue a permit for that purpose, or	5
	(b) the Attorney General of a province or a person expressly authorized in writing by him to issue a permit for that purpose,	
	and shall remain in force until the expiration of the period for which it is expressed to be issued, unless it is sooner revoked.	10
Limitation	(2) A permit described in subsection (1) may be issued only where the person authorized to issue it is satisfied that the applicant therefor requires the restricted weapon to which the application relates	15
	(a) to protect his life or property,	
	(b) for use in connection with his lawful profession or occupation, or	
	(c) for use in target practice in accordance with the conditions attached to the permit.	20
Permit to transport restricted weapon	(3) A permit to transport a restricted weapon from one place to another place specified therein may be issued by any person mentioned in subsection (1) to any person who is required to transport that weapon by reason of a change of residence or for any other bona fide reason, and shall remain in force until the expiration of the period for which it is expressed to be issued, unless it is sooner revoked.	25
Permit to sell, etc., restricted weapon	(4) A permit to carry on a business described in subsection (2) of section 96 may be issued by any person mentioned in subsection (1) and shall remain in force until it is revoked.	30
Other permits	(5) Any permit, other than a permit mentioned in subsection (1), (3) or (4), and any permit mentioned in subsection (3) that is issued for the purpose described in subsection (2) of section 98, may be issued by a local registrar of firearms and shall remain in force until the expiration of the period for which it is expressed to be issued, unless it is sooner revoked.	35
Validity of permit	(6) No permit other than a permit mentioned in subsection (3) is valid outside the province in which it is issued unless it is issued by the Commissioner or a person expressly authorized in writing by him.	40
Form and conditions of permit	(7) Every permit shall be in a form prescribed by the Commissioner, but any person who is authorized to issue a permit relating to any weapon or ammunition may attach to the permit special conditions relating to the use, carriage or possession of the weapon or ammunition to which it relates.	45
		50

Contra-  
ven-  
tion of  
conditions of  
permit

(8) Every one who contravenes any condition attached to a permit is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Registry  
to be  
maintained

98. (1) The Commissioner shall cause a registry to be maintained in which shall be kept a record of every firearm registration certificate issued under this section. 5

Application  
for regis-  
tration  
certificate

(2) An application for a registration certificate shall be in a form prescribed by the Commissioner and shall be made to a local registrar of firearms who shall, upon receiving the application, 10

(a) issue a permit under section 97 authorizing the applicant to transport the weapon to him for examination; and

(b) if he is satisfied that the description of the restricted weapon in the application is accurate, endorse the application and 15

(i) send one copy thereof to the Commissioner,

(ii) deliver one copy thereof to the applicant, and 20

(iii) retain one copy thereof.

Matters to  
be reported  
to Commis-  
sioner

(3) Where a local registrar of firearms has notice of any matter that may render it desirable in the interests of the safety of other persons that the applicant should not possess a restricted weapon, he shall report that matter to the Commissioner. 25

Registration  
certificate

(4) Upon receiving an endorsed application for a registration certificate the Commissioner shall, subject to section 98A, register the restricted weapon described in the application and issue a firearms registration certificate therefor in the name of the applicant, in such form as the Commissioner may prescribe and subject to such conditions as he deems necessary to enable the information contained in the registry mentioned in subsection (1) to be maintained on a current basis. 30 35

Revocation  
of permit

98A. (1) A permit may be revoked by any person who is authorized to issue such a permit.

Revocation of  
certificate

(2) A firearms registration certificate may be revoked by the Commissioner. 40

Refusal  
to issue  
permit

(3) Any person who is authorized to issue a permit to carry on a business described in subsection (2) of section 96 may refuse to issue such a permit where he has notice of any matter that may render it desirable in the interests of the safety of other persons that such a permit should not be issued to the applicant. 45

Refusal to  
issue certifi-  
cate

(4) The Commissioner may refuse to issue a firearms registration certificate where he has notice of any matter that may render it desirable in the interests of the safety of other persons that the applicant should not possess a restricted weapon. 5

Notice to  
be given

(5) Where a permit or registration certificate is revoked or the issue of any permit or registration certificate is refused under this section, the person by whom it is revoked or by whom its issue is refused shall notify the holder of the permit or registration certificate or the applicant, as the case may be, of such revocation or refusal and of his reasons therefor. 10

Appeal

(6) A person who feels himself aggrieved by any action or decision taken under this section may, within thirty days from the day on which he was notified of the action or decision, appeal to a magistrate from the action or decision by filing with the magistrate a notice of appeal, setting out with reasonable certainty the action or decision complained of and the grounds of appeal, together with such further material as the magistrate may require. 15 20

Service of  
notice of  
appeal

(7) A copy of any notice of appeal filed with a magistrate under subsection (6) and of any further material required to be filed therewith shall be served on the person who took the action or decision being appealed from or on such other person as the magistrate may direct. 25

Appellant  
as witness

(8) For the purposes of an appeal under subsection (6) the appellant is a competent and compellable witness. 30

Disposition  
of appeal

(9) Upon the hearing of an appeal under subsection (5) the magistrate may

- (a) dismiss the appeal, or
- (b) allow the appeal and cancel the revocation of the permit or registration certificate, or direct that a permit or registration certificate be issued to the applicant, as the case may be. 35

"Magistrate"

(10) In this section, "magistrate" means a magistrate having jurisdiction in the territorial division where the applicant for a permit or registration certificate the issue of which has been refused, or the person whose permit or registration certificate has been revoked, as the case may be, resides. 40

Members of  
forces,  
peace officers,  
etc.

98B. Notwithstanding anything in this Act,

- (a) a member of the Canadian Forces or of the armed forces of a state other than Canada that are lawfully present in Canada, 45
- (b) a peace officer or public officer, or
- (c) an officer under the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act* or the *Excise Act*. 50

is not guilty of an offence under this Act by reason only that he has in his possession a weapon for the purpose of his duties or employment.

Exception

**98c.** Subject to subsection (2) of section 96, nothing in this Act makes it unlawful 5

- (a) for a person to be in possession of a firearm in the ordinary course of a business described in subsection (1) of section 96, or
- (b) for a person lawfully in possession of a firearm to permit another person to use it under his immediate supervision in the same manner as he may lawfully use it, or for that other person so to use the firearm. 10

Finding  
weapon

**98d.** (1) Every one commits an offence who, upon finding a restricted weapon that he has reasonable grounds to believe has been lost or abandoned, does not forthwith 15

- (a) deliver it to a peace officer, or a local registrar of firearms, or
- (b) report to a peace officer, or a local registrar of firearms, that he has found it. 20

Lost weapon

(2) Every one commits an offence who, having lost a restricted weapon registered in his name, does not forthwith report to a peace officer or a local registrar of firearms that he has lost such weapon. 25

Tampering  
with serial  
number,  
certificate or  
permit

(3) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful authority, the proof of which lies upon him,

- (a) alters, defaces or removes a serial number on a restricted weapon, or 30
- (b) alters, defaces or falsifies a registration certificate or permit.

Punishment

(4) Every one who commits an offence under this section is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years, or 35
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Search and  
seizure

**98e.** (1) Whenever a peace officer believes on reasonable grounds that an offence is being committed or has been committed against any of the provisions of this Act relating to prohibited weapons or restricted weapons he may search, without warrant, a person or vehicle, or premises other than a dwelling house, and may seize anything by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes the offence is being committed or has been committed. 40 45

Disposition .

(2) Anything seized pursuant to subsection (1) shall be dealt with in accordance with section 432 as though it had been seized under section 431."

(2) Where any firearms registration certificate or any permit in Form 42, 43, 44 or 45 or to the like or any similar effect was issued before the coming into force of this section under the authority of the Criminal Code or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, the certificate or permit shall, on the coming into force of this section, be deemed for all purposes of the Criminal Code to have been issued under section 97 or 98, as the case may be, of the Criminal Code as enacted by this section at the time when, in fact, it was issued.

7. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 149 thereof, the following section:

Exception re acts in private between husband and wife or consenting adults

Idem

"149A. (1) Sections 147 and 149 do not apply to any act committed in private between (a) a husband and his wife, or (b) any two persons, each of whom is twenty-one years or more of age, both of whom consent to the commission of the act. (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), (a) an act shall be deemed not to have been committed in private if it is committed in a public place, or if more than two persons take part or are present; and (b) a person shall be deemed not to consent to the commission of an act (i) if the consent is extorted by threats or fear of bodily harm or is obtained by false and fraudulent misrepresentations as to the nature and quality of the act, or (ii) if that person is, and the other party to the commission of the act knows or has good reason to believe that that person is feeble-minded, insane, or an idiot or imbecile."

1959, c. 41, s. 12

8. (1) Paragraph (a) of subsection (8) of section 150A of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"Court"

"(a) 'court' means a county or district court or, in the Province of Quebec (i) the court of the sessions of the peace, or (ii) where an application has been made to a judge of the provincial court for a warrant under subsection(1), that judge,"

Clause 7: This amendment would make the provisions of sections 147 and 149 inapplicable to acts done in private between husband and wife or any two adults if the parties thereto consent.

Sections 147 and 149 at present read as follows:

"147. Every one who commits buggery or bestiality is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years

"149. Every one who commits an act of gross indecency with another person is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for five years."

Clause 8: (1) and (2). These amendments, which would substitute references to "a judge of the provincial court" for references to "a district magistrate", are consequential on amendments to the Courts of Justice Act of the Province of Quebec enacted by that Province in 1965.

September 13, 1968

Mr. George D. Newton, Jr., Co-Director,  
Weapons Task Force,  
The National Commission on the Causes and  
Prevention of Violence  
726 Jackson Place  
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Newton:

Attached, please find two catalogs, both dated 1967 and published during August 1968 entitled "Murder Statistics" and "Crime Statistics," respectively. These documents have been provided by the Canadian Government in response to our recent request for information.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics informs us that the Canadian Government does not compile statistics on violent crimes according to the type of weapon used, except for the crime of murder. I believe the material contained in these catalogs will be sufficient to meet your requirement for data from the Canadian Government.

Sincerely,

Frederick S. York,  
Department of State Liaison Officer

Enclosures: *F*  
As stated.

*They are not*  
*Tell me if these are not*  
*quoy*

AUG 22 1968

CATALOGUE No.  
**85-209**  
ANNUAL - ANNUEL



Enclosure No. 1 to OM  
A-1610 Despatch  
from the Embassy at Ottawa  
dated 8/28/68

## MURDER STATISTICS

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## LA STATISTIQUE DE L'HOMICIDE

1967

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS — BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

Health and Welfare Division — Division de la santé et du bien-être

Judicial Section — Section de la statistique judiciaire

## MURDER STATISTICS

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## LA STATISTIQUE DE L'HOMICIDE

1967

*Published by Authority of*  
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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*Publication autorisée par*  
le ministre du Commerce

August - 1968 - Août  
9003-515

Price—Prix: 50 cents

ROGER DURAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa

ROGER DURAMEL, M.S.R.C.  
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie  
Ottawa

## PREFACE

The present publication is the fourth of an annual series containing statistics on murders occurring in Canada.

The information contained in this report has been submitted by the police departments and courts as part of their regular statistical reporting programme. Special statistical forms were prepared by each investigating police department.

Because of the excellent assistance of all agencies involved it has been possible to integrate the police (crime) statistics programmes with court statistics for murders.

The Bureau gratefully acknowledges the invaluable assistance of the police forces and courts and the Department of Justice whose co-operation has made this report possible.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

## PRÉFACE

La présente publication est la quatrième d'une série annuelle sur la statistique des homicides au Canada.

Les renseignements que contient le présent rapport sont fournis par les sûretés et les tribunaux dans le cadre de leur programme régulier de déclaration statistique. Des formules statistiques spéciales sont préparées par chaque service d'enquêtes policières.

L'excellent travail de tous les organismes en cause a permis d'intégrer les programmes de la statistique policière (criminalité) à la statistique des tribunaux relative aux homicides.

Le Bureau désire exprimer sa reconnaissance aux sûretés, aux tribunaux et au ministère de la Justice, sans la collaboration desquels la Section judiciaire n'aurait pu préparer le présent rapport.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,  
*Statisticien fédéral.*

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## INTRODUCTION

The first edition of Murder Statistics covered the years 1961-1964, the second edition was for the five year period 1961-1965. The third edition, included data on all murders reported or known to the police during the five year period 1962-1966. This, the fourth edition, contains similar data for the five-year period 1963-1967.

It is anticipated that because of the small number of offences reported each year it will not be possible to determine trends until a minimum of ten years' data has been acquired.

Table 1 indicates the reported trends in murders and homicidal deaths in Canada. The figures indicate an increase in the number of reported murders in 1960-1962. This increase coincides generally with better reporting and coverage in the Crime (Police) reporting programme. This is reflected in rates for murders and homicidal deaths becoming nearly identical.

The data submitted on reported murders for the years 1963-1967 is presented first to show the legal procedures which have occurred and the frequency of murder and secondly to show details regarding the victims and the accused.

La première édition de la statistique de l'homicide se rapportait aux années 1961-1964 et la deuxième, à la période quinquennale 1961-1965. La troisième de la série, comprenait des données sur tous les homicides déclarés aux sûretés ou connus d'elles pour les années 1962-1966. Cette quatrième série comprend les mêmes données pour les années 1963-1967.

On prévoit qu'à cause du petit nombre d'infractions déclarées chaque année, la définition des tendances ne sera possible qu'une fois que seront réunis les chiffres d'une période de dix ans.

Le tableau 1 indique les tendances signalées en ce qui concerne les homicides et les décès par homicide au Canada. La hausse du nombre d'homicides signalés en 1960-1962, coïncide en général avec une meilleure déclaration et une meilleure couverture du programme de déclaration de la criminalité (police), ce qui se reflète également dans la tendance des taux d'homicides et de décès par homicide vers une plus grande similitude.

La statistique relative aux homicides signalés pour les années 1963-1967 est présentée afin de faire voir premièrement les procédures instituées et la fréquence de l'homicide et, deuxièmement, les détails concernant les victimes et les accusés.

**TABLE 1. Nombre de Murders Reported to DBS<sup>1</sup> and Homicidal Deaths,<sup>2</sup> Rate per 100,000 Population 7 Years of Age and Over,<sup>3</sup> Canada, 1954-1967**

**TABEAU 1. Nombre d'homicides signalés au B.F.S.<sup>1</sup> et décès par homicides<sup>2</sup> taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus<sup>3</sup>, Canada, 1954-1967**

Year — Année	Number — Nombre		Rate — Taux	
	Murders reported to DBS — Homicides signalés au B.F.S.	Homicidal deaths — Décès par homicides	Murders reported to DBS — Homicides signalés au B.F.S.	Homicidal deaths — Décès par homicides
1954	125	157	1.0	1.2
1955	118	158	0.9	1.2
1956	131	171	1.0	1.3
1957	129	165	0.9	1.2
1958	153	198	1.1	1.4
1959	141	167	1.0	1.2
1960	190	244	1.3	1.6
1961	185	211	1.2	1.4
1962	217	249	1.4	1.6
1963	215	240	1.4	1.5
1964	218	238	1.4	1.5
1965	243	255	1.5	1.6
1966	220	249	1.3	1.5
1967	281	—	1.6	—

<sup>1</sup> From 1954 to 1960 adjustments are made in previously published figures as a result of revised RCMP and OPP figures on murder offences known to the police, but no adjustments have been made for the non-reporting of the QPP in those years. From 1961 to date the QPP reported murders known to them to DBS and there were improved data collection techniques.

<sup>2</sup> Homicidal deaths as officially recorded on provincial deaths certificates reported to DBS include murders, infanticides, non-accidental manslaughters, assaults (by any means) and poisonings (by another person); exclude manslaughters, assaults and poisonings reported by coroners as accidental, homicides as result of intervention of police and legal executions. Deaths are classified by residence; hence above figures include deaths of Canadian residents occurring in U.S.A., but exclude deaths of all non-Canadian residents occurring in Canada.

<sup>3</sup> Population taken from Census of Canada for 1956, 1961 and 1966; from DBS official intercensal estimates from other years.

<sup>1</sup> De 1954 à 1960, des rajustements ont été faits aux chiffres publiés antérieurement à la suite de la rectification des chiffres fournis par la G.R.C. et la P.P.O. sur les infractions par homicides connues de la police, mais aucun rajustement n'a été fait par la S.P.S. qui ne fournissait pas de rapports au cours de ces années. De 1961 à date la S.P.Q. a déclaré les homicides connus d'elle au B.F.S., et il existait des techniques perfectionnées de collecte des données.

<sup>2</sup> Les décès par homicides tels qu'ils sont officiellement enregistrés sur les certificats de décès provinciaux et qui sont signalés au B.F.S. comprennent les homicides, les infanticides, les homicides involontaires coupables; les attentats (par quelque moyen que ce soit) et les empoisonnements (qui sont l'acte d'autres personnes); excluent les homicides involontaires, les attentats et les empoisonnements déclarés comme accidentels par le coroner, les homicides résultant de l'intervention de la police et les exécutions légales. Les décès sont classés selon la résidence; donc, les chiffres ci-dessus comprennent les décès survenus aux États-Unis de résidents canadiens, mais excluent les décès survenus au Canada de tous les résidents non canadiens.

<sup>3</sup> Les données démographiques sont tirées du recensement du Canada de 1956, 1961 et 1966 et des estimations intercensales officielles du B.F.S. pour les autres années.

**Murders Reported 1963-1966**

There were 896 murders reported in the years 1962 to 1966. As of December 31, 1967, 834 or 93.1 per cent had been cleared by the police by charge or otherwise. This includes two murders reported in 1964 which were solved in 1966, one murder reported in 1965 which was solved in 1966, and another 1964 murder solved in 1967.

Of the 776 persons charged with these murders, 150 or 19.3 per cent were not sent to trial as of December 31, 1967.

By December 31, 1967, 626 persons were sent to trial for murders reported in the years 1963-1966. This is an increase of 67 persons over the number sent to trial as of December 31, 1966. A total of 30 of these 626 persons were found or declared insane. The remaining 596 persons who were fit to stand trial show 124 were acquitted by the courts and 443 were found guilty of murder, manslaughter or a lesser offence. Of this 443, 255 or 57.6 per cent were found guilty of manslaughter or a lesser offence.

As of December 31, 1967, there were 30 of the 626 persons sent to trial awaiting trial or had a stay of proceedings for murders reported in the years 1963-1966. In addition one man died while awaiting a new trial after a conviction of capital murder.

**Murders Reported in 1967**

In 1967 there were 281 murders reported to DBS. As of December 31, 1967, 251 or 89.3 per cent of these murders had been cleared by charge or otherwise.

Of the 193 persons charged with the murders reported in 1967, 90 or 46.6 per cent were not sent to trial as of December 31, 1967.

Of the 90 persons not sent to trial, one committed suicide, five charges were withdrawn, and four were discharged. Eighty persons were pending preliminary hearing.

For murders reported in 1967, 103 persons were sent to trial as of December 31, 1967, and of these 10 were acquitted and 70 were convicted of capital or non-capital murder, manslaughter or a lesser offence.

Of the 70 convicted, 47 or 67.1 per cent were convicted of manslaughter or a lesser offence.

The following three tables show the number of murders reported each year and their status as of December 31, 1966 and December 31, 1967. The clearance of offences and court decisions regarding each case need not have been made in the

**Meurtres signalés, 1963-1966**

De 1962 à 1966, 896 homicides ont été signalés et en date du 31 décembre 1967, les sûretés en avaient classé, par mise en accusation ou autrement, 834 ou 93.1 p. 100. Ces chiffres incluent deux homicides signalés en 1964 et résolus en 1966, un meurtre signalé en 1965 et résolu en 1966, et un meurtre commis en 1964 et résolu en 1967.

Sur les 776 personnes accusées de ces homicides, 150 ou 19.3 p. 100 n'avaient pas été mises en jugement au 31 décembre 1967.

Au 31 décembre 1967, 626 personnes avaient été mises en jugement pour des homicides signalés au cours de 1963-1966, soit une hausse de 67 sur le nombre de mises en jugement en date du 31 décembre 1966. Un total de 30 des 626 personnes ont été reconnues ou déclarées aliénées. Sur les 596 personnes aptes à subir un procès, 124 ont été acquittées et 443 ont été reconnues coupables d'homicide, d'homicide involontaire ou d'une infraction moins grave. Sur ces 443, 255 ou 57.6 p. 100 ont été reconnues coupables d'homicide involontaire ou d'une infraction moins grave.

En date du 31 décembre 1967, 30 des 626 personnes mises en jugement attendaient d'être jugées ou jouissaient d'une suspension d'instances pour les homicides signalés au cours des années 1963-1966. En outre, un homme est mort avant de subir un nouveau procès, après avoir été reconnu coupable de meurtre qualifié.

**Meurtres signalés en 1967**

En 1967, 281 homicides ont été signalés au B.F.S. En date du 31 décembre 1967, 251 ou 89.3 p. 100 de ces homicides avaient été classés, par mise en accusation ou autrement.

Sur les 193 personnes accusées des homicides signalés en 1967, 90 ou 46.6 p. 100 n'avaient pas été mises en jugement au 31 décembre 1967.

Sur les 90 personnes non mises en jugement, une s'est suicidée cinq accusations ont été retirées et 4 ont été annulées. 80 personnes attendaient l'enquête préliminaire.

Pour les homicides signalés en 1967, 103 personnes avaient été mises en jugement en date du 31 décembre 1967 et d'entre elle, 10 ont été acquittées et 70 ont été reconnues coupables de meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié, d'homicide involontaire ou d'une infraction moindre.

Sur les 70 personnes reconnues coupables, 47 ou 67.1 p. 100 ont été reconnues coupables d'homicide involontaire ou d'une infraction moindre.

Les trois tableaux qui suivent donnent le nombre d'homicides signalés chaque année et leur situation au 31 décembre 1966 et 1967. Il n'est pas nécessaire que le classement des infractions et les décisions des tribunaux concernant chaque affaire

same year the murder was reported, but the data in the tables for clearances, court decisions and subsequent actions have been classified in the year the murder was known to the police and reported to DBS.

In Table 2 it will be noted that the number of persons charged is lower than the number of murders reported (victims) in spite of the fact that 92.2 per cent had been cleared by the police, by charge or otherwise since 1963. This is because some suspects commit suicide and some murders are unsolved. In addition an incident or act of murder may have more than one victim or more than one suspect.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 are designed to show the year's activity regarding murders and court proceedings. By showing these activities as of December 31, 1966 and December 31, 1967, information regarding murders reported in the years 1963-1966 is updated by one year and can be compared with the status of cases reported in 1967.

soient faits l'année même où l'homicide est signalé, mais les données des tableaux relatives aux affaires classées, aux jugements des tribunaux et aux décisions ultérieures ont été réparties selon l'année où l'homicide a été connu des sûretés et signalé au B.F.S.

On remarquera qu'au tableau 2, le nombre de personnes accusées est inférieur au nombre d'homicides signalés (victimes) bien que 92.2 p. 100 des affaires aient été classées par les sûretés, par mise en accusation, soit autrement, depuis 1963. La raison en est que certains suspects se sont suicidés et que certains homicides n'ont pas été résolus. En outre, pour un même incident ou acte criminel, il peut y avoir plus d'une victime ou plus d'un suspect.

Les tableaux 2, 3 et 4 visent à montrer l'activité de l'année au sujet des homicides et des poursuites judiciaires. En présentant cette activité en date du 31 décembre 1966 et 1967, les renseignements touchant les homicides signalés au cours de 1963-1966 sont mis à jour d'une année et peuvent être comparés à l'état des affaires signalées en 1967.

TABLE 2. Number of Murders and their Disposition at December 31, 1966 and 1967 as Reported to DBS, Canada 1963-1967 (Classified according to year offence became known to police)

TABLEAU 2. Nombre d'homicides et décisions au 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 selon les rapports au B.F.S., Canada, 1963-1967 (Les crimes sont classés selon l'année où ils ont été communiqués à la police)

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967
	Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Dispo- sition — Déci- sion
	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1967
Number of murders reported to DBS — Nombre d'homicides signalés au B.F.S. ....	215	215	218	218	243	243	220	220	281
Offences cleared by charge as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Crimes classés par mise en accusation, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	158	158	164	165	198	198	182	182	191
Offences cleared by suicide — Crimes classés "suicides" .....	35	35	36	36	33	33	20	20	60
Offences cleared otherwise as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Crimes classés autrement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	1	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	—
Unsolved offences as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Cas d'homicide non jugés, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	21	21	16	15	12	12	14	14	30
Persons charged as reported by police as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Personnes inculpées, selon les rapports des sûretés, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	195	196	175	176	200	200	204	204	193
Persons not sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	25	25	22	24	49	45	119	54	90
Persons sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	170	170	153	152	151	155	85	150	103

TABLE 3. Disposition of Persons Not Sent to Trial, as Reported to December 31, 1966 and 1967  
TABLEAU 3. Décisions rendues et signalées dans les rapports à l'égard des personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967
	Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision
	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1967
Persons not sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Nombre de personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	25	26	22	24	49	45	119	54	90
Reduced before preliminary hearing — Réduite avant l'enquête préliminaire .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Committed suicide — Suicides .....	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1
Charge withdrawn — Accusation retirée .....	—	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	5
Insane — Aliénation mentale .....	13	13	7	10	4	3	7	11	—
Died after committal at preliminary hearing — Décès après mise en accusation à l'enquête préliminaire .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged or "no bill" at preliminary — Annulation ou "non-lieu" prononcé à l'enquête préliminaire ..	4	4	4	5	7	7	4	3	4
Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — Ajournement <i>sine die</i> .....	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Pending preliminary hearing — Enquête préliminaire en cours .....	7	7	9	7	32	29	103	33	80

TABLE 4. Disposition of Persons Sent to Trial, as Reported to December 31, 1966 and 1967  
TABLEAU 4. Jugements rendus dans le cas des personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967
	Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision		Disposition — Décision
	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1966	Déc. 1967	Déc. 1967
Persons sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 and 1967 — Nombre de personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 et 1967 .....	170	170	153	152	151	155	85	150	103
Found or declared insane — Reconnu(e) ou déclarée(s) aliénée(s) .....	11	11	7	7	9	10	1	2	—
Acquitted — Total — Personnes acquittées .....	47	47	25	25	18	21	13	31	10
Capital murder — Meurtre qualifié .....	6	6	6	6	4	7	5	9	1
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié .....	36	36	16	16	10	10	5	15	7
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire .....	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	7	2
Other offences — Autres .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Convicted — Total — Personnes reconnues coupables .....	106	106	110	110	116	116	51	109	70
Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and commuted — Meurtre qualifié et commutation de peine .....	7	7	8	8	2	9 <sup>1</sup>	—	3 <sup>2</sup>	1
Capital murder and sentenced to life imprisonment (under 18 years of age) — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (personnes qui n'ont pas encore 18 ans) .....	4	4	—	—	2	1	1 <sup>3</sup>	2	1
Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens .....	1	1	6	4	10	1	1	—	11
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié .....	37 <sup>4</sup>	37 <sup>4</sup>	36	38	39	38	10	35	10 <sup>5</sup>
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire .....	55	55	55	55	57 <sup>6</sup>	61	30	61	44
Other offences — Autres .....	4	4	5	5	6	6	9	8	3
Pending <sup>7</sup> — En suspens <sup>7</sup> .....	4	4	11	10	8	8	20	8	23

<sup>1</sup> Three death sentences commuted in 1968 counted in 1967 due to recent change in the Criminal Code.

<sup>2</sup> One death sentence commuted in 1968 counted in 1967.

<sup>3</sup> One juvenile convicted of capital and sentenced to indefinite term.

<sup>4</sup> One man died awaiting new trial.

<sup>5</sup> Includes one juvenile convicted of non-capital murder and sent to a training school for 2 years.

<sup>6</sup> One juvenile convicted of non-capital murder sentenced to two years probation.

<sup>7</sup> Pending includes: awaiting trial, stay of proceedings, and final disposition not reported as of December 31, 1967.

<sup>1</sup> Comprend trois condamnations à mort en 1967 qui reçurent une communication de peine en 1968 à cause du récent changement au code criminel.

<sup>2</sup> Une condamnation à mort et communication de peine en 1968 incluse en 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre qualifié et condamné à une peine indéfinie.

<sup>4</sup> Un homme est décédé avant son nouveau procès.

<sup>5</sup> Comprend un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et envoyé à une école de protection pour deux ans.

<sup>6</sup> Un adolescent a été reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et a été condamné à deux ans de liberté surveillée.

<sup>7</sup> "En suspens" comprend: dans l'attente d'un procès, suspensions d'instances, et jugements qui n'avaient pas été signalés en date du 31 déc. 1967.

## PART I. UNIT OF COUNTING MURDERS; VICTIMS, ACCUSED, INCIDENTS

## PARTIE I. UNITÉS DE COMPTAGE DES HOMICIDES; VICTIMES, ACCUSÉS, INCIDENTS

In order to present an accurate description of murder it is necessary to count the number of incidents when murder was committed, the number of suspects and persons charged, and the number of victims.

Because of the number of instances where the murder is cleared by the suicide of the murderer there is a difference between the number of suspects and the number of persons charged. In one incident, there may also be more than one person charged or one person may be charged with the murder of one or more victims. The following table illustrates the number of incidents for which one or more suspects were charged.

Afin de présenter un tableau exact des homicides, il faut compter le nombre d'incidents où il y a eu homicide, le nombre de suspects et de personnes inculpées, ainsi que le nombre de victimes.

La différence entre le nombre de suspects et le nombre de personnes inculpées est attribuable au nombre de cas classés "suicides", le meurtrier s'étant enlevé la vie. Dans un même incident, plus d'une personne peut être accusée et une même personne peut être accusée du meurtre d'une ou de plusieurs autres personnes. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre d'incidents pour lesquels un ou plusieurs suspects ont été accusés.

TABLE 5. Incidents of Murder and Number of Persons Charged, Canada, 1963-1967 as of December 31, 1967

TABLEAU 5. Incidents et nombre de personnes inculpées, Canada, 1963-1967 en date du 31 décembre 1967

Persons charged per incident Personnes inculpées par incident	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Incidents	Persons charged Personnes inculpées	Incidents	Persons charged Personnes inculpées	Incidents	Persons charged Personnes inculpées	Incidents	Persons charged Personnes inculpées	Incidents	Persons charged Personnes inculpées
Total .....	145	195	153	173	176	198	174	204	172	193
1 person - personne .....	127	127	140	140	160	160	157	157	160	160
2 persons - personnes .....	11	22	8	16	12	24	11	22	6	12
3 " " .....	4	12	4	12	2	6	4	12	5	15
4 " " .....	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	4	-	-
5 " " .....	1	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 " " .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
9 " " .....	1	9	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-
20 " " .....	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In addition to those incidents where a person or persons were charged there are a number of unsolved offences, offences "cleared by suicide" or offences "cleared otherwise" in accordance with the rules of scoring as laid down in the Uniform Crime Reporting Manual.<sup>1</sup>

Outre les incidents pour lesquels une ou plusieurs personnes sont inculpées, il y a un certain nombre de délits non résolus, affaires "classées suicides" ou affaires "classées autrement" conformément aux règles que donne le Manuel de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité pour compter les infractions<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix IV, page 42.<sup>1</sup> Voir Appendice IV, page 42.

TABLE 6. Clearance by Police of Murder Incidents, Canada, 1963-1967 as of December 31, 1967

TABLEAU 6. Classement des cas d'homicide par les sûretés, Canada, 1963-1967 en date du 31 décembre 1967

Clearance - Classement	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total .....	183	199	215	204	238
Incidents:					
Cleared by charge - Classés par mise en accusation .....	145	153	176	174	172
Unsolved - Non résolus .....	21	17	13	13 <sup>1</sup>	29
Cleared by suicide - Classés suicides .....	26	27	26	16	37
Cleared otherwise - Classés autrement .....	-	2 <sup>2</sup>	-	1	-

<sup>1</sup> Two victims in 1 unsolved incident, 2 victims in 1 incident one cleared by charge, one cleared otherwise.<sup>2</sup> One suspect is outside Canada, and no action was taken on 1 juvenile suspect on the instruction of the Attorney-General.<sup>1</sup> Deux victimes dans un incident non résolu et 2 victimes dans un incident dont un classé par mise en accusation et l'autre classé autrement.<sup>2</sup> Un suspect se trouve en dehors du Canada et, en vertu d'une directive du Procureur général, aucune poursuite n'a été faite contre un adolescent soupçonné d'homicide.

An incident may occur in which there is more than one victim and more than one accused. Such multiple murders and multiple accused can influence the overall picture of murders in Canada.

The following table shows by years the number of incidents which occurred in Canada for the five years under study and gives the number of victims in each incident.

Il peut arriver que dans un incident il y ait plus d'un homicide ou plus d'un accusé. Ces cas d'homicides multiples et de plusieurs accusés peuvent modifier le tableau d'ensemble de l'homicide au Canada.

Le tableau suivant indique, par année, le nombre d'incidents qui sont survenus au Canada au cours des cinq années à l'étude et donne le nombre de victimes pour chaque incident.

TABLE 7. Incidents of Murder with Single and Multiple Victims, Canada, 1963-1967

TABLEAU 7. Homicides simples et multiples, Canada, 1963-1967

Victims per incident Victimes par incident	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Inci- dents	Victims — Victimes	Inci- dents	Victims — Victimes	Inci- dents	Victims — Victimes	Inci- dents	Victims — Victimes	Inci- dents	Victims — Victimes
Total .....	193	215	199	218	215	243	204	220	238	281
1 victim — victime .....	179	179	184	184	202	202	190	190	212	212
2 victims — victimes .....	8	16	11	22	7	14	12	24	19	38
3 " " .....	4	12	4	12	3	9	2	6	3	9
4 " " .....	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
5 " " .....	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	5
6 " " .....	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
7 " " .....	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
9 " " .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9

Certain features of the foregoing descriptions are summarized in Table 8.

Le tableau 8 résume certains des faits décrits plus haut.

TABLE 8. Murder Incidents, Suspects and Victims, Canada, 1963-1967, as of December 31, 1967

TABLEAU 8. Incidents, suspects et victimes, Canada, 1963-1967, en date du 31 décembre 1967

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total incidents .....	193	199	215	204	238
Cleared by charge — Classés par mise en accusation .....	145	153	176	174	173
Cleared by suicide — Classés par suicide .....	26	27	26	16	36
Cleared otherwise — Classés sans mise en accusation .....	1	2	—	1	—
Unsolved — Non résolus .....	21	17	13	13	29
Victims — Victimes .....	215	218	243	220	281
Total suspects .....	223	203	226	222	230
Suicide — Suicides .....	26	27	26	16	37
Cleared otherwise — Classés sans mise en accusation .....	1	2	—	2	—
Cleared by charge — Classés par mise en accusation .....	196	176	200	204	193
Charged — Inculpés:					
Not sent to trial — Non mis en jugement .....	26	24	45	54	90
Sent to trial — Mis en jugement .....	170	152	155	150	103

Murders were reported from all of the provinces and the northern territories during the five years under study. The number of incidents and victims each year is shown in Table 9.

Des homicides ont été signalés par toutes les provinces et par les Territoires du Nord-Ouest au cours des cinq années à l'étude. Le tableau 9 donne, par année, le nombre d'incidents et de victimes.

TABLE 9. Number of Murder Incidents and Victims by Province, Canada, 1963-1967

TABLEAU 9. Nombre d'incidents et de victimes par province, Canada, 1963-1967

Province	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Incidents	Victims - Victimes	Incidents	Victims - Victimes	Incidents	Victims - Victimes	Incidents	Victims - Victimes	Incidents	Victims - Victimes
Canada.....	193	215	199	218	215	243	204	220	238	281
Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve.....	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	2	-	-
Prince Edward Island - Ile-du-Prince-Edouard.....	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	1	-	-
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	3	3	8	11	8	10	7	9	7	8
New Brunswick - Nouveau Brunswick.....	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	4	4
Québec.....	50	57	45	46	52	58	46	49	55	63
Ontario.....	65	72	62	66	60	66	53	56	83	97
Manitoba.....	11	11	15	16	10	10	14	15	10	12
Saskatchewan.....	7	7	13	17	12	12	12	13	11	19
Alberta.....	20	25	16	18	14	16	22	24	26	22
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique.....	25	28	31	41	52	41	45	45	36	38
Yukon.....	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	6
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1	1	4	4	2	2	-	-	2	2

## PART II. CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS

## PARTIE II. CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES SUSPECTS ET DES VICTIMES

Table 10 shows that in 1963, 44.7 per cent of reported murders were of a domestic nature, in 1964, 41.3 per cent, 1965, 44.9 per cent, 1966, 45.5 per cent and in 1967, 42.3 consequently a breakdown was made of the relationship of the accused to the victim(s).

In each incident the closest relationship was counted. Therefore, a husband would be scored as murdering his wife or a wife as murdering her husband. As all victims are shown according to the relationship of the accused, a husband who murdered his wife and a son would be scored as an incident where the husband murdered his wife. The victims data would show one wife and one son being murdered.

If a husband murdered his wife and a neighbour, the victims would be scored under immediate family as a wife and "other".

**Immediate family** includes: husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, and "other" (non-family persons killed in a multiple murder).

**Kinship** includes: grandparents, grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins, in-laws and foster parents.

**Common-law** includes: the common-law husband and wife, the common-law parents and the children of such a union.

Le tableau 10 laisse voir qu'en 1963, 44.7 p. 100 des homicides signalés avaient été commis au foyer, 41.3 en 1964, 44.9 en 1965, 45.5 en 1966 et en 1967, 42.3. Par la suite, les homicides ont été répartis selon le lien de parenté de l'accusé avec la ou les victimes.

C'est le lien de parenté le plus proche que l'on compte pour chaque incident. Par conséquent, on dira d'un mari qu'il a tué sa femme et de la femme qu'elle a tué son mari. Étant donné que toutes les victimes sont inscrites selon leur lien de parenté avec l'accusé, l'homicide de la mère et du fils par le mari est compté comme un incident où le mari a tué sa femme. Les données relatives aux victimes indiqueraient qu'une épouse et un fils ont été tués.

Si un mari tue sa femme et un voisin, les victimes sont inscrites respectivement sous famille immédiate comme "épouse" et "autre".

**Famille immédiate** comprend: mari, épouse, père, mère, fils, fille, frère, soeur et autres (personnes tuées au cours d'un homicide multiple et qui ne font pas partie de la famille).

**Parenté** comprend: grands-parents, petits-enfants, neveux, nièces, cousins, parents par alliance et parents par adoption.

**Parents de droit commun** comprend: mari et femme selon le droit commun, parents selon le droit commun et enfants nés d'unions relevant du droit commun.

Murders which do not fall into the breakdown of domestic murders are classed as "no domestic relationship". This group is subdivided into those murders committed during the "commission of other criminal act" and "other".

#### Commission of Other Criminal Act

In each year a number of murders occurred during the commission of another criminal act such as robbery, rape, arson, etc. In 1963 these formed 19.5 per cent of the total murders and accounted for 42 victims, in 1964, 18.8 per cent with 41 victims, in 1965, 14.0 per cent with 34 victims, in 1966, 16.4 per cent with 36 victims and in 1967, 8.2 per cent with 23 victims. (See Table 14.)

#### Other

In examining the details of those murders which were reported by police as cleared by charge or otherwise, showing no domestic relationship between the accused and the victims, the accused may have been insane, may have been involved in an argument immediately prior to the murder, may have been involved in an argument during a prolonged drinking bout or the action may have been self defence. There is included in this group a number of murders where the accused was not related to the victim such as in cases of jealousy or professional killings carried out as deliberate acts in themselves and not during the commission of another criminal act.

#### Special Cases

A murder could not be classed as a "domestic murder" unless the suspect is known. It is possible therefore, that some murders shown under "no domestic relationship", "other", will eventually be classed as "domestic" murders.

As incidents of domestic murders are scored according to the closest relationship only, the number of incidents as shown in Table 10 will almost always balance with the number of suspects in Table 11. For example, in 1965 a son and his cousin were accused of the murder of his mother. This is scored as a murder in the immediate family as an incident showing one female victim and under kinship as a nephew killing a female. A husband killed his wife and mother-in-law. This is scored as one incident under immediate family as a husband killing a wife and under kinship as a son-in-law killing a female.

Table 11 shows the age and sex of murder suspects by relationship group. These totals include 31 male and 6 female suspects of 1967 murders who committed suicide at the time the murder(s) were committed. Table 12 shows the age, sex breakdown by relationship group of those suspects who committed suicide prior to charges being laid.

Les homicides qui ne tombent pas dans la catégorie des homicides au foyer sont classés "sans lien de parenté". Ce groupe se subdivise en homicide commis pendant la "pépétration d'un autre acte criminel" et en "autres".

#### Pépétration d'un autre acte criminel

Chaque année, des homicides ont été commis pendant la pépétration d'un autre acte criminel tel que vol qualifié, viol, incendie volontaire, etc. En 1963, ces homicides ont répondu pour 19.5 p. 100 de tous les homicides et pour 42 victimes; pour 18.8 p. 100 et 41 victimes en 1964; pour 14.0 p. 100 et 34 victimes en 1965; pour 16.4 p. 100 et 36 victimes en 1966 enfin pour 8.2 p. 100 et 23 victimes en 1967. (Voir tableau 14.)

#### Autres

En examinant le détail des homicides que les sûretés ont déclaré classés par "mise en accusation" ou "autrement", sans mention d'un lien de parenté entre l'accusé et la victime, on constate que l'accusé était aliéné, ou s'était engagé dans une querelle immédiatement avant l'homicide, ou encore dans une querelle au cours d'une soûlerie prolongée, ou bien que l'acte a été commis en légitime défense. Ce groupe comprend les homicides où l'accusé n'avait pas de lien de parenté avec la victime, notamment les cas de meurtres passionnels ou de meurtres accomplis par des tueurs à gages comme actes délibérés et non pendant la pépétration d'un autre acte criminel.

#### Affaires spéciales

Un homicide ne peut être classé "homicide au foyer" que si le suspect est connu. Il peut arriver que des homicides classés "sans lien de parenté" ou "autre", soient finalement classés comme "homicides au foyer".

Étant donné que les homicides au foyer sont comptés seulement selon le lien de parenté le plus proche, le nombre d'incidents indiqué au tableau 10 correspondra presque toujours au nombre de suspects indiqué dans le tableau 11. Par exemple, en 1965, un fils a été accusé avec son cousin du meurtre de sa mère, - a été consignée comme un incident à "famille immédiate", indiquant une victime du sexe féminin et sous "parenté", comme un neveu ayant tué une femme. De même, un mari a tué sa femme et sa belle-mère. Cet incident paraît à "famille immédiate" comme un mari ayant tué sa femme et à "parenté" comme un gendre ayant tué une femme.

Le tableau 11 mentionne l'âge et le sexe des suspects d'homicide répartis selon le lien de parenté. Les chiffres comprennent 31 suspects du sexe masculin et 6 suspects du sexe féminin qui se sont enlevés la vie au moment où les homicides ont été commis. Le tableau 12 répartit selon l'âge le sexe et les liens de parenté, les suspects qui se sont suicidés avant que les accusations ne soient portées.



The ages of person(s) thought to be responsible for the 281 murders reported in 1967 which were cleared by charge, by suicide, or cleared otherwise ranged from a low of 13 years to 75 years of age. In Table 11, the ages of the suspects are shown according to their relationship to the victim(s).

Table 12 shows the age, sex breakdown by relationship group of those suspects who committed suicide at the time of the murders.

L'âge des personnes que l'on croit responsables des 281 homicides signalés en 1967 et qui ont été classés par mise en accusation, par suicide ou autrement, a varié d'aussi peu que 13 ans à 75 ans. Au tableau 11, l'âge des suspects est présenté selon leur lien de parenté avec la ou les victimes.

Le tableau 12 répartit selon l'âge, le sexe et le lien de parenté, les suspects qui ont commis le suicide au même moment qu'un homicide.

TABLE 11. Age, Sex and Relationship of Murder Suspects, Canada, 1963-1967, as of December 31, 1967  
TABLEAU 11. Âge, sexe et lien de parenté des suspects d'homicide, Canada, 1963-1967, en date du 31 décembre 1967

Year of offence and relationship to victim Année du crime et lien de parenté avec la victime	Total suspects as of December 31, 1967 Nombre total de suspects, en date du 31 décembre 1967		Age and sex of suspect - Âge et sexe du suspect														
			Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans		16-19 years ans		20-29 years ans		30-39 years ans		40-49 years ans		50 years and over ans et plus		Age not known Âge non spécifié		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Total:</b>																	
1963	205	17	7	—	24	—	72	8	50	6	32	3	19	—	1	—	
1964	183	22	3	1	24	—	66	5	50	7	20	5	17	1	3	3	
1965	203	23	8	1	25	4	61	6	48	9	32	2	26	—	3	1	
1966	192	30	11	—	19	3	77	17	44	6	20	4	20	—	1	—	
1967	204	26	7	—	24	—	78	5	54	14	16	3	21	2	4	2	
<b>Domestic—Total—Au foyer:</b>																	
1963	67	15	5	—	8	—	9	7	20	5	17	3	7	—	1	—	
1964	61	15	1	—	6	—	19	5	18	4	9	4	8	1	—	1	
1965	69	16	5	1	5	1	19	4	16	8	13	1	9	—	2	1	
1966	72	19	3	—	4	2	21	11	17	3	10	3	16	—	1	—	
1967	73	20	4	—	4	—	17	2	24	11	12	3	9	2	3	2	
<b>Immediate family—Famille im- médiante:</b>																	
1963	49	11	4	—	6	—	5	6	14	2	13	3	6	—	1	—	
1964	44	10	1	—	5	—	11	2	13	3	7	3	7	1	—	1	
1965	45	13	5	1	4	1	15	3	7	6	8	1	4	—	20	1	
1966	52	16	2	—	3	1	16	10	12	2	7	3	12	—	—	—	
1967	55	16	4	—	3	—	7	2	19	7	11	3	9	2	2	2	
<b>Kinship—Parenté:</b>																	
1963	8	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
1964	8	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1965	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
1966	8	1	1	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1967	9	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Common-law—Parents de droit commun:</b>																	
1963	10	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
1964	9	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	
1965	18	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	
1966	12	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	
1967	9	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	
<b>No domestic relationship—Aucun lien de parenté:</b>																	
<b>Commission of criminal act— Perpétration d'un autre acte criminel:</b>																	
1963	55	—	2	—	6	—	28	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
1964	45	1	1	—	8	—	22	—	7	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	
1965	32	1	1	—	8	—	13	—	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	
1966	48	2	4	—	9	—	23	2	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
1967	29	—	2	—	9	—	11	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	
<b>Other—Autres:</b>																	
1963	83 <sup>1</sup>	2	—	—	10	—	35	1	19	1	7	—	12	—	—	—	
1964	77	6	1	1	10	—	25	—	25	2	8	1	8	—	—	2	
1965	102	6	2	—	12	3	29	2	27	1	17	—	15	—	—	—	
1966	72	9	4	—	6	1	33	4	17	3	8	1	4	—	—	—	
1967	102	6	1	—	11	—	50	3	26	3	3	—	10	—	1	—	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 20 persons accused of killing three men.

<sup>1</sup> Comprend 20 personnes accusées du meurtre de 3 hommes.

Table 13 shows that as a result of murders reported in 1967 there were 193 persons charged with capital or non-capital murder as of December 31, 1967. Of this number 90 were not sent to trial, while 103 were sent to trial as of December 31, 1967.

Le tableau 13 indique qu'à la suite des homicides signalés en 1967, 193 personnes étaient accusées de meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié au 31 décembre 1967. À cette même date, 90 d'entre elles n'avaient pas été mises en jugement et 103 l'avaient été.

TABLE 12. Age, Sex and Relationship of Murder Suspects Who Committed Suicide at Time of Offence, Canada, 1963-1967

TABLEAU 12. Âge, sexe et lien de parenté des suspects d'homicide qui se sont enlevés la vie au moment du crime, Canada, 1963-1967

Year of offence and relationship to victim Année de crime et lien de parenté avec la victime	Total number of suspects committing suicide at time of offence Nombre total de suspects qui ont commis le suicide au moment de l'homicide		Age and sex of suspect - Âge et sexe du suspect													
			Under 16 years Moins de 16 ans		16-19 years ans		20-29 years ans		30-39 years ans		40-49 years ans		50 years and over ans et plus		Age not known Âge non spécifié	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Total:</b>																
1963	24	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	8	2	7	-	1	-
1964	25	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	8	-	5	1	7	-	-	1
1965	23	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	1	7	1	6	-	1	1
1966	13	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	-	4	1	1	-	1	-
1967	31	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	4	9	-	2	1	2	1
<b>Domestic - Total - Au foyer:</b>																
1963	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	2	5	-	1	-
1964	20	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	5	1	5	-	-	-
1965	11	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	1	2	-	1	1
1966	12	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	4	1	1	-	1	-
1967	22	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	2	8	-	2	1	2	1
<b>Immediate family - Famille immédiate:</b>																
1963	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	2	4	-	1	-
1964	15	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	5	1	4	-	-	-
1965	9	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	1
1966	10	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	-	4	1	1	-	-	-
1967	21	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	8	-	2	1	2	1
<b>Kinship - Parenté:</b>																
1963	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1964	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Common-law - Parents de droit commun:</b>																
1963	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1964	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1965	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1966	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No domestic relationship - Aucun lien de parenté:</b>																
<b>Commission of criminal act - Perpétration d'un autre acte criminel:</b>																
1963	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
1966	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Other - Autres:</b>																
1963	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
1964	5	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
1965	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	9	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 13. Disposition of Persons Charged by Relationship Group, Canada, 1963-1967  
as of December 31, 1967

No.		1963				1964			
		Total	Domestic — Au foyer	No domestic — Non au foyer		Total	Domestic — Au foyer	No domestic — Non au foyer	
				Criminal act — Acte criminel	Other — Autres			Criminal act — Acte criminel	Other — Autres
Persons not sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1967 Personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1967									
1	Persons not sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 — Personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 .....	26	14	9	3	24	10	4	10
2	Reduced before preliminary hearing — Réduite avant l'enquête préliminaire .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Committed suicide — Suicide .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Charge withdrawn — Accusation retirée .....	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
5	Insane — Aliénation mentale .....	13	10	2	1	10	4	3	3
6	Died after committal at preliminary hearing — Décès après mise en accusation à l'enquête préliminaire .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Discharged or "no bill" at preliminary — Annulation ou "non-lieu" à l'enquête préliminaire .....	4	2	—	2	5	—	1	4
8	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — Adournement <i>sine die</i> .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Pending preliminary hearing — Enquête préliminaire .....	7	—	7	—	7	5	—	2
Persons sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1967 Personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1967									
10	Persons sent to trial as of December 31, 1966 — Personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1966 .....	170	47	44	79	152	48	36	68
11	Found or declared insane — Reconnaues ou déclarées aliénés .....	11	6	1	4	7	4	—	3
12	Acquitted — Total — Acquittées .....	47	9	5	33	25	11	—	14
13	Capital murder — Meurtre qualifié .....	6	3	1	2	6	3	—	3
14	Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié .....	36	5	1	30	16	7	—	9
15	Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire .....	5	1	3	1	3	1	—	2
16	Other offences — Autres .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Convicted — Total — Reconnaues coupables .....	108	31	38	39	110	33	33	44
18	Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Capital murder and commuted — Meurtre qualifié et communication de peine .....	7	—	6	1	8	1	6	1
20	Capital murder and sentenced to life imprisonment (under 18 years of age) <sup>1</sup> — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans) <sup>2</sup> .....	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
21	Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens .....	1 <sup>3</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	4	1	1	2
22	Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié .....	37	10	18	9	38	11	18	9
23	Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire .....	55	19	9	27	55	19	6	30
24	Other offences — Autres .....	4	1	2	1	5	1	2	2
25	Pending <sup>4</sup> — En suspens <sup>4</sup> .....	4	1	—	3	10	—	3	7

<sup>1</sup> Includes 20 persons acquitted of non-capital murder of 3 men.

<sup>2</sup> 1966 - includes one juvenile convicted of capital murder — and sentenced to an indefinite term.

<sup>3</sup> One prisoner died awaiting new trial.

<sup>4</sup> One juvenile convicted of non-capital murder sentenced to 2 years probation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes one juvenile convicted of non-capital murder and sent to a training school for two years.

<sup>6</sup> Pending includes: awaiting trial, stay of proceedings, and final disposition not reported as of December 31, 1967.

TABLEAU 13. Décisions dans le cas des accusés, selon le lien de parenté, Canada, 1963-1967 en date du 31 décembre 1967

1965				1966				1967				N°
Total	Domestic — Au foyer	No domestic — Non au foyer		Total	Domestic — Au foyer	No domestic — Non au foyer		Total	Domestic — Au foyer	No domestic — Non au foyer		
		Criminal act — Acte criminel	Other — Autres			Criminal act — Acte criminel	Other — Autres			Criminal act — Acte criminel	Other — Autres	
Persons not sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1967												
Personnes non mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1967												
45	15	15	15	54	27	5	22	90	34	13	43	1
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
1	—	—	1	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	4
3	1	—	2	11	7	1	3	5	2	—	3	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	4	—	3	3	2	—	1	4	1	—	3	7
1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
29	9	14	6	33	16	2	15	80	30	13	37	9
Persons sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1967												
Personnes mises en jugement, 31 décembre 1967												
155	56	40	59	150	49	23	78	103	36	11	56	10
10	5	1	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
21	10	3	8	31	9	1	21	10	6	—	4	12
7	3	2	2	9	2	1	6	1	1	—	—	13
10	5	1	4	15	3	—	12	7	4	—	3	14
3	2	—	1	7	4	—	3	2	1	—	1	15
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
116	40	35	41	109	36	21	52	70	21	11	38	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
9	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	19
1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	20
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	4	6	21
38*	9*	18	11	35	9	12	14	10 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	2	5	22
61	24	11	26	61	23	5	33	44	17	4	23	23
6	3	—	3	8	3	1	4	3	—	—	3	24
8	1	1	6	8	3	1	4	23	9	—	14	25

<sup>1</sup> Comprend 20 personnes acquittées de meurtre non qualifié à la suite de la mort de trois hommes.  
<sup>2</sup> Un adolescent a été reconnu coupable de meurtre qualifié et condamné à une peine indéfinie en 1966.  
<sup>3</sup> Un prisonnier est mort avant un nouveau procès.  
<sup>4</sup> Un adolescent a été reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et condamné à deux ans de liberté surveillée.  
<sup>5</sup> Comprend un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et envoyé à une école de protection pour deux ans.  
<sup>6</sup> "En suspens" comprend: dans l'attente d'un procès, suspension d'instance, et procédure définitive non signifiée, en date du 31 décembre 1967.

Of the 103 persons sent to trial for murders reported in 1967 a total of 36 of the accused faced charges as a result of the death of a family, kinship or common-law relation. There were 6 of these 36 acquitted of the original or a lesser charge.

Those murders committed during the commission of another criminal act show one of the 11 accused who were sent to trial was acquitted compared to 14 of the 56 accused sent to trial in the "no domestic relationship—other" category.

Of the 103 persons sent to trial for murders reported in 1967 there was one person convicted of capital murder and sentenced to life imprisonment (under 18 years of age) and one juvenile convicted of non-capital murder and sentenced to two years in a training school.

Table 13 shows the dispositions of persons sent to trial for capital or non-capital murder by relationship groups. It indicates that cases in the no-domestic relationship group tend to be dealt with slightly quicker than the "domestic" categories as at the end of the year, 25.0 per cent of the trials for domestic murders were pending, compared to 20.9 per cent of the no-domestic relationship group. In this latter group, the trials for murders committed during the "commission of another criminal act" show a much smaller number cleared when compared to the group in the category "other".

Table 14 shows the number of reported murders according to the relationship groups. The figures for 1967 indicate females are more often the victims in the domestic categories. Although 1966 figures showed less disparity between the number of male and female victims than in other years this trend did not continue in 1967. Where there is no domestic relationship between the victim and the accused there are far more male victims than female.

The most common means of committing murder in 1967 remains by shooting, as shown in Table 15.

Within the relationship groups there are variations. While shooting was the most common method used in all but one group, there was a large percentage of beatings in murders committed during the commission of another criminal act and in the category, "other". The exception is the common-law group which ranks beatings (6) and stabbings (4) ahead of shootings (3).

In the category "other", 2 gangland slayings were reported. In addition 7 murders occurred immediately after an argument and 32 after a prolonged drinking bout.

Drinking was also involved in several murders reported as domestic murders.

Sur les 103 personnes mises en jugement pour des homicides signalés en 1967, un total de 36 inculpés répondaient à des accusations à la suite de la mort d'un membre de leur famille immédiate ou d'un membre de la parenté, ou d'un parent de droit commun. Six des 36 accusés ont été acquittés de l'accusation initiale ou d'une accusation moindre.

Dans les cas des meurtres commis pendant la perpétration d'un autre crime, aucun des 11 accusés mis en jugement a été acquitté, comparativement à 14 dans le cas des 56 accusés mis en jugement et classés dans le groupe "aucun lien de parenté—autre".

Sur les 103 personnes mises en jugement pour des homicides signalés en 1967, une personne à été reconnue coupable de meurtre qualifié et condamnée à l'emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans) et un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et envoyé à une école de protection pour deux ans.

Le tableau 13 donne les décisions concernant les personnes accusées de meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié, selon le lien de parenté. Il indique que les affaires de la classe "sans lien de parenté" semblent se régler plus rapidement que celles des groupes "au foyer", étant donné qu'à la fin de l'année, 25,0 p. 100 des procès pour meurtres "au foyer" étaient en suspens au regard de 20,9 p. 100 du groupe "sans lien de parenté". Dans ce dernier groupe, les procès pour homicides commis au cours de la "perpétration d'un autre acte criminel" accusent un nombre beaucoup moins élevé d'affaires classées comparativement au groupe "autres".

Le tableau 14 présente le nombre d'homicides signalés, selon le lien de parenté. Les chiffres de 1967 laissent voir que les femmes sont plus souvent les victimes dans les catégories d'homicides "au foyer" bien qu'en 1966 il y avait moins d'écart entre le nombre de victimes du sexe masculin et du sexe féminin qu'au cours des autres années. Cette tendance ne se continue pas en 1967. Là où il n'y a aucun lien de parenté entre la victime et l'accusé, il y a beaucoup plus de victimes du sexe masculin que du sexe féminin.

En 1967, l'arme à feu est demeurée le moyen le plus employé pour commettre l'homicide, comme l'indique le tableau 15.

Les groupes de lien de parenté présentent des variations. Tandis que l'arme à feu a été le moyen le plus employé dans tous les groupes, à l'exception d'un, il y a eu un fort pourcentage d'homicides causés par des coups commis au cours de la perpétration d'un acte criminel et dans le groupe "autre". L'exception se contient dans le groupe "parents de droit commun" où "coups (6)" et "poignardé (4)" soit plus nombreux que "arme à feu (3)".

Dans le groupe "autre", 2 meurtres accomplis par des terroristes ou en règlement de comptes ont été signalés. En outre, 7 homicides sont survenus immédiatement après une querelle et 32 après une soif prolongée.

L'ivresse se rencontre aussi dans plusieurs homicides classés "au foyer".

TABLE 14. Number of Murders and Incidents by Relationship of Suspect to Victim and Age and Sex of Victim, Canada, 1963-1967, Relationship Groups as of December 31, 1967

TABLEAU 14. Nombre d'homicides et d'incidents selon le lien de parenté du suspect avec la victime, âge et sexe de la victime, Canada, 1963-1967, lien de parenté, en date du 31 décembre 1967

Year of offence and relationship to victim Année du crime et lien de parenté avec la victime	Incidents	Victims - Victimes			Age and sex of victim Âge et sexe de la victime												
		Total	Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Under 20 years Moins de 20 ans		20-29 years ans		30-39 years ans		40-49 years ans		50 years and over ans et plus		Unknown <sup>1</sup> Inconnu <sup>1</sup>		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Total</b>																	
1963	193	215	123	92	20	21	29	21	24	15	17	15	33	20	-	-	
1964	199	218	125	93	15	18	26	23	26	21	24	14	34	17	-	-	
1965	215	243	142	101	25	27	25	24	28	13	22	22	42	15	-	-	
1966	204	220	125	94	27	21	25	23	29	12	15	16	29	22	1	-	
1967	238	281	155	125	29	38	32	25	32	20	26	22	36	20	-	-	
<b>Domestic - Total - Au foyer:</b>																	
1963	82	96	35	61	11	12	5	14	5	13	6	10	8	12	-	-	
1964	76	90	30	60	4	12	5	16	7	15	8	9	6	8	-	-	
1965	83	108	43	65	18	15	3	15	8	8	8	17	6	10	-	-	
1966	91	100	43	57	19	10	6	12	7	10	4	12	7	13	-	-	
1967	94	120	46	74	17	20	4	17	6	12	9	18	10	7	-	-	
<b>Immediate family - Famille immédiate:</b>																	
1963	60	74	25	49	10	12	4	9	2	11	6	8	3	9	-	-	
1964	54	62	18	44	4	10	2	11	4	10	4	7	4	6	-	-	
1965	57	78	33	45	16	14	3	11	3	4	6	10	5	6	-	-	
1966	68	77	32	45	15	10	3	9	5	8	3	8	6	10	-	-	
1967	74	96	35	60	16	18	2	13	4	9	5	15	8	5	-	-	
<b>Kinship - Parenté:</b>																	
1963	8	8	6	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	
1964	8	12	6	6	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	
1965	5	7	4	3	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
1966	9	9	8	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
1967	6	11	8	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	
<b>Common law - Parents de droit commun:</b>																	
1963	14	14	4	10	-	-	1	4	2	2	-	2	1	2	-	-	
1964	14	16	6	10	-	-	3	5	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	
1965	21	23	6	17	2	-	-	3	2	4	2	7	-	3	-	-	
1966	14	14	3	11	1	-	1	3	1	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	
1967	14	14	3	11	-	1	-	3	1	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	
<b>No domestic relationship - Aucun lien de parenté:</b>																	
<b>Commission of criminal act - Perpétration d'un autre acte criminel:</b>																	
1963	37	42	28	14	6	5	5	2	3	1	3	1	11	5	-	-	
1964	40	41	33	8	2	1	3	-	4	3	7	2	17	2	-	-	
1965	32	34	23	11	2	7	3	1	4	2	2	1	12	-	-	-	
1966	33	36	21	15	-	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	9	3	-	-	
1967	23	23	17	6	-	3	1	-	3	-	3	2	10	1	-	-	
<b>Other - Autres:</b>																	
1963	74	77	60	17	3	4	19	5	16	1	8	4	14	3	-	-	
1964	83	87	62	25	9	5	18	7	15	3	9	3	11	7	-	-	
1965	100	101	76	25	5	5	19	8	16	3	12	4	24	5	-	-	
1966	80	84	61	22	8	7	15	7	18	1	7	1	13	6	1	-	
1967	121	138	92	45	12	15	27	8	23	8	14	2	16	12	-	-	

<sup>1</sup> One human skelton found, age and sex unknown.

<sup>1</sup> Un squelette humain trouvé, âge et sexe inconnus.

TABLE 15. Method of Committing Offence, Canada, 1963-1967, Relationship Group as of December 31, 1967  
 TABLEAU 15. Moyens employés pour commettre l'homicide, Canada, 1963-1967, lien de parenté, en date du 31 décembre 1967

Year and relationship to victim Année et lien de parenté avec la victime	Total number of victims Nombre total de victimes	Shooting Arme à feu	Beating Coups	Stabbing Poignardé	Strangling Strangulation	Suffocating Suffocation	Explosive Emploi d'explosifs	Drowning Noyade	Arson Incendie volontaire	Other Autres	Not reported Non signalés
<b>Total:</b>											
1963 .....	215	99	49	37	13	3	4	2	2	1	5
1964 .....	218	105	48	40	13	3	-	3	-	3	3
1965 .....	243	112	70	34	13	3	-	3	2	5	1
1966 .....	220	91	68	27	17	4	1	5	2	3	2
1967 .....	281	139	52	46	19	3	-	5	2	11	4
<b>Domestic - Total - Au foyer:</b>											
1963 .....	96	56	18	12	4	2	3	1	-	-	-
1964 .....	90	45	14	17	7	3	-	2	-	1	-
1965 .....	108	58	34	10	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
1966 .....	100	47	33	11	3	1	-	4	-	1	-
1967 .....	120	63	21	15	8	2	-	4	-	7	-
<b>Immediate family - Famille immédiate:</b>											
1963 .....	74	45	12	9	2	2	3	1	-	-	-
1964 .....	62	31	10	11	5	2	-	2	-	1	-
1965 .....	78	40	26	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
1966 .....	77	40	24	6	3	-	-	3	-	1	-
1967 .....	95	51	13	11	7	2	-	4	-	7	-
<b>Kinship - Parenté:</b>											
1963 .....	8	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964 .....	12	8	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965 .....	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966 .....	9	5	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1967 .....	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Common law - Parents de droit commun:</b>											
1963 .....	14	6	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964 .....	16	7	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
1965 .....	23	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1966 .....	14	2	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1967 .....	14	3	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>No domestic relationship - Aucun lien de parenté:</b>											
<b>Commission of criminal act - Perpétration d'un autre acte criminel:</b>											
1963 .....	42	12	13	6	7	-	1	-	-	1	2
1964 .....	41	19	9	7	4	-	-	1	-	-	1
1965 .....	34	12	10	2	6	2	-	1	-	1	-
1966 .....	36	9	15	-	6	2	1	-	2	1	-
1967 .....	23	10	6	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Other - Autres:</b>											
1963 .....	77	31	18	19	2	1	-	1	2	-	3
1964 .....	87	40	25	16	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
1965 .....	102	42	26	22	7	1	-	-	1	2	-
1966 .....	84	35	20	16	8	1	-	1	-	1	2
1967 .....	138	66	25	29	7	1	-	1	2	3	4

Table 16 indicates that there is no apparent pattern to the seasons of the year when murders occur. For the purpose of this study the year was divided into four seasons of equal duration: spring covers the months March, April, May.

A study was made of the length of sentences imposed on the 302 accused who were originally charged with murder, capital murder or non-capital murder for the offences reported in 1963-1967 and who were subsequently convicted of manslaughter or some lesser offence.

Table 17 shows the length of sentences imposed upon conviction for manslaughter and a lesser offence.

The offences are shown by the year they were reported which is not necessarily the year sentences were imposed.

Le tableau 16 indique que par rapport aux saisons de l'année, les homicides ne semblent pas suivre de courbe particulière. Aux fins de la présente étude, l'année se divise entre quatre saisons d'égale durée; le printemps comprend les mois de mars, d'avril et de mai.

Une étude a porté sur la durée des peines dont ont été frappées les 302 personnes accusées initialement d'homicide, de meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié pour les crimes signalés en 1963-1967 et qui furent par la suite reconnues coupables d'homicide involontaire ou de quelque infraction moins grave.

Le tableau 17 présente la durée des peines imposées après condamnation pour homicide involontaire ou une infraction moindre.

Les délits figurent selon l'année où ils ont été signalés, laquelle ne correspond pas nécessairement à l'année où les condamnations ont été prononcées.

TABLE 16. Incidents of Murder by Relationship of Accused and Time of Year Offence Committed, Canada, 1963-1967, Relationship Group as of December 31, 1967

TABLEAU 16. Cas d'homicides selon le lien de parenté de l'accusé et le temps de l'année où le délit a été commis, Canada, 1963-1967, lien de parenté en date du 31 décembre 1967

Year and relationship to victim Année et lien de parenté avec la victime	Incidents	Spring Printemps	Summer Été	Fall Automne	Winter Hiver	Not known Non spécifié
<b>Total:</b>						
1963 .....	193	44	52	45	51	1
1964 .....	199	49	53	48	49	—
1965 .....	215	49	64	63	39	1
1966 .....	204	37	57	58	52	—
1967 .....	238	55	70	61	49	3
<b>Domestic - Total - Au foyer:</b>						
1963 .....	82	21	21	17	23	—
1964 .....	76	18	22	13	23	—
1965 .....	83	21	20	22	20	—
1966 .....	91	17	26	23	25	—
1967 .....	94	18	34	24	18	—
<b>Immediate family - Famille immédiate:</b>						
1963 .....	60	17	13	13	17	—
1964 .....	54	14	13	9	18	—
1965 .....	57	17	12	13	15	—
1966 .....	68	10	16	21	21	—
1967 .....	74	18	25	19	12	—
<b>Kinship - Parenté:</b>						
1963 .....	8	2	4	—	2	—
1964 .....	8	1	3	1	3	—
1965 .....	5	—	2	2	1	—
1966 .....	9	1	4	1	3	—
1967 .....	6	—	1	2	3	—
<b>Common law - Parents de droit commun:</b>						
1963 .....	14	2	4	4	4	—
1964 .....	14	3	6	3	2	—
1965 .....	21	4	6	7	4	—
1966 .....	14	6	6	1	1	—
1967 .....	14	—	8	3	3	—
<b>No domestic relationship - Aucun lien de parenté:</b>						
<b>Commission of criminal act - Perpétration d'un autre acte criminel:</b>						
1963 .....	37	9	9	11	8	—
1964 .....	40	19	6	14	10	—
1965 .....	32	6	11	10	4	1
1966 .....	33	7	8	9	9	—
1967 .....	23	3	5	11	5	—
<b>Other - Autres:</b>						
1963 .....	74	14	22	17	20	1
1964 .....	83	21	25	21	16	—
1965 .....	100	22	32	31	15	—
1966 .....	80	13	23	26	18	—
1967 .....	121	34	31	26	27	3

TABLE 17. Length of Sentence for Persons Convicted of Manslaughter and Lesser Offences Upon Reduction of Charge from Murder, Capital and Non-capital Murder, 1963-1967

TABLEAU 17. Durée de la peine dans le cas des personnes reconnues coupables d'homicide involontaire ou d'infractions moins graves après réduction de l'accusation pour homicide, meurtre qualifié ou non qualifié, 1963-1967

Year Année		Suspended sentence, probation and fine — Surais liberté surveillée et amende	Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	1 and under 2 years — 1 an et moins de 2 ans	2 and under 5 years — 2 ans et moins de 5 ans	5 and under 10 years — 5 ans et moins de 10 ans	10 years and over — 10 ans et plus	Life — À vie	Indefinite (Juvenile) — Indéfinie (adolescent)	Sentence pending — Condam- nation non prononcée
Total .....	307	8	23	36	61	107	62	2	1	2
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire....	276	6	11	32	58	105	62	2	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	26	2	12	4	3	2	—	—	1	2
1963 .....	59	2	4	5	7	22	18	—	1	—
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire	55	2	4	4	7	20	18	—	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	4	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
1964 .....	60	1	2	4	15	23	15	—	—	—
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire	55	1	—	4	12	23	15	—	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	5	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
1965 .....	67	4	5	9	17	23	8	1	—	—
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire	61	2	1	9	17	23	8	1	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966 .....	69	1	9	11	15	20	13	—	—	—
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire	61	1	4	8	15	20	13	—	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	8	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967 .....	47	—	3	7	7	19	8	1	—	2
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire	44	—	2	7	7	19	8	1	—	—
Other offences - Autres délits .....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

### PART III. SPECIAL STUDIES

#### PARTIE III. ÉTUDE SPÉCIALE

In 1967 interest in murder was heightened by the debate in Parliament over proposed changes in the sections of the Criminal Code which pertain to murder. The Judicial Section frequently receives various requests for information about murder in Canada and many of these requests are for trend information. In the introduction to this publication it is stated that the small number of offences reported each year would not allow effective determination of trends until a minimum of ten years' data had been acquired. The section still maintains the validity of this position but because of the number of requests received this year it has been decided to publish a special study which points to possible trends in the context of a specific relationship.

The basic question examined in this special study was: What part, if any, does the accused's relationship to his/her victim play in (1) the final disposition of the particular case and (2) the length of sentence the accused receives if convicted?

La question des homicides a connu un renouveau d'intérêt en 1967 à l'occasion du débat qui s'est tenu aux Communes sur des modifications proposées à différents articles du Code criminel ayant trait à cette question. La Section de la statistique judiciaire reçoit fréquemment des demandes de renseignements divers sur les homicides au Canada et plusieurs de ces demandes ont pour but de dégager des tendances. L'introduction de la présente publication soutenait que le petit nombre d'infractions rapportées chaque année ne permettra pas de déterminer des tendances utiles tant qu'on n'aura pas accumulé des données portant sur une période de dix ans. La présente section n'infirme pas la validité de cet énoncé, mais, à cause du grand nombre de demandes reçues chaque année, on a décidé de publier une étude spéciale indiquant les tendances possibles dans un cadre bien précis.

La question fondamentale examinée dans la présente étude était: Quelle est, s'il en existe une, l'influence du lien de parenté entre l'accusé et sa victime sur 1) la décision finale concernant ce cas en particulier et 2) la longueur de la peine imposée?

All of the tables in this section with the exception of Table F have been compiled from data presented in the main body of the current publication. Hence they cover the same 5 year period (1963-1967) and employ the same definitions. The data has been presented in a changed format to (1) focus on the one particular relationship and (2) highlight any trends that may be apparent.

Tous les tableaux de cette section, sauf le tableau F, ont été compilés à partir de données tirées de la partie principale de la présente publication. Ils s'appliquent donc à la même période de 5 ans (1963-1967) et sont basés sur les mêmes définitions. On a présenté les données sous cette nouvelle forme pour 1) attirer l'attention sur certains rapports en particulier et 2) souligner toute tendance en train de se faire jour.

TABLE A. Incidents of Murder, Victims, and Persons Charged as Reported by Police, 1963-1967,  
by Relationship Group

TABLEAU A. Incidents, victimes et personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés, 1963-1967,  
à l'égard des groupes de lien de parenté

Relationship to victim Lien de parenté à la victime	1963						1964					
	Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés		Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
Domestic — Au foyer .....	82	42.5	96	44.7	61	31.1	76	38.2	90	41.3	58	33.0
Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels .....	37	19.2	42	19.5	53	27.0	40	20.1	41	18.8	40	22.7
Other — Autres .....	74	38.3	77	38.3	82	41.8	83	41.7	87	39.9	78	44.3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	1965						1966					
	Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés		Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
Domestic — Au foyer .....	83	38.6	108	44.4	71	35.5	91	44.6	100	45.4	76	37.2
Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels .....	32	14.9	34	14.0	55	27.5	33	16.2	36	16.4	28	13.7
Other — Autres .....	100	46.5	101	41.6	74	37.0	80	39.2	84	38.2	100	49.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	1967						1963-1967					
	Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés		Incidents		Victims Victimes		Persons charged as reported by police Personnes inculpées selon les rapports des sûretés	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
Domestic — Au foyer .....	94	39.4	120	42.7	70	36.3	426	40.6	514	43.7	335	34.6
Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels .....	23	9.7	23	8.2	24	12.4	165	15.7	178	15.0	200	20.7
Other — Autres .....	121	50.8	138	49.1	99	51.3	458	43.7	487	41.4	433	44.8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>238</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>100.0</b>

For the five years under study, Table A shows a relatively consistent division of incidents, victims and persons charged into the three relationship groups.

Each year the "other criminal act" group accounts for the smallest percentage of both incidents and victims. This group reached a five year low in 1967 when the 23 incidents so classified represented only 9.7 per cent of the total 238 incidents and the 23 victims in this group represented 8.2 per cent of the total 281 victims. (Note: the 1967 figures are in a state of flux as there are 80 accused still pending preliminary hearing.)

There is not a great deal of difference in the "domestic" and "other" groups in the incidents and victims reported. The "domestic" group does account for a slightly higher percentage of the total number of victims in each of the five years and a slightly higher percentage of the total number of incidents in three of the five years (1963, 1966, 1967). The number and percentages of the three groups of the total number of persons charged each year is again fairly consistent in each of the five years and consistent with the share each has in the total number of victims and incidents. However, the five year totals show that the "other criminal act" group is the only one with a much higher number of persons charged than incidents or victims. There were 200 persons charged in 165 incidents accounting for 176 victims. The figures in this column suggests that "domestic" murders (335 persons charged in 426 incidents with 514 victims) are more often "multiple victim" murders, that "other criminal act" murders are often "multiple accused" murders, and that the relationship between charged persons, incidents, and victims in the "other" group (433 persons charged in 458 incidents with 487 victims) is close to being one to one.

The data presented in Tables B and C are similar but a different format is used in each case. Table B bases its percentages on the total number of persons charged in each relationship group and Table C uses the total number of persons sent to trial or not sent to trial each year as its bases.

Relative consistency is again the most salient feature of these tables.

In Table B, the five year total shows that the "other" group has the highest percentage of cases sent to trial (78.5), followed by "other criminal act" (77.0), and "domestic" (70.2). The five year total eliminates slight yearly fluctuations caused by particular cases and demonstrates a fairly consistent handling of individual cases which is not very dependent on the relationship of the victim to the accused.

In Table C, the percentage of each relationship group sent to trial is consistent both on a year to year basis and with the number of persons

Le tableau A fait état, pour les cinq années sur lesquelles porte l'étude, d'une répartition relativement continue des incidents, des victimes et des accusés entre les trois groupes de lien de parenté.

À chaque année, le groupe "autre acte criminel" comporte le plus petit pourcentage d'incidents et de victimes. Ce groupe a connu le total le plus bas pour les cinq années en 1967 lorsque 23 incidents ainsi classés n'ont représenté que 9.7 p. 100 du total de 238 incidents et que les 23 victimes dans ce groupe n'ont constitué que 8.2 p. 100 du total de 281 victimes. (Remarque: les chiffres pour 1967 ne sont pas définitifs, étant donné que 80 accusés attendent encore leur enquête préliminaire.)

Il n'existe pas une grande différence entre les groupes "au foyer" et "autres" quant au nombre d'incidents et de victimes signalés. On retrouve dans le groupe "au foyer" un pourcentage plus élevé du nombre total des victimes pour chacune des cinq années et un pourcentage légèrement plus élevé du nombre total d'incidents dans trois des cinq années (1963, 1966, 1967). Le nombre et le pourcentage, pour les trois groupes, du total des personnes inculpées chaque année varient peu pour chacune des cinq années et vont de pair avec la part qu'a chacun du nombre total de victimes et d'incidents. Toutefois, les totaux pour les cinq années indiquent que le groupe "autre acte criminel" est le seul où on retrouve un plus grand nombre de personnes inculpées que d'incidents ou de victimes. On y compte 200 personnes inculpées par suite de 165 incidents qui ont fait 176 victimes. Les chiffres de cette colonne sous-entendent que les homicides au foyer (335 personnes inculpées dans le cas de 426 incidents qui ont fait 514 victimes) sont plus souvent des homicides à victimes multiples, que les homicides classés "autre acte criminel" sont souvent des homicides amenant l'inculpation de plusieurs personnes et que le rapport entre les inculpés, les incidents et les victimes dans le groupe "autres" (433 inculpés dans 458 incidents ayant fait 487 victimes) est tout près de l'unité.

Les données des tableaux B et C sont semblables, mais présentées d'une façon différente. Les pourcentages du tableau B sont basés sur le nombre total de personnes inculpées dans chaque groupe et ceux du tableau C sur le nombre total de personnes mises en jugement ou non mises en jugement chaque année.

L'une des caractéristiques les plus frappantes des ces tableaux est encore leur continuité relative.

Dans le tableau B, le total pour les cinq années indique que le groupe "autres" a le plus haut pourcentage de personnes mises en jugement (78.5); viennent ensuite le groupe "autre acte criminel" (77) et "au foyer" (70.2). Le total pour les cinq années élimine les légères fluctuations annuelles causées par les cas particuliers et révèle que la plupart des cas sont réglés sans qu'on tienne tellement compte du lien de parenté entre la victime et l'inculpé.

Dans le tableau C, le pourcentage des personnes de chaque groupe de lien de parenté mises en jugement est consistant à la fois d'année en année et

TABLE B. Number of Persons<sup>1</sup> Sent to Trial, Not Sent to Trial as Reported to December 31, 1967  
by Relationship of Accused to Victim

TABLEAU B. Nombre de personnes<sup>1</sup> mises en jugement, non mises en jugement au 31 décembre 1967,  
à l'égard du lien de parenté de l'inculpé avec la victime

Relationship to victim Lien de parenté à la victime	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1963-1967	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
<b>Domestic — Au foyer:</b>												
Sent to trial — Mises en jugement .....	47	77.0	48	82.8	56	78.9	49	64.5	36	51.4	236	70.2
Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement .....	14	23.0	10	17.2	15	21.1	27	35.5	34	48.6	100	29.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels:</b>												
Sent to trial — Mises en jugement .....	44	83.0	36	90.0	40	72.7	23	82.1	11	45.8	154	77.0
Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement .....	9	17.0	4	10.0	15	27.3	5	17.9	13	54.2	46	23.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other — Autres:</b>												
Sent to trial — Mises en jugement .....	79	96.3	68	87.2	59	79.7	78	78.0	56	56.6	340	78.5
Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement .....	3	3.7	10	12.8	15	20.3	22	22.0	43	43.4	93	21.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total:</b>												
Sent to trial — Mises en jugement .....	170	86.7	152	86.4	155	77.5	150	73.5	103	53.4	730	75.3
Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement .....	26	13.3	24	13.6	45	22.5	54	26.5	90	46.6	239	24.7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages based on the total number of persons charged in each group.

<sup>1</sup> Les pourcentages sont fondés sur le nombre total des personnes inculpées dans chaque groupe.

TABLE C. Number of Persons<sup>1</sup> Sent to Trial, Not Sent to Trial as Reported to December 31, 1967  
by Relationship of Accused to Victim

TABLEAU C. Nombre de personnes<sup>1</sup> mises en jugement, non mises en jugement au 31 décembre 1967,  
à l'égard du lien de parenté de l'inculpé avec la victime

Relationship to victim Lien de parenté à la victime	1963				1964				1965			
	Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement		Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement		Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
Domestic — Au foyer .....	47	27.6	14	53.8	48	31.6	10	41.7	56	36.1	15	33.3
Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels .....	44	25.8	9	34.6	36	23.6	4	16.7	40	25.8	15	33.3
Other — Autres .....	79	46.5	3	11.5	68	44.7	10	41.7	59	38.1	15	33.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	1966				1967				1963-1967			
	Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement		Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement		Sent to trial — Mises en jugement		Not sent to trial — Non mises en jugement	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
Domestic — Au foyer .....	49	32.7	27	50.0	36	35.0	34	37.8	236	32.3	100	41.8
Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels .....	23	15.3	5	9.3	11	10.7	13	14.4	154	21.1	46	19.2
Other — Autres .....	78	52.0	22	40.7	56	54.4	43	47.8	340	46.6	93	38.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages based on the total number of persons sent to trial or not sent to trial each year.

<sup>1</sup> Les pourcentages sont fondés sur le total des personnes mises en jugement ou non mises en jugement chaque année.

charged each year. The "other" group has more accused hence each year about 47 per cent of the persons come from this group. There is a great deal more fluctuation in the not sent to trial column. This may be due to the smaller number of cases or the fact that this column is more liable to be affected by cases which are held up prior to preliminary hearing by various legal procedures. During the entire five years period the "domestic" group shows the highest percentage of total cases not brought to trial (41.8), followed by "other" (38.9) and "other criminal act" (19.2). These percentages are quite close to those that show the break-down of total persons charged by relationship group.

selon le nombre de personnes inculpées chaque année. Le groupe "autres" comprend plus d'inculpés, de sorte que chaque année 47 p. 100 des personnes proviennent de ce groupe. On remarque une plus grande fluctuation dans la colonne des personnes non mises en jugement. Cela peut s'expliquer par le plus petit nombre de cas ou par le fait que cette colonne risque beaucoup plus d'être affectée par des causes qui sont retardées, avant l'enquête préliminaire, par différentes procédures juridiques. Pour la période globale de cinq ans, le groupe "au foyer" a le plus fort pourcentage de cas non mis en jugement (41.8); viennent ensuite les groupes "autres" (38.9) et "autre acte criminel" (19.2). Ces pourcentages sont très semblables à ceux qu'indique la répartition du total des inculpés par groupes de lien de parenté.

TABLE D. Disposition of Persons Sent to Trial, as Reported to December 31, 1967 by Relationship of Accused to Victim  
TABLEAU D. Décisions rendues et signalées dans les rapports à l'égard des personnes mises en accusation selon le lien de parenté de l'inculpé et de la victime au 31 décembre 1967

Relationship to victim Lien de parenté à l'égard de la victime	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1963-1967	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
<b>Domestic — Au foyer:</b>												
Found or declared insane — Reconnues ou déclarées aliénées .....	6	12.8	4	8.3	5	8.9	1	2.0	—	—	16	6.8
Acquitted — Acquittées .....	9	19.1	11	22.9	10	17.8	9	18.4	6	16.7	45	19.1
Convicted — Reconnues coupables .....	31	66.0	33	68.8	40	71.4	36	73.5	21	58.3	161	68.2
Pending — En suspens .....	1	2.1	—	—	1	1.8	3	6.1	9	25.0	14	5.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels:</b>												
Found or declared insane — Reconnues ou déclarées aliénées .....	1	2.3	—	—	1	2.5	—	—	—	—	2	1.3
Acquitted — Acquittées .....	5	11.3	—	—	3	7.5	1	4.3	—	—	9	5.8
Convicted — Reconnues coupables .....	38	86.4	33	91.7	35	87.5	21	91.3	11	100.0	138	89.6
Pending — En suspens .....	—	—	3	8.3	1	2.5	1	4.3	—	—	5	3.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other — Autres:</b>												
Found or declared insane — Reconnues ou déclarées aliénées .....	4	5.1	3	4.4	4	6.8	1	1.3	—	—	12	3.5
Acquitted — Acquittées .....	33 <sup>1</sup>	41.8	14	20.6	8	13.6	21	28.9	4	7.1	80	23.5
Convicted — Reconnues coupables .....	39	49.4	44	64.7	41	69.5	52	66.7	38	67.9	214	62.9
Pending — En suspens .....	3	3.8	7	10.3	6	10.2	4	5.1	14	25.0	34	10.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total:</b>												
Found or declared insane — Reconnues ou déclarées aliénées .....	11	6.5	7	4.6	10	6.4	2	1.3	—	—	30	4.1
Acquitted — Acquittées .....	47	27.6	25	16.4	21	13.5	31	20.7	10	9.7	134	18.4
Convicted — Reconnues coupables .....	108	63.5	110	72.4	116	74.8	109	72.7	70	68.0	513	70.3
Pending — En suspens .....	4	2.4	10	6.6	8	5.2	8	5.3	23	22.3	53	7.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 20 persons acquitted of non-capital murder of three men.

<sup>1</sup> Comprend 20 personnes acquittées de meurtre non qualifié à la suite de la mort de trois hommes.

Table D shows the disposition of the cases in each relationship group and again a fairly consistent pattern emerges. The key categories of disposition are convictions and acquittals which appear relatively stable in each group from year to year. The small numbers involved mean that interpretation of percentages from year to year is of limited value. A prime example of how a unique case can affect the yearly percentage can be noted in 1963 where 20 men in the "other" group were acquitted of 1 crime. This swelled the acquittal percentage to 41.8 per cent of the total number sent to trial.

Le tableau D indique les décisions prises dans le cas de chacun des groupes de lien de parenté et ici aussi se dégage un modèle constant. Les deux principales catégories de décisions, "personne acquittée" et "personne reconnue coupable" semblent relativement stables dans chaque groupe d'année en année. Le petit nombre de cas dans chaque groupe limite la valeur de l'interprétation que l'on pourrait faire des pourcentages. On a eu en 1963 un exemple frappant de la façon dont un cas unique peut affecter le pourcentage annuel: 20 hommes dans le groupe "autres" ont été acquittés d'un crime, ce qui a eu pour effet de faire augmenter à 41.8 p. 100 le pourcentage des personnes acquittées par rapport à l'ensemble de celles qui avaient été mises en jugement.

The most interesting feature of this table is that it indicates that the "other criminal act" group has a much higher percentage of convictions for the total number of persons sent to trial than either of the other two relationship groups. This pattern is very consistent in each of the five years. For the five year period 1963-1967 roughly 9 out of every 10 persons sent to trial in the "other criminal act" group received a conviction. Roughly 7 out of 10 and 6 out of 10 in the "domestic" and "other" groups respectively received convictions.

L'aspect le plus intéressant de ce tableau est qu'il révèle que le groupe "autre acte criminel" comprend un plus fort pourcentage de condamnations par rapport au nombre total de personnes mises en jugement que l'un ou l'autre des deux autres groupes de liens de parenté. On peut dégager cette même tendance pour chacune des cinq années. Au cours de la période de cinq ans s'étendant de 1963 à 1967, dans le groupe "autre acte criminel", 90 p. 100 des personnes mises en jugement étaient condamnées. Dans les groupes "au foyer" et "autre", les pourcentages sont respectivement 70 p. 100 et 60 p. 100.

**TABLE E. Persons Sent to Trial and Convicted, as Reported to December 31, 1967 by Relationship of Accused to Victim**  
**TABLEAU E. Personnes mises en accusation et reconnues coupables, 31 décembre 1967, selon le lien de parenté de l'inculpé à la victime**

Relationship to victim Lien de parenté à la victime	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1963-1967	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
<b>Domestic — Au foyer:</b>												
Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and committed — Meurtre qualifié et commutation de peine	—	—	1	3.0	4	10.0	1	2.8	—	—	6	3.7
Capital murder and life (under 18 years) — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens	1	3.2	1	3.0	—	—	—	—	1	4.8	3	1.9
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié	10	32.2	11	33.0	9	22.5	9	25.0	3	14.3	42	26.1
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire	19	61.3	19	57.6	24	60.0	23	63.9	17	80.9	102	63.4
Other — Autres	1	3.2	1	3.0	3	7.5	3	8.3	—	—	8	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels:</b>												
Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and committed — Meurtre qualifié et commutation de peine	6	15.8	6	18.2	4	11.4	1	4.8	1	9.1	18	13.0
Capital murder and life (under 18 years) — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans)	3	7.9	—	—	1	2.8	2	9.5	—	—	6	4.3
Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens	—	—	1	3.0	1	2.8	—	—	4	36.4	6	4.3
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié	18	47.4	18	54.5	18	51.4	12	57.1	2	18.2	68	49.3
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire	9	23.7	6	18.2	11	31.4	5	23.8	4	36.4	35	25.4
Other — Autres	2	5.3	2	6.1	—	—	1	4.8	—	—	5	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other — Autres:</b>												
Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and committed — Meurtre qualifié et commutation de peine	1	2.6	1	2.3	1	2.4	1	1.9	—	—	4	1.9
Capital murder and life (under 18 years) — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans)	1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.6	2	.9
Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens	—	—	2	4.5	—	—	—	—	6	15.8	8	3.7
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié	9	23.1	9	20.4	11	26.8	14	26.9	5	13.2	48	22.4
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire	27	69.2	30	68.2	26	63.4	33	63.5	23	60.5	139	65.0
Other — Autres	1	2.6	2	4.5	3	7.3	4	7.7	3	7.0	13	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total:</b>												
Capital murder and executed — Meurtre qualifié et exécution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and committed — Meurtre qualifié et commutation de peine	7	6.5	8	7.3	9	7.8	3	2.8	1	1.4	28	5.4
Capital murder and life (under 18 years) — Meurtre qualifié et emprisonnement à perpétuité (moins de 18 ans)	4	3.7	—	—	1	.9	2	1.8	1	1.4	8	1.6
Capital murder and pending — Meurtre qualifié et en suspens	1	.9	4	3.6	1	.9	—	—	11	15.7	17	3.3
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié	37	34.3	38	34.5	38	32.8	35	32.1	10	14.3	158	30.8
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire	55	50.9	55	50.0	61	52.6	61	56.0	44	62.9	276	53.8
Other — Autres	4	3.7	5	4.5	6	5.2	8	7.3	3	4.3	26	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table E examines in greater detail the trend which first becomes apparent in Table D. The greater percentage of convicted persons in the "other" and "domestic" groups are convicted of manslaughter or lesser offences (e.g. assault) while the greater percentage of cases in the "other criminal act" group are convicted of capital or non-capital offences which involves the death penalty (commuted to life) or an automatic life sentence.

Again there is a fair degree of consistency from year to year.

Le tableau E tente d'explorer en détail la tendance que l'on pouvait entrevoir au tableau D. Le pourcentage le plus élevé de personnes reconnues coupables dans les groupes "autre" et "au foyer" est constitué de personnes qui ont été reconnues coupables d'homicide involontaire ou d'infraction moins grave (par exemple tentative de voie de fait) alors que la plus grande partie des cas du groupe "autre acte criminel" sont des personnes qui ont été reconnues coupables de meurtre qualifié et de meurtre non qualifié amenant la peine de mort (commuée en emprisonnement à perpétuité) ou une condamnation automatique à l'emprisonnement à perpétuité.

On remarque ici aussi une certaine continuité d'année en année.

TABLE F. Length of Sentence by Relationship of Accused to Victim, 1963-1967

TABLEAU F. Durée de la peine selon le lien de parenté de l'inculpé à la victime, 1963-1967

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%	No. — nomb.	%
<b>Domestic — Au foyer:</b>										
Suspended sentence, probation, and fine — Sursis, liberté surveillée et amende	1	3.2	—	—	4 <sup>1</sup>	10.0	1	2.8	—	—
Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	—	—	—	—	3	7.5	2	5.6	—	—
1 and under 2 years — 1 an et moins de 2 ans	2	6.4	2	6.1	2	5.0	5	13.9	5	23.8
2 and under 5 years — 2 ans et moins de 5 ans	4	12.9	7	21.2	6	15.0	3	8.3	5 <sup>2</sup>	23.8
5 and under 10 years — 5 ans et moins de 10 ans	8	25.8	6	18.2	11	27.5	10	27.8	5	23.8
10 years and over — 10 ans et plus	5	16.1	5	15.2	1	2.5	5	13.9	3	14.3
Life — À perpétuité	10	32.2	12	36.4	13 <sup>3</sup>	32.5	10	27.8	2	9.5
Indefinite (juvenile) — Indéfinie (adolescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence pending — Condamnation non prononcée	1	3.2	1	3.0	—	—	—	—	1	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other criminal act — Autres actes criminels:</b>										
Suspended sentence, probation, and fine — Sursis, liberté surveillée et amende	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2 years — 1 an et moins de 2 ans	—	—	—	—	1	2.8	1	4.8	—	—
2 and under 5 years — 2 ans et moins de 5 ans	—	—	4	12.1	3	8.6	1	4.8	—	—
5 and under 10 years — 5 ans et moins de 10 ans	4	10.5	3	9.1	4	11.4	—	—	3	27.3
10 years and over — 10 ans et plus	6	15.8	1	3.0	3	8.6	4	19.0	1	9.1
Life — À perpétuité	27	71.0	24	72.7	23	65.7	15	71.4	3	27.3
Indefinite (juvenile) — Indéfinie (adolescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence pending — Condamnation non prononcée	—	—	1	3.0	1	2.8	—	—	4	36.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other — Autres:</b>										
Suspended sentence, probation, and fine — Sursis, liberté surveillée et amende	1	2.6	1	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	3	7.7	2	4.5	2	4.9	7	13.5	3	7.9
1 and under 2 years — 1 an et moins de 2 ans	3	7.7	2	4.5	6	14.6	5	9.6	2	5.3
2 and under 5 years — 2 ans et moins de 5 ans	3	7.7	4	9.1	8	19.5	11	21.2	3	7.9
5 and under 10 years — 5 ans et moins de 10 ans	10	25.6	14	31.8	8	19.5	10	19.2	11	28.9
10 years and over — 10 ans et plus	7	17.9	9	20.4	4	9.8	4	7.7	4	10.5
Life — À perpétuité	11	28.2	10	25.0	13 <sup>4</sup>	31.7	15	28.8	7 <sup>4</sup>	18.4
Indefinite (juvenile) — Indéfinie (adolescent)	1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence pending — Condamnation non prononcée	—	—	2	4.5	—	—	—	—	8	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total:</b>										
Suspended sentence, probation and fine — Sursis, liberté surveillée et amende	2	1.8	1	.9	4	3.4	1	.9	—	—
Under 1 year — Moins d'un an	4	3.7	2	1.8	5	4.3	9	8.2	3	4.3
1 and under 2 years — 1 an et moins de 2 ans	5	4.6	4	3.6	9	7.8	11	10.1	7	10.0
2 and under 5 years — 2 ans et moins de 5 ans	7	6.5	15	13.6	17	14.6	15	13.8	8	11.4
5 and under 10 years — 5 ans et moins de 10 ans	22	20.4	23	20.9	23	19.8	20	18.3	19	27.1
10 years and over — 10 ans et plus	18	16.7	15	13.6	8	6.9	13	11.9	8	11.4
Life — À perpétuité	48	44.4	46	41.8	49	42.2	40	36.7	12	17.1
Indefinite (juvenile) — Indéfinie (adolescent)	1	.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sentence pending — Condamnation non prononcée	11	.9	4	3.6	1	.9	—	—	13	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> One juvenile convicted of non-capital murder sentenced to 2 years probation.

<sup>2</sup> One juvenile convicted of non-capital murder sentenced to 2 years in training school.

<sup>3</sup> One manslaughter conviction sentenced to life imprisonment.

<sup>4</sup> One manslaughter conviction sentenced to life imprisonment.

<sup>1</sup> Un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et condamné à deux ans de liberté surveillée.

<sup>2</sup> Un adolescent reconnu coupable de meurtre non qualifié et envoyé à une école de protection pour deux ans.

<sup>3</sup> Une personne reconnue coupable d'homicide involontaire et condamnée à perpétuité.

<sup>4</sup> Une personne reconnue coupable d'homicide involontaire et condamnée à perpétuité.

Table F shows the length of sentence by relationship group. The trend indicated in Tables D and E is also shown here and once again there is a fairly consistent pattern.

#### Conclusion

The foregoing tables would indicate that in the context of the relationship groups murder cases in Canada are handled in a consistent manner for the five year period under study.

As for the effect that the relationship group has on the final disposition of the particular case and the length of sentence it would appear that there is a possibility of this having some influence. Accused persons sent to trial from the "other criminal act" group would appear to stand a much higher chance of conviction than those from the other two groups. Also persons convicted in this group are consistently convicted of more serious offences i.e., capital and non-capital murder as opposed to manslaughter or "other offences". Consequently the average length of sentence for the "other criminal act" group is higher than the other two groups.

Le tableau F indique la durée de la peine imposée selon le groupe de lien de parenté. La tendance décelée aux tableaux D et E est ici aussi apparente et les données sont toujours assez consistantes.

#### Conclusion

Les tables précédentes semblent indiquer que, dans le cadre des groupes de lien de parenté, les causes de meurtre ont été traitées d'un façon consistante au cours de la période de cinq ans étudiée.

Il n'est pas impossible, d'autre part, que le groupe de lien de parenté ait certaines incidences sur la décision finale prise dans un cas particulier et sur la longueur de la peine imposée. Les personnes du groupe "autre acte criminel" mises en jugement semblent courir un plus grand risque d'être condamnées que celles des deux autres groupes. De plus, les personnes reconnues coupables dans ce groupe sont d'une façon consistante reconnues coupables des actes criminels les plus graves, c'est-à-dire de meurtre qualifié et de meurtre non qualifié par opposition à l'homicide involontaire ou aux autres infractions. En conséquence, la durée moyenne de la peine imposée pour le groupe "autre acte criminel" est plus longue que dans le cas des deux autres groupes.

## APPENDIX I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, REPORTING PROCEDURES, COURT PROCEDURES

### APPENDICE I. CONTEXTE HISTORIQUE, MÉTHODES DE DÉCLARATION, PROCÉDURES JUDICIAIRES

Statistics relating to murder have been collected nationally in Canada since Confederation. In the Reports of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Capital Punishment, Corporal Punishment and Lotteries (1956) tables are published showing the number of persons convicted of murder by the year of conviction, their sex, and the final disposition of each case where a conviction of murder and sentence of death has been passed since 1867. In addition, other tables showing the age of the convicted person and the relationship of the victim are presented.

The Committee reports that

"the most reliable Canadian figures are those relating to the disposition of sentence of capital punishment .... They do not give the whole story. A complete picture would include the number of suspected murders, the number solved by arrest or otherwise and the disposition of charges whether by conviction, acquittal or conviction for a lesser offence such as manslaughter ..."

When the Committee attempted to integrate the data on homicidal deaths and capital cases they found that the statistics

"are incomplete and the figures were gathered by different agencies and are not related to each other".

The Committee's sources of data were: the judges' report prepared on each person convicted of murder, vital statistics, court returns, and police (crime) reports.

Since 1921, vital statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths have been collected by the Bureau of Statistics from all provinces except Quebec which joined in this reporting programme in 1926.

La statistique de l'homicide est recueillie au Canada à l'échelle nationale depuis la Confédération. Dans les rapports du Comité mixte d'enquête du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes sur la peine capitale, le châtement corporel et les loteries (1956), des tableaux sont publiés qui donnent le nombre de personnes reconnues coupables d'homicide selon l'année de la condamnation et le sexe, et le règlement définitif de toutes les affaires pour lesquelles la culpabilité d'homicide et la condamnation à mort ont été prononcées depuis 1867. En outre, d'autres tableaux indiquent l'âge de la personne reconnue coupable et son lien de parenté avec la victime.

Le Comité déclare que

"les chiffres canadiens les plus sûrs sont ceux qui ont trait au prononcé des sentences de peine capitale ... Ces chiffres ne fournissent pas un historique complet des cas. L'exposé complet devrait comprendre le nombre de meurtres présumés, le nombre de cas résolus par arrestation ou autrement, et indiquer la manière dont les accusations ont été réglées, c'est-à-dire soit par condamnation, soit par acquittement, soit par condamnation pour un délit moindre tel que l'homicide involontaire ..."

Lorsque le Comité a tenté d'intégrer les données relatives aux décès par homicide à celles des condamnations à mort, il a découvert que les statistiques

"sont incomplètes et que les chiffres ont été recueillis par diverses agences et qu'ils sont sans relation les uns avec les autres".

Voici à quelles sources le Comité a puisé les données: les rapports des juges sur chaque personne reconnue coupable d'homicide, la statistique de l'état civil, les rapports des tribunaux et la statistique policière (criminalité).

Depuis 1921, le Bureau de la statistique recueille les chiffres des naissances, mariages et décès pour toutes les provinces sauf le Québec qui s'est joint au programme de déclaration en 1926.

From 1921 to 1944 death statistics were based on place of occurrence. In 1944 this was changed to a place-of-residence basis and a transfer system with the United States of America was introduced whereby an American killed in Canada would not be included in Canadian vital statistics homicides.

The source of data for the tables on homicidal deaths reported in the vital statistics publications is the provincial death registration, in which the cause of death is based on a coroner's report. It is possible therefore for a case to be reported by a coroner as an accidental death when later information or investigation determines that the death was as a result of murder. Included in the figures on homicides published as vital statistics are murders, infanticides, non-accidental manslaughters, homicides because of the intervention of police and legal executions.

Court statistics have been collected in Canada since 1870, by the Department of Agriculture until 1912 when they were compiled by the Department of Trade and Commerce. In 1918 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics took over the collection and publications of court statistics.

The data collected and published related to murder gives the number of charges, acquittals, committals for trial and convictions as well as personal data about convicted persons covering such items as residence, occupation, conjugal state, education status, age, use of liquors, place of birth and religion. Unfortunately, these data are not complete. Further, the statistics do not cover those persons charged with an offence but convicted of a lesser charge until 1953, nor do they give the number of known homicides.

A further source of data on murders is crime statistics publications based on police returns, which have been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1920. Not all police forces reported under this scheme nor was there a standardized reporting system until the introduction of the Uniform Crime Reporting Programme which started on January 1, 1962. The general method of counting murder offences for statistical purposes is to count one offence for each victim. The example used to illustrate the rule of scoring offences against a person states "where one person murders three persons, count three murders; (three murders cleared by charge; one person charged), however, three persons murder one person, count one murder"<sup>1</sup> (one murder cleared by charge, three persons charged.)

<sup>1</sup> For further rules of scoring see Appendix IV, page 42.

De 1921 à 1944, les statistiques de mortalité étaient réparties d'après l'endroit où l'incident se produisait. En 1944, on a choisi le lieu de résidence comme fondement de la répartition, et un système d'échange avec les Etats-Unis d'Amérique fut adopté en vertu duquel un Américain tué au Canada ne serait pas inclus dans les cas d'homicides aux fins de la statistique canadienne de l'état civil.

La source des chiffres destinés aux tableaux portant sur les décès par homicide déclarés dans les publications de l'état civil est le registre provincial des décès, dans lequel la cause du décès est celle qu'indique le rapport du coroner. Il est donc possible que le coroner rende un jugement de mort accidentelle alors que des renseignements ou une enquête établissent plus tard qu'il s'agit d'un homicide. Les chiffres relatifs aux homicides qui sont publiés comme statistiques de l'état civil comprennent les meurtres, les infanticides, les homicides involontaires, les homicides causés par l'intervention de la police et les exécutions légales.

Le ministère de l'Agriculture a recueilli la statistique judiciaire de 1870 jusqu'à 1912, alors que cette tâche fut confiée au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Depuis 1918, c'est le Bureau fédéral de la statistique qui réunit et publie la statistique judiciaire.

Les données réunies et publiées au sujet des homicides donnent le nombre d'accusations, d'acquittements, de mises en jugement et de condamnations, aussi bien que des renseignements personnels au sujet des personnes reconnues coupables, tels que la résidence, la profession, l'état matrimonial, le degré d'instruction, l'âge, l'usage d'alcool, le lieu de naissance et la religion. Malheureusement, ces données sont incomplètes. D'autre part, la statistique ne couvrirait pas, jusqu'en 1953, les personnes accusées d'un délit mais condamnées pour une infraction moindre; elle ne donne pas non plus le nombre d'homicides connus.

Les rapports sur la criminalité que le Bureau fédéral de la statistique publie depuis 1920 en se fondant sur les déclarations des sûretés sont une autre source de renseignements sur les homicides. Jusqu'à l'inauguration, le 1er janvier 1962, du programme de Déclaration uniforme de la criminalité, les sûretés ne faisaient pas toutes rapport et il n'existait pas de système uniformisé de déclaration. Aux fins de la statistique, la méthode générale consiste à compter un homicide par victime. L'exemple qui illustre comment compter les infractions dit "lorsqu'une personne en tue trois autres, comptez trois meurtres (trois homicides classés par mise en accusation; une personne inculpée); toutefois, lorsque trois personnes en tuent une autre, comptez un meurtre"<sup>2</sup> (un homicide classé par mise en accusation, trois personnes inculpées).

<sup>2</sup> Voir autres directives pour compter les infractions, Appendice IV, page 42.

In 1961, a detailed study on homicides in Canada was started by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in consultation with all the Provinces and the Department of Justice. In addition to the regular police reports, improved data collection techniques have been established to ensure that all murders are reported. Special homicide forms are sent out to police departments requesting details of the reported murder, the victim(s) and the accused person(s), whether the incident has been cleared by charge, suicide or by other means or is unsolved.

Whenever a charge of murder has been made, each case is followed by means of regular court returns and where necessary by letters requesting confirmation of the status of each case.

The number of suspected murders reported to DBS are shown by the year they were reported. It is possible therefore that a murder known to the police and reported in 1962 would not be cleared until 1963 with a court decision being made the following year. In the present report, such clearances, court decisions and subsequent actions or decisions have been followed up to December 31, 1967. It is important therefore to note the effective date given for data included in subsequent publications in this new murder statistical series because the status of unsolved cases which later come before the court, cases where the suspect is eventually declared sane, cases awaiting trial and so on, are subject to yearly revision.

In September 1961, a revision to the Criminal Code of Canada introduced the offences Capital Murder and Non-capital Murder.

Because the Uniform Crime Reporting instructions state that one offence is to be counted for each victim it is possible that an apparent increase in the number of reported murders may be attributable to a single incident. For example, in one recent year three men were charged in the death of two men in one incident, and this was classed as two murders, with one of the accused having been charged with both. In another case, three men were shot to death in an incident in which twenty persons were charged with non-capital murder. In accordance with the general principle this was treated as three murders.

These cases are cited to indicate that the number of reported murders need not equal the number of incidents and that the number of persons charged need not equal either the number of charges or the number of murders.

En 1961, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique, de concert avec toutes les provinces et le ministère de la Justice, commença une étude détaillée des homicides au Canada. Outre les rapports réguliers des sûretés, des techniques améliorées de collecte des données ont été établies afin d'assurer que tous les homicides étaient signalés. Les sûretés reçoivent des formules spéciales relatives aux homicides dans lesquelles elles donnent les détails sur l'homicide signalé, la ou les victimes et la ou les personnes inculpées, que l'incident soit classé par mise en accusation, classé suicide ou classé autrement ou qu'il demeure non résolu.

Chaque fois qu'une accusation d'homicide est portée, le Bureau se tient au courant de chaque affaire au moyen des rapports réguliers des tribunaux et, lorsque c'est nécessaire, il demande par lettre de confirmer où en est telle ou telle affaire.

Le nombre de présumés homicides signalés au B.F.S. est réparti selon l'année de déclaration des homicides. Il peut donc arriver qu'un homicide connu de la police et déclaré en 1962 ne soit pas classé avant 1963 et que le tribunal ne rende son jugement que l'année suivante. Dans le présent rapport, les affaires classées, les jugements des tribunaux et les actions ou décisions ultérieures sont indiqués pour une période close le 31 décembre 1967. Par conséquent, il importe de noter la date réelle des renseignements compris dans les publications subséquentes de la nouvelle série statistique sur les homicides, car la situation des affaires non résolues qui viennent plus tard devant les tribunaux, affaires dans lesquelles le suspect est finalement déclaré sain d'esprit, affaires devant être jugées, etc. sont soumises à une révision annuelle.

En septembre 1961, une révision du Code criminel du Canada a introduit les infractions "Meurtre qualifié" et "Meurtre non qualifié".

Étant donné que les directives de la Déclaration uniforme de la criminalité spécifient qu'une infraction doit être comptée pour chaque victime, une hausse apparente du nombre d'homicides signalés pour un même incident est possible. Ainsi, au cours d'une des dernières années, trois hommes ont été accusés de la mort de deux autres au cours d'un seul incident, et deux meurtres ont été inscrits, l'un des inculpés étant accusé des deux homicides. Dans une autre affaire, trois hommes ont été abattus au cours d'un incident pour lequel vingt personnes ont été accusées de meurtre non qualifié. Conformément au principe général, il faut compter trois meurtres pour cet incident.

Ces exemples sont donnés pour montrer que le nombre d'homicides signalés n'égale pas nécessairement le nombre d'incidents, ni que le nombre de personnes inculpées est nécessairement égal au nombre de mises en accusation ou au nombre d'homicides.

Statistics relating to murders and homicidal deaths in Canada prior to 1961 cannot be fully integrated. Those based on the judges' reports were submitted to the Department of Justice, for persons convicted of murder and sentenced to death; those based on court returns to DBS concern charges, acquittals and convictions until 1950 at which time they also show persons, and, in 1953, persons convicted of a lesser charge; those based on vital statistics depend on the coroner's report and are not subject to revision; they include deaths which are not a part of the present statistical series; finally, until 1962 one of Canada's major police forces did not report crime statistics to DBS.

In 1963 one case was reported by the police as manslaughter in accordance with the rules of scoring for the Uniform Crime Reporting programme; as the suspect was actually charged with Non-capital murder the case is counted in the "Murder Statistics".

Table 1 indicates the reported trends in murders and homicidal deaths in Canada. The figures indicate an increase in the number of reported murders starting in 1960. This increase coincides generally with better reporting and coverage in the Crime (Police) reporting programme.

The data submitted on reported murders for the years 1963-1967 is presented first to show the legal procedures which have occurred and the frequency of murder and secondly to show details regarding the victims and the accused.

Les statistiques afférentes aux homicides et aux décès par homicide au Canada qui sont antérieures à 1961 ne peuvent pas être totalement intégrées. Les données qui se fondent sur les rapports des juges ont été soumises au ministère de la Justice dans le cas de personnes reconnues coupables d'homicide et condamnées à mort; les données fondées sur les rapports des tribunaux au B.F.S. concernent les mises en accusation, les acquittements et les condamnations, mais à partir de 1950, elles indiquent aussi le nombre de personnes en cause, et depuis 1953, le nombre de personnes reconnues coupables d'une infraction moins grave; les données fondées sur la statistique vitale s'appuient sur le rapport du coroner et ne sont pas révisées; elles comprennent les décès qui ne font pas partie de la présente série statistique; enfin, jusqu'en 1962, l'une des principales sûretés canadiennes n'a pas déclaré de statistiques de la criminalité au B.F.S.

En 1963, la police a signalé une affaire comme homicide involontaire, conformément aux directives de la Déclaration uniforme de la criminalité; étant donné que le suspect était réellement accusé de meurtre non qualifié, l'affaire est comptée dans la "Statistique de l'homicide".

Le tableau 1 indique les tendances signalées en ce qui concerne les homicides et les décès par homicide au Canada. A partir de 1960, les chiffres indiquent une hausse du nombre d'homicides signalés qui coïncident généralement avec une meilleure déclaration et une meilleure couverture du programme de déclaration de la criminalité (police).

La statistique relative aux homicides signalés pour les années 1963-1967 est présentée afin de faire voir premièrement les procédures instituées et la fréquence de l'homicide et, deuxièmement, les détails concernant les victimes et les accusés.

## APPENDIX II. SECTIONS 201, 202, AND 202 A CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

### APPENDICE II. ARTICLES 201, 202 et 202 A DU CODE CRIMINEL DU CANADA

The Criminal Code of Canada is enforced in all ten provinces and both territories. The sections of that code which are relevant to this study are Sections 201, 202 and 202 A.

#### Section 201

Culpable homicide is murder

- (a) where the person who causes the death of a human being
  - (i) means to cause his death, or
  - (ii) means to cause him bodily harm that he knows is likely to cause his death, and is reckless whether death ensues or not;
- (b) where a person, meaning to cause death to a human being or meaning to cause him bodily harm that he knows is likely to cause his death, and being reckless whether death ensues or not, by accident or mistake causes death to another human being, notwithstanding that he does not mean to cause death or bodily harm to that human being; or
- (c) where a person, for an unlawful object, does anything that he knows or ought to know is likely to cause death, and thereby causes death to a human being, notwithstanding that he desires to effect his object without causing death or bodily harm to any human being.

#### Section 202

Culpable homicide is murder where a person causes the death of a human being while committing or attempting to commit treason or an offence mentioned in section 52, piracy, escape or rescue from prison or lawful custody, resisting lawful arrest, rape, indecent assault, forcible abduction, robbery, burglary or arson, whether or not the person means to cause death to any human being and whether or not he knows that death is likely to be caused to any human being, if

- (a) he means to cause bodily harm for the purpose of
  - (i) facilitating the commission of the offence, or
  - (ii) facilitating his flight after committing or attempting to commit the offence, and the death ensues from the bodily harm;
- (b) he administers a stupefying or overpowering thing for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (a), and the death ensues therefrom;
- (c) he wilfully stops, by means, the breath of a human being for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (a), and the death ensues therefrom; or
- (d) he uses a weapon or has it upon his person
  - (i) during or at the time he commits or attempts to commit the offence, or
  - (ii) during or at the time of his flight after committing or attempting to commit the offence, and the death ensues as a consequence.

Le Code criminel du Canada est en vigueur dans les dix provinces ainsi que dans les deux territoires. Les articles du Code auxquels se rapporte la présente étude sont les articles 201, 202 et 202A.

#### Article 201

L'homicide coupable est un meurtre

- (a) lorsque la personne qui cause la mort d'un être humain
  - (i) a l'intention de causer sa mort, ou
  - (ii) a l'intention de lui causer des lésions corporelles qu'elle sait être de nature à causer sa mort, et qu'il lui est indifférent que la mort s'ensuive ou non;
- (b) lorsqu'une personne, ayant l'intention de causer la mort d'un être humain ou ayant l'intention de lui causer des lésions corporelles qu'elle sait de nature à causer sa mort, et ne se souciant pas que la mort en résulte ou non, par accident ou erreur cause la mort d'un autre être humain, même si elle n'a pas l'intention de causer la mort ou des lésions corporelles à cet être humain; ou
- (c) lorsqu'une personne, pour une fin illégale, fait quelque chose qu'elle sait, ou devrait savoir, de nature à causer la mort et, conséquemment, cause la mort d'un être humain même si elle désire atteindre son but sans causer la mort ou une lésion corporelle à qui que ce soit.

#### Article 202

L'homicide coupable est un meurtre lorsqu'une personne cause la mort d'un être humain pendant qu'elle commet ou tente de commettre une trahison ou une infraction mentionnée à l'article 52, un acte de piraterie, l'évasion ou la délivrance de prison ou d'une garde légale, la résistance à une arrestation légale, un viol, un attentat à la pudeur, un rapt, un vol qualifié, une effraction ou le crime d'incendie, qu'elle ait ou non l'intention de causer la mort d'un être humain et qu'elle sache ou non qu'il en résultera vraisemblablement la mort d'un être humain

- (a) si elle a l'intention de causer des lésions corporelles aux fins
  - (i) de faciliter la perpétration de l'infraction, ou
  - (ii) de faciliter sa fuite après avoir commis ou tenté de commettre l'infraction, et que la mort résulte des lésions corporelles;
- (b) si elle administre un stupéfiant ou un soporifique à une fin mentionnée à l'alinéa (a) et que la mort en résulte;
- (c) si, volontairement, elle arrête, par quelque moyen, la respiration d'un être humain à une fin mentionnée à l'alinéa (a) et que la mort en résulte; ou
- (d) si elle emploie une arme ou l'a sur sa personne
  - (i) pendant ou alors qu'elle commet ou tente de commettre l'infraction, ou
  - (ii) au cours ou au moment de sa fuite après avoir commis ou tenté de commettre l'infraction, et que la mort en soit la conséquence.

**Section 202A**

- (1) Murder is capital murder or non-capital.
- (2) Murder is capital murder, in respect of any person, where
- (a) it is planned and deliberate on the part of such person,
- (b) it is within Section 202 and such person,
- (i) by his own act caused or assisted in causing the bodily harm from which the death ensued,
- (ii) by his own act administered or assisted in administering the stupefying or overpowering thing from which the death ensued,
- (iii) by his own act stopped or assisted in the stopping of the breath from which the death ensued,
- (iv) himself used or had upon his person the weapon as a consequence of which the death ensued, or
- (v) counselled or procured another person to do any act mentioned in subparagraph (i), (ii), or (iii) or to use any weapon mentioned in subparagraph (iv), or
- (c) such person by his own act caused or assisted in causing the death of
- (i) a police officer, police constable, constable, sheriff, deputy sheriff, sheriff's officer or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace, acting in the course of his duties, or
- (ii) a warden, deputy warden, instructor, keeper, goaler, guard or other officer or permanent employee of a prison, acting in the course of his duties,
- or counselled or procured another person to do any act causing or assisting in causing the death.
- (3) All murder other than capital murder is non-capital murder.

**Article 202A**

- (1) Le meurtre est qualifié ou non qualifié.
- (2) Le meurtre est dit qualifié à l'égard de toute personne.
- (a) lorsqu'il est projeté et commis de propos délibéré par cette personne,
- (b) lorsqu'il tombe sous le coup de l'article 202 et que cette personne,
- (i) par son propre fait, a causé ou aidé à causer la blessure corporelle et que la mort en a résulté,
- (ii) par son propre fait, a administré ou aidé à administrer un stupéfiant ou un soporifique et que la mort en a résulté,
- (iii) par son propre fait, a arrêté ou aidé à arrêter la respiration et que la mort en a résulté,
- (iv) a elle-même utilisé ou avait sur sa personne l'arme qui a provoqué la mort, ou
- (v) a conseillé à une autre personne de faire tout acte mentionné au sous alinéa (i), (ii) ou (iii) ou d'utiliser toute arme mentionnée au sous alinéa (iv), ou l'y a incitée, ou
- (c) lorsque cette personne, par son propre fait, a causé ou aidé à causer la mort
- (i) d'un officier de police, d'un agent de police, d'un constable, d'un shérif, d'un shérif adjoint, d'un officier de shérif ou d'une autre personne employée à la préservation et au maintien de la paix publique agissant dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, ou
- (ii) d'un directeur, d'un sous-directeur, d'un instructeur, d'un gardien, d'un geolier, d'un garde ou d'un autre fonctionnaire ou employé permanent d'une prison, agissant dans l'exercice de ces fonctions,
- ou a conseillé à une autre personne de commettre un acte quelconque qui cause ou aide à causer la mort, ou a incité cette autre personne à commettre un tel acte.
- (3) Tout meurtre autre qu'un meurtre qualifié est un meurtre non qualifié.

**APPENDIX III. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS - EXCERPT**  
**APPENDICE III. EXTRAIT DES DIRECTIVES CONCERNANT LA DÉCLARATION**  
**UNIFORME DE LA CRIMINALITÉ**

**Qualifying Circumstances**

Culpable homicide (i.e. murder, manslaughter, infanticide) does not take place unless the death occurs within one year and one day from the time of the last event by which the accused person caused or contributed to the death (198). Nor can an insane person be found guilty or culpable homicide (or any other offence), the verdict in such a case being "not guilty on account of insanity" and the accused being remanded to the custody of the provincial authority (16,523).

**Procedure**

The detection and punishment of culpable homicides, ordinarily commences with a police investigation. There may or may not be a coroner's inquest; this depends entirely upon provincial practice and no provision is made therefor in the Criminal Code. If there is a coroner's inquest, however, and the verdict is murder or manslaughter on the part of an identified person who has not been charged, the coroner is required to direct that he be arrested and taken before a magistrate,<sup>1</sup> or that he enter into a recognizance to appear before a magistrate (448). A person charged with murder is ordinarily remanded to jail, without bail, to await trial, although he may be, and on rare occasions is, granted bail by a superior court judge (463). If the offence takes place in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia or Ontario, where the "grand jury" has been retained, the proceedings will ordinarily comprise preliminary enquiry (before a magistrate), hearing before a grand jury and trial (before a judge and jury). If the offence is committed in the remaining provinces or the Yukon or Northwest Territories the grand jury step is omitted (489), and in the provinces of Alberta the trial may be before a superior court judge without a jury (417). The preliminary enquiry step may also be omitted, and is in rare cases, by the Attorney General or other designated person preferring an indictment direct to the grand jury, where there is one, or otherwise the trial court (487,489).

In the event of a culpable homicide the first decision as to the proper charge will ordinarily be taken by the local (provincial) Crown Prosecutor acting within his general instructions or on the express direction of the Attorney General's Department. If the evidence points to murder, a charge either of capital or non-capital murder will be laid, ordinarily by the police, before a magistrate, and a preliminary enquiry will ensue. At the end of the preliminary enquiry the magistrate

<sup>1</sup> The word is used throughout in a general sense including a judge of the sessions of the peace and a justice of the peace.

**Circonstances restrictives**

Nul ne commet un homicide coupable (i.e. meurtre, homicide involontaire, infanticide), à moins que la mort ne survienne dans une période d'un an et un jour à compter du moment où s'est produit le dernier fait au moyen duquel il a causé la mort ou contribué à la cause de la mort (198). D'autre part, une personne aliénée ne peut être reconnue responsable d'homicide coupable (ou de toute autre infraction); en pareil cas, le tribunal déclare l'accusé "non coupable pour cause d'aliénation mentale", et celui-ci est alors confié à la garde des autorités provinciales (16,523).

**Procédure**

Le dépiage des homicides coupables et leur châtiment s'amorce généralement par une enquête policière. La tenue d'une enquête du coroner dépend de la pratique provinciale; à cet égard le Code criminel ne comporte aucune disposition. Si l'enquête de coroner révèle qu'une personne a commis un meurtre ou un homicide involontaire coupable, et que cette personne n'a pas été inculpée de l'infraction, le coroner doit ordonner que ladite personne soit arrêtée et conduite devant un magistrat<sup>1</sup>, ou ordonner qu'elle contracte l'engagement de comparaître devant un magistrat (448). Une personne accusée d'homicide est généralement incarcérée, sans cautionnement, dans l'attente de son procès, mais elle peut être admise à caution, ce qui est rare, par un juge d'une cour supérieure (463). Si l'infraction a été commise dans les provinces de Terre-Neuve, de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse ou de l'Ontario où le système du "grand jury" est maintenu, les procédures comprendront généralement une enquête préliminaire (devant un juge ou un magistrat), une audience devant un grand jury et un procès (devant un juge et un jury). Si l'infraction a été commise dans les autres provinces ou dans le Yukon ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la comparution devant un grand jury est omise (489), et dans la province d'Alberta, le procès peut se dérouler devant un juge d'une cour supérieure, sans jury (417). L'enquête préliminaire peut également être omise, ce qui est rare, par le procureur général ou toute personne agissant sur ses instructions qui préfère formuler une accusation devant le grand jury, s'il y en a un, ou bien devant la cour spécifiée dans les instructions. (487, 489).

Dans le cas d'un homicide coupable, c'est habituellement le procureur adjoint de la Couronne qui décidera en premier lieu de l'accusation à porter, conformément aux directives générales ou à l'ordre exprès du Département du procureur général. Si les éléments de preuve laissent croire qu'il y a eu homicide, on porte soit une accusation de meurtre qualifié, soit une accusation de meurtre non qualifié; pareille accusation est habituellement formulée par la police auprès d'un magistrat; il s'ensuit alors une enquête

<sup>1</sup> Tout au long du présent texte, le terme est employé dans son sens général, qui comprend le juge des sessions de la paix et le juge de paix.

may dismiss the accused, or commit him for trial. Following committal for trial, an indictment may be preferred, to the grand jury in a "grand jury province" and otherwise to the trial court, for any offence disclosed by the evidence taken at the preliminary enquiry. The grand jury may in turn bring in "no bill", which means that the accused is dismissed, or it may bring in a "true bill" which means that the case goes to trial. The grand jury proceedings are the only proceedings in the chain at which the accused is not present or represented by counsel. At the trial, the accused is first asked how he pleads. The pleas open to an accused are ordinarily: guilty, not guilty on account of insanity, *Autrefois acquit*, (formerly acquitted) and *autrefois convict* (previously convicted). The accused may not, however, plead guilty to a capital murder charge. He may, however, on a capital murder charge plead guilty to a charge of non-capital murder (or one of several other lesser charges) and if his plea is accepted a conviction is entered accordingly).

When an accused person goes on trial for capital murder he may be found guilty thereof, of non-capital murder, or an attempt to commit murder, or manslaughter or infanticide; or he may be found not guilty on account of insanity or simply not guilty. If he goes on trial for non-capital murder he may be found guilty thereof or of the attempt, or of manslaughter or infanticide, or he may be found not guilty on account of insanity or simply not guilty; but he cannot be found guilty of capital murder (560).

Any person convicted of capital murder must thereupon be sentenced to death by hanging (206,642) (unless he was under 18 years of age when he committed the offence). Before discharging the jury in a capital case however, the judge must ask them whether or not they wish to make any recommendation for or against clemency (642A), and the jury's reply forms part of the report required to be made by the trial judge to the Minister of Justice (642A, 643) and is taken into consideration in determining whether the death sentence will be commuted (ordinarily to life imprisonment) or allowed to take effect. Every death sentence is carefully reviewed for this purpose by the "Governor-in-Council", i.e., in effect, by the Governor-General acting on the advice of the Cabinet (656).

A conviction for capital murder is automatically reviewed by the provincial Court of Appeal from the standpoint of the law and the facts and

préliminaire. À l'issue de l'enquête préliminaire, le magistrat peut acquitter l'accusé ou l'obliger à subir un procès. Si le magistrat a ordonné la tenue d'un procès, on peut préférer qu'une inculpation soit formulée devant le tribunal avec grand jury dans les provinces où cette procédure existe ou devant le tribunal sans jury, relativement à tout délit que peuvent révéler les éléments de preuve réunis lors de l'enquête préliminaire. À son tour, le grand jury peut prononcer le non-lieu, ce qui signifie que l'accusé est innocenté, ou il peut décider qu'il y a matière à procès; dans ce dernier cas, l'affaire est mise en jugement. Les procédures comportant l'intervention d'un grand jury sont les seules durant lesquelles l'accusé n'est pas présent ni représenté par un avocat. En cas de procès, on demande d'abord à l'accusé comment il entend plaider. Généralement, l'accusé peut s'avouer coupable, non coupable, non coupable pour cause d'aliénation, "autrefois acquit" et "autrefois coupable". Cependant, l'accusé peut ne pas plaider coupable relativement à une accusation de meurtre qualifié. Dans le cas d'une accusation de meurtre qualifié, il peut cependant se reconnaître coupable d'une accusation de meurtre non qualifié (ou de l'une ou l'autre de certaines accusations moindres), et si son aveu est accepté, une condamnation doit être prononcée en conséquence.

Lorsqu'un accusé subit son procès pour meurtre qualifié, le tribunal peut le déclarer effectivement coupable de meurtre qualifié, ou le reconnaître coupable soit de meurtre non qualifié ou de tentative de meurtre, soit d'homicide involontaire ou d'infanticide; d'autre part, l'accusé peut être reconnu non coupable pour cause d'aliénation ou purement et simplement non coupable. Par ailleurs, lorsqu'une personne est mise en jugement sous une accusation de meurtre non qualifié, cette personne peut être reconnue effectivement coupable de meurtre non qualifié, ou être reconnue coupable de tentative de meurtre, d'homicide involontaire ou d'infanticide; elle peut aussi être reconnue non coupable pour cause d'aliénation, ou purement et simplement non coupable. Par contre, elle ne peut pas être reconnue coupable de meurtre qualifié (560).

Toute personne déclarée coupable de meurtre qualifié doit être condamnée à la pendaison (206,642) (sauf si cette personne n'avait pas 18 ans révolus au moment où elle a commis son crime). Avant de renvoyer le jury convoqué pour une cause de meurtre qualifié, le juge doit lui demander s'il désire ou non recommander l'accusé à la clémence du tribunal (642 A); la réponse du jury à cette question devient alors partie intégrale du rapport que le juge doit transmettre au ministre de la justice (642A, 643), et cette réponse est prise en considération lorsqu'il s'agit de déterminer si la sentence de mort sera commuée (habituellement en emprisonnement à vie), ou si elle sera maintenue. Chaque sentence de mort fait l'objet d'un examen minutieux de la part du gouverneur en conseil, c'est-à-dire de la part du Gouverneur général agissant sous l'avis du Cabinet (656).

La cour provinciale d'appel procède automatiquement à la révision de toute condamnation pour meurtre qualifié, du point de vue du droit et du point de vue

the Court of Appeal may affirm the conviction or substitute the verdict it considers that the Trial Court should have given or direct a new trial (583A, 592). A conviction for non-capital murder (or any other indictable offence) may be appealed to the Court of Appeal on various grounds of law and fact and in such event also the Court of Appeal may affirm the conviction or substitute the verdict it considers that the Trial Court should have given or direct a new trial (583,592). The Attorney General has a right of appeal against an acquittal on any ground of law alone and in the event of such an appeal the Court of Appeal may dismiss the appeal, or substitute the verdict it considers the Trial Court should have given but for the error in law, or direct a new trial (584,592).

A person whose conviction for capital murder has been affirmed by the Court of Appeal or whose acquittal of capital murder has been set aside by the Court of Appeal, may appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada on any ground of fact or law (597). A person whose conviction for non-capital murder (or any other indictable offence) has been affirmed by the Court of Appeal or whose acquittal of non-capital murder (or any other indictable offence) has been set aside by the Court of Appeal may appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada on various questions of law (597).

The Attorney General may also appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada on various questions of law (598).

Upon an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada that Court may, generally speaking, make any disposition of the case which the Court of Appeal might have made (600).

When a conviction for capital murder comes before the Governor in Council for consideration of commutation, such review is not governed by formal rules nor is any announcement made of the reasons, in a particular case, for the Government's decision. It is well known however, that all relevant circumstances are taken into consideration and that these include the age of the condemned person, his mental condition and any lingering doubt as to his guilt.

Under the Parole Act, (1958) a person sentenced to life imprisonment for non-capital murder is ordinarily eligible for parole after seven years imprisonment and a person convicted of capital murder whose sentence of death has been commuted to life imprisonment is ordinarily eligible for parole after ten years imprisonment. In the latter case, however, the Governor in Council in commuting a death sentence may direct that, notwithstanding the Parole Act, the prisoner shall not be released without the express authority of the Governor in Council (656).

des faits, et cette cour d'appel peut confirmer la condamnation ou bien y substituer le verdict que le tribunal de première instance aurait dû, à son avis, prononcer, ou bien ordonner la tenue d'un nouveau procès (583A, 592). Une condamnation pour meurtre non qualifié (ou pour tout autre délit criminel) peut faire l'objet d'une interjection auprès d'un tribunal d'appel, pour divers motifs de droit ou de faits et, en pareil cas, le tribunal d'appel peut également confirmer la condamnation ou y substituer le verdict qu'à son avis le tribunal de première instance aurait dû rendre, ou bien ordonner la tenue d'un nouveau procès (583, 592). Le procureur général a le droit d'en appeler de tout acquittement pour des motifs de droit seulement et, advenant une telle interjection, le tribunal d'appel peut rejeter cette interjection ou y substituer le verdict qu'à son avis le tribunal de première instance aurait dû rendre, n'eût été une erreur portant sur des points de loi, ou bien ordonner la tenue d'un nouveau procès (584, 592).

Toute personne dont la condamnation pour meurtre qualifié a été confirmée par le tribunal d'appel, ou dont l'acquittement relativement à l'accusation de meurtre qualifié a été rejeté par la cour d'appel, peut en appeler à la Cour suprême du Canada, pour des motifs de faits ou de droit (597). Toute personne dont la condamnation pour meurtre non qualifié (ou pour tout autre délit criminel) a été confirmée par la cour d'appel, ou dont l'acquittement de l'accusation de meurtre non qualifié (ou de tout autre délit criminel) a été rejeté par la cour d'appel peut en appeler à la Cour suprême du Canada pour divers motifs de droit (597).

Le procureur général peut également, pour diverses raisons de droit, en appeler à la Cour suprême du Canada de la décision du tribunal d'appel (598).

Lorsqu'il y a appel à la Cour suprême du Canada, cette cour peut, en général, rendre toute ordonnance que la cour d'appel aurait pu rendre (600).

Lorsqu'une condamnation pour meurtre qualifié est soumise à la discrétion du Gouverneur en conseil en vue d'une commutation de peine, l'étude du cas n'est régie par aucune règle officielle, et le Gouvernement n'est pas tenu de motiver sa décision. Toutefois, on sait que toutes les circonstances pertinentes sont prises en considération, notamment l'âge du condamné, son état mental, ainsi que tous les éléments de doute concernant sa culpabilité.

Aux termes de la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle des détenus (1958), toute personne condamnée à l'emprisonnement à vie pour meurtre non qualifié a ordinairement droit à la libération conditionnelle après sept années de détention, tandis qu'une personne condamnée à mort pour meurtre qualifié, mais dont la sentence a été commuée en emprisonnement à vie, est habituellement admissible à la libération conditionnelle après dix années de détention. En ce dernier cas, cependant, le Gouverneur en conseil peut, lorsqu'il commue la peine de mort, décider que, nonobstant la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle des détenus, le prisonnier ne devra pas être relâché sans l'autorisation expresse du Gouverneur en conseil (656).

## APPENDIX IV. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS – EXCERPT

### APPENDICE IV. EXTRAIT DES DIRECTIVES CONCERNANT LA DÉCLARATION

The Uniform Crime Reporting Manual sets out the following rules for scoring "Offences Cleared by Charge" and "Offences Cleared Otherwise":

#### "Offences Cleared by Charge"

An offence may be "cleared by charge" if any other charge is laid in connection with the same offence. If several persons commit a crime and only one is arrested and charged, list the crime in column 5 of Form "C" as "cleared by charge". When the other offenders are charged, do not list a clearance by charge a second time for the same offence.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person:

#### "Offences Cleared Otherwise"

In certain situations, the police may not be able to clear the offence by charge even though they have identified the offender and have sufficient evidence to support the laying of an Information. If each of the following questions can be answered "yes", then the offence can be "cleared otherwise" in column 6 of Form "C".

- (1) Has the offender been identified?
- (2) Is there enough evidence to support the laying of an information?
- (3) Is there a reason outside of your control that prevents you from laying an Information and prosecuting the offender?

The limitations of "cleared otherwise" are indicated by the following examples:

- (1) The offender has died.
- (2) The offender has been committed to a mental hospital and it is unlikely he will be released.
- (3) A person confesses to a crime and subsequently dies.
- (4) The offender is a juvenile and has not been charged but has been given an informal hearing in juvenile court; or handed over to his parents or guardian, a social agency or a department concerned.
- (5) The offender admits an offence but there is a definite obstacle to proceedings; e.g. diplomatic immunity.
- (6) The complainant or essential witness is dead and proceedings cannot be instituted.
- (7) The offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but the complainant refuses to prosecute – this does not "unfound" the offence.

Le Manuel de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité donne les règles suivantes pour compter les "infractions classées par mise en accusation" et les "infractions classées autrement":

#### "Infractions classées par mise en accusation"

Une infraction peut être classée par mise en accusation même si le délinquant est inculpé d'une autre infraction qui constitue un élément de la présente infraction. Si plusieurs personnes commettent un crime et qu'une seule est arrêtée et inculpée, inscrivez le crime dans la colonne 5 de la Formule "C" sous "classée par mise en accusation". Lorsque les autres délinquants sont accusés, n'inscrivez pas "classée par mise en accusation" une seconde fois pour la même infraction.

Plusieurs infractions peuvent être classées par l'arrestation d'une personne:

#### "Infractions classées autrement"

Dans certains cas, il se peut que la police ne puisse classer l'infraction par mise en accusation. Si l'on peut répondre "oui" aux questions suivantes, l'infraction peut alors être "classée autrement" à la colonne 6 de la Formule "C".

- (1) Le délinquant a-t-il été identifié?
- (2) La dénonciation est-elle fondée sur une preuve suffisante?
- (3) Y a-t-il une raison indépendante de votre volonté qui vous empêche de faire une dénonciation et de poursuivre le délinquant?

Les exemples suivants indiquent les limitations de "classées autrement":

- (1) Le délinquant est décédé.
- (2) Le délinquant a été envoyé à un hôpital pour maladies mentales et il est peu probable qu'il en sorte.
- (3) Une personne avoue son crime et meurt subseqüemment.
- (4) Le délinquant est un jeune et n'a pas été inculpé, mais il a comparu en audience privée devant le tribunal des jeunes délinquants; ou il a été confié à ses parents, à un tuteur, à un organisme de bien-être social ou à un service intéressé.
- (5) Le délinquant avoue avoir commis une infraction mais il y a un obstacle défini aux poursuites, par exemple, l'immunité diplomatique.
- (6) Le plaignant ou le témoin principal est décédé et les poursuites ne peuvent être entamées.
- (7) Le délinquant est connu et des preuves suffisantes ont été accumulées, mais le plaignant refuse de le poursuivre – ce qui ne constitue par une plainte "non fondée".

- (8) The offender is serving a sentence and no useful purpose would be served in laying an Information.
  - (9) The offender is in a foreign country and cannot be returned (or the violation is under a provincial statute or municipal by-law and subject is in another province).
  - (10) The offender has committed more than one offence and it has been decided to charge him with one of the most serious because no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the other charges.
- (8) Le délinquant purge une peine et il serait inutile de faire une dénonciation.
  - (9) Le délinquant est à l'étranger et ne peut être extradé (ou l'infraction relève d'une loi provinciale ou d'un règlement municipal et le sujet est dans une autre province).
  - (10) Le délinquant a commis plus d'une infraction et il a été décidé de l'accuser de l'une ou de la plus grave parce qu'il serait inutile de s'occuper des autres infractions.

## CHOIX DE PUBLICATIONS

À la Distribution des publications, Bureau fédéral de la statistique, Ottawa,  
ou chez l'Imprimeur de la reine, Hull, (P.Q.).

Numéro du catalogue	STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE ET CORRECTIONNELLE	prix
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85-202	Jeunes délinquants - Ann. - Bil. ....	.75
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91-202	Estimations de la population (âge et sexe), Canada et provinces, (Ann. supp. à 91-503), Bil. ....	.25
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91-506	Estimations de la population (âge et sexe), 1952-1960, Canada et provinces, (Supp. à 91-503), Bil. ....	.50

Ann. - Annuel	Angl. - Anglais
D.R. - Document de référence	Bil. - Bilingue
T. - Trimestriel	O. - Occasionnel

Outre les publications ci-dessus énumérées, le Bureau fédéral de la statistique publie une grande variété de rapports statistiques sur le Canada tant dans le domaine économique que social, y compris des rapports détaillés sur les recensements de 1961 et 1956. On peut se procurer gratuitement un catalogue complet des publications courantes au Bureau fédéral de la statistique, Ottawa 3 (Canada).

(English, back cover)

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Obtainable from Publications Distribution, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa  
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Catalogue number	CRIMINAL AND CORRECTIONAL STATISTICS	Price
85-201	Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences (Courts) A. Bil. ....	\$2.00
85-202	Juvenile Delinquents A. Bil. ....	.75
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85-205	Crime Statistics (Police) A. Bil. ....	1.50 ✓
85-206	Traffic Enforcement Statistics A. Bil. ....	1.00
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### TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

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53-001	Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents - Q.E. per annum .....	2.00

### VITAL STATISTICS

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84-001	Monthly report - Bil. .... per year	1.00
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91-503	Population Estimates (age and sex) 1921-52, Canada and Provinces, R. No. 40, Bil. ....	.25
91-506	Population Estimates (age and sex) 1952-60, Canada and Provinces, (Supp. to 91-503), Bil. ....	.50

A. - Annual                      E. - English  
Q. - Quarterly                Bil. - Bilingual  
R. - Reference Paper      O. - Occasional

In addition to the selected publications listed above, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes a wide range of statistical reports on Canadian economic and social affairs, including detailed reports on the 1961 and 1956 Censuses. A comprehensive catalogue of all current publications is available free on request from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa 3.

*(Français, intérieur de la couverture arrière)*

AUG 27 1968

CATALOGUE No.  
**85-205**  
ANNUAL - ANNUEL



Enclosure No. 2  
A-1610  
from the Embassy at Ottawa  
dated 8/28/68  
FROM  
Despatch

**CRIME STATISTICS**

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**STATISTIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITÉ**  
**(POLICE)**

**1967**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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**BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE**

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SEP 12 1968 *WJH*

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS — BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

Health and Welfare Division — Division de la santé et du bien-être

Judicial Section — Section de la statistique judiciaire

## CRIME STATISTICS

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## STATISTIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITÉ (POLICE)

1967

*Published by Authority of*  
The Minister of Trade and Commerce

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*Publication autorisée par*  
le ministre du Commerce

August - 1968 - Août  
9003-509

Price—Prix: \$1.50

ROGER DUNAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa

ROGER DUNAMEL, m.s.f.c.  
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur de la Papeterie  
Ottawa

## PREFACE

The present publication is one of a series of police statistics reports based on a national system of uniform crime reporting in which standard definitions have been provided for the uniform classification of similar activities. The data collected relate to administration, crime and traffic enforcement. The present report entitled "Crime Statistics" contains the 1967 data on the incidence of crime in Canada. Other reports in this area are "Police Administration Statistics" and "Traffic Enforcement Statistics".

Statistics are now recognized as a necessary management device for police administrators and other interested persons in assessing departmental work loads, staff requirements, equipment and facilities.

Although nationwide collection of statistics on police activities was initiated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1920, a major step forward was made possible through the assistance in recent years of a Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. This Committee has been very active and the Bureau is grateful for its co-operation as well as that of the various provincial and regional associations. This concerted action has led to an improved program for collecting crime statistics. The Bureau would also like to thank all participating police forces whose co-operation has made this series of reports possible.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

## PRÉFACE

La statistique policière dont la présente publication fait partie se fonde sur un régime national de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité, lequel fournit des définitions types pour la classification des infractions et de toute activité policière. Les données recueillies concernent l'administration, la criminalité et l'application des règlements de la circulation. Le présent rapport, intitulé "Statistique de la criminalité" contient les chiffres de 1967 sur l'incidence de la criminalité au Canada. Les publications "Statistique de l'administration policière" et "Statistique de l'application des règlements de la circulation" font aussi partie de la série.

La statistique est maintenant reconnue comme un outil indispensable aux administrateurs des sûretés et autres personnes chargées de déterminer la somme de travail propre aux divisions des services de police, ainsi que les besoins de ces divisions en personnel, en matériel et en installations.

Bien que le Bureau fédéral de la statistique recueille des chiffres concernant l'activité policière dans tout le Canada depuis 1920, le concours, ces dernières années, du Comité de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité de l'Association des chefs de police du Canada a permis d'améliorer sensiblement la statistique en cause. Le Comité a accompli un excellent travail et le Bureau désire lui exprimer sa gratitude ainsi qu'à maintes associations provinciales et régionales pour leur collaboration. Ces efforts conjugués ont engendré un programme perfectionné de collecte des données relatives à la criminalité. Le Bureau tient aussi à remercier chacun des services de police qui participent au programme et dont le concours a permis de préparer la présente série de rapports.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,  
*Statisticien fédéral.*

**ABBREVIATIONS**

Alta.	- Alberta
B.C.	- British Columbia
CNR	- Canadian National Railways
Con.	- Continued
CPR	- Canadian Pacific Railway
Dist.	- District
Dist. Mun.	- District Municipality
Div.	- Division
H.Q.	- Headquarters
Imp. Dist.	- Improvement District
Incl.	- Includes
Man.	- Manitoba
N.B.	- New Brunswick
Nfld.	- Newfoundland
NHB	- National Harbours Board
N.S.	- Nova Scotia
N.W.T.	- Northwest Territories
Ont.	- Ontario
OPP	- Ontario Provincial Police
P.E.I.	- Prince Edward Island
QPP	- Quebec Provincial Police
Que.	- Quebec
RCMP	- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Rur. Mun.	- Rural Municipality
Sask.	- Saskatchewan
Twp.	- Township
UCR	- Uniform Crime Reporting
Y.T.	- Yukon Territory

**ABBREVIATIONS**

Alb.	- Alberta
C.-B.	- Colombie-Britannique
C.P.N.	- Conseils des ports nationaux
D.	- District
D.A.P.	- District d'aménagements publics
Div.	- Division
D.M.	- District municipal
D.U.C.	- Déclaration uniforme de la criminalité
G.R.C.	- Gendarmerie royale du Canada
Î.P.-É.	- Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Man.	- Manitoba
M.R.	- Municipalité rurale
N.-C.	- National-Canadien
N.-B.	- Nouveau-Brunswick
N.-É.	- Nouvelle-Écosse
Ont.	- Ontario
P.-C.	- Pacifique-Canadien
P.P.O.	- Police provinciale de l'Ontario
P.Q.	- Québec
Q.G.	- Quartier général
Sask.	- Saskatchewan
S.P.Q.	- Sûreté provinciale du Québec
T.-N.	- Terre-Neuve
T.N.-O.	- Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Twp.	- Township
T.Y.	- Territoire du Yukon

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### **SYMBOLS**

The following standard symbols are used in Dominion Bureau of Statistics publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- nil or zero.
- amount too small to be expressed.
- ⤵ preliminary figures.
- ⤵ revised figures.

### **SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS**

Les signes conventionnels suivants sont employés uniformément dans les publications du Bureau fédéral de la statistique.

- .. nombres indisponibles.
- ... n'ayant pas lieu de figurer.
- néant ou zéro.
- nombres infimes.
- ⤵ nombres provisoires.
- ⤵ nombres rectifiés.

## INTRODUCTION

A new method of reporting police statistics, known as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, commenced on January 1st, 1962. The system was developed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the cooperation of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police working through the Crime Reporting Committee of the CACP. The Uniform Crime Reporting System allows for the publication of more complete and accurate data on crime in Canada than was formerly possible.

Police departments are required to send monthly crime statistics returns to DBS covering nineteen Criminal Code offence classifications, Narcotic Control Act, Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act, other Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-laws. Offence definitions are given in Appendix I. A sample of the statistical form used for collecting crime statistics appears as Appendix IV.

Commencing January 1, 1963, statistical data on arson and attempted arson were collected and reported to DBS as a separate offence classification by the provincial and territorial fire marshals and commissioners in co-operation with the police.

Under the arrangements approved at a joint meeting of committees of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals held at the DBS in November, 1962, the provincial and territorial fire marshals and commissioners are the focal points for the collection and reporting of data on arson and attempted arson offences to the DBS. The offences reported include the Criminal Code offences of arson s. 374(1), fraudulently burning personal property s. 374(2), setting fire to other substance s. 375, and setting fire by negligence s. 377 (1).

### SUMMARY INFORMATION

#### General Reporting Method

In the reporting of offences, police include the number reported or known to the police, unfounded, actual number, offences cleared and persons charged. The term "unfounded" means that the investigation established the offence did not happen or was not attempted. "Unfounded offences" are subtracted from those "reported or known to the police" to arrive at the "actual number of offences". This term "actual number of offences reported" is abbreviated in the tables of this report to read "number of offences" or "total offences".

Clearances of offences are broken down into those which are "cleared by charge" and "cleared otherwise". An offence is "cleared by charge"

Le 1er janvier 1962, on a adopté un nouveau mode de déclaration de la statistique policière appelé "Système de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité". La méthode a été établie par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique en collaboration avec l'Association des chefs de police du Canada qui avait formé un comité ad hoc. Grâce au régime de déclaration uniforme, les publications sur la criminalité au Canada sont plus détaillées et plus précises qu'auparavant.

Les services de police sont tenus d'envoyer au B.F.S. des rapports mensuels couvrant dix-neuf classes d'infractions au Code criminel ainsi que les infractions à la Loi des stupéfiants, à la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés, aux autres lois fédérales, aux lois provinciales et aux règlements municipaux. L'Appendice I présente la définition des infractions et l'Appendice IV, un fac-similé de la formule statistique qui sert à recueillir les données.

Depuis le 1er janvier 1963, des données statistiques sur les incendies volontaires et tentatives d'incendie volontaire sont réunies et déclarées au B.F.S. comme classe d'infraction distincte par les prévôts et commissaires provinciaux et territoriaux des incendies, en collaboration avec les sûretés.

Conformément à une entente conclue lors de la réunion, au B.F.S. en novembre 1962, de comités de l'Association canadienne des chefs de police et de l'Association canadienne des prévôts des incendies, les prévôts et commissaires des incendies sont ceux qui recueillent les données relatives aux incendies volontaires et tentatives d'incendie volontaire et qui les déclarent au B.F.S. Les délits signalés comprennent les infractions au Code criminel suivantes: crime d'incendie, art. 374 (1); brûler frauduleusement des biens mobiliers, art. 374 (2); mettre le feu à d'autres substances, art. 375 et mettre le feu par négligence, art. 377 (1).

### RENSEIGNEMENTS SOMMAIRES

#### Méthode générale de déclaration

Dans leurs rapports sur la criminalité, les sûretés indiquent le nombre d'infractions qui leur sont communiquées ou qui sont connues d'elles, les affaires non fondées, le nombre réel d'infractions, les infractions classées et les mises en accusation. L'expression "affaires non fondées" signifie qu'une enquête a révélé que l'infraction n'a pas été commise ou qu'il n'y a pas eu de tentative. Le nombre d'"affaires non fondées" est soustrait de celui des "infractions communiquées à la police ou connues d'elle" pour donner le "nombre réel d'infractions". Dans les tableaux du présent rapport, l'expression "nombre réel d'infractions déclarées" devient simplement "nombre d'infractions" ou "total des infractions".

Les infractions peuvent être "classées par mise en accusation" ou "classées sans mise en accusation". Une infraction est "classée par mise en accu-

when an information has been laid against at least one person. In certain limited circumstances, clearances are made otherwise. The limitations of "cleared otherwise" are indicated by the following examples; the offender has been committed to a mental hospital and it is unlikely he will be released; a person confesses to the offence and subsequently dies; diplomatic immunity; the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but the complainant refuses to prosecute.

Persons charged are reported as adult or juvenile and male or female. Total persons charged does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals charged during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Additional information was received from the police concerning the number of persons missing and located, the number of persons drowned and the number of motor vehicles stolen and recovered. These data were reported as part of the administrative statistics program and are presented in this report.

The method for reporting offences against the person, i.e., murder, attempted murder, rape, other sexual offences, wounding, assaults, and other offences against the person is that one offence is reported for each victim. When reporting offences against property, i.e., robbery, breaking and entering, theft and other offences against property, one offence is reported for each distinct or separate operation. A distinct operation means the same time, location and circumstances.

Where several offences occur in one incident, only the most serious offence is scored. Seriousness of the offences is determined by the maximum penalty allowed by law; or the offence that is considered the most serious by the police when the penalties are the same; or the offence which appears first in the offence classification.

The general reporting instructions given in the Uniform Crime Reporting manual are outlined in Appendix I.

#### Coverage and Quality

This report is for the calendar year 1967. It surveys crime offences reported by municipal police forces in urban communities, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Quebec Provincial Police, the police of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway, and National Harbours Board police.

The data published includes reports of crime offences for the following types of communities;

Population of 750 and over, including urban areas policed under contract by the Royal

sation" lorsqu'une personne au moins a été dénoncée à la police. Les infractions sont "classées sans mise en accusation" en certaines circonstances restreintes sont les exemples suivants indiquent les limitations: le délinquant est décédé; le délinquant a été envoyé à une institution psychiatrique et il est peu probable qu'il en sorte; une personne avoue avoir commis une infraction et meurt subséquemment; il y a immunité diplomatique; le délinquant est connu et des preuves suffisantes ont été accumulées, mais le plaignant refuse de le poursuivre.

Les personnes accusées sont classées selon qu'il s'agit d'adultes ou de jeunes gens, et d'hommes ou de femmes. Le nombre total des mises en accusation n'est pas un comptage exempt de duplication des personnes accusées durant l'année. La même personne est comptée chaque fois qu'elle est accusée d'avoir commis une infraction.

La police nous a fourni des renseignements supplémentaires sur le nombre de personnes disparues et retrouvées, le nombre de personnes noyées et le nombre de véhicules à moteur volés et retrouvés. Ces renseignements font partie du programme des statistiques de l'administration et figurent dans le présent rapport.

Le mode de déclaration des infractions contre la personne, c'est-à-dire meurtre, tentative de meurtre, viol, autres infractions d'ordre sexuel, blessures, voies de fait et autres, consiste à déclarer une infraction pour chaque victime. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'infractions contre la propriété, c'est-à-dire vol qualifié, introduction par effraction, vol ou autres, une infraction est déclarée pour chaque affaire distincte. On reconnaît une affaire distincte à l'uniformité de temps, de lieu et de circonstances.

Au cas où plusieurs infractions se commettent au cours d'un incident, seule l'infraction la plus grave est inscrite. L'infraction la plus grave est celle pour laquelle la loi prescrit la peine maximum; ou l'infraction que la police juge la plus grave quand les peines sont les mêmes; ou l'infraction qui figure la première dans la classification des infractions.

Les directives générales touchant le mode de déclaration, que l'on trouvera à l'Appendice I, sont extraites du Manuel de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité.

#### Champ d'application et qualité des données

Le présent rapport s'applique à l'année civile 1967 et porte sur les infractions signalées par les sûretés municipales d'agglomérations urbaines, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, la Police provinciale de l'Ontario et la Sûreté provinciale du Québec, les corps policiers du National-Canadien et du Pacifique-Canadien et du Conseil des ports nationaux.

Les données proviennent de rapports sur la criminalité des différentes agglomérations suivantes:

Centres de 750 habitants et plus, y compris les régions urbaines dont le service de protection, en

Canadian Mounted Police and Ontario Provincial Police.

Population of less than 750, townships, districts and rural municipalities, policed under contract by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or Ontario Provincial Police.

A number of urban municipalities are excluded from this report because:

Community size was less than 750 population although they had a police force.

Communities were without a police force although their population was more than 750.

Police departments in communities with populations of 750 or over did not submit reports to DBS.

Crime statistics for some communities with populations of 750 and over are included in this report but the communities are not mentioned by name as they are policed by the Ontario Provincial Police or Quebec Provincial Police as part of their regular duties.

As of December 31, 1967, there were 651 urban communities with a population of over 750 operating their own police forces compared with 688 in 1966 and 710 in 1965. In 1967, reports were received from 97.2 per cent of these communities although some respondents submitted reports for only part of the year. Appendix II lists those communities with a population over 750 having their own police force and those policed under contract by the RCMP or OPP. Non-contributors to the crime statistics program in 1967 are footnoted.

A number of factors influence the coverage and quality of the data in this report. With the commencement of Uniform Crime Reporting on January 1, 1962, a new system for collecting, classifying and reporting data was introduced for use by the police and it could be expected that there would be some difficulty in achieving uniformity of data reported in the earlier years of the new program.

Police forces at all levels, had to develop or adjust their methods of recording and reporting crime, in order to comply with the rules and definitions of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The change over to the new method of reporting statistics coupled with the change in record keeping practices presented a major challenge to many police forces, because of staff shortages and lack of facilities.

The Bureau conducts a continuing program to further reduce non-reporting areas. This is being accomplished mainly through the efforts of liaison committees involving DBS and associations of police chiefs in various regions of the country.

vertu d'une entente, est assuré par la Gendarmerie royale du Canada ou par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario.

Centres de moins de 750 habitants, townships, districts et municipalités rurales, dont le service de protection, en vertu d'une entente, est assuré par la Gendarmerie royale du Canada ou par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario.

Certaines municipalités urbaines en sont exclues parce que:

L'agglomération comptait moins de 750 habitants, bien qu'elle eut un service de police.

L'agglomération n'avait pas de service de police, même si sa population était de plus de 750 habitants.

Les services de police d'agglomérations de 750 habitants ou plus n'ont pas fourni de rapport au B.F.S.

La statistique de la criminalité de certaines agglomérations de 750 habitants et plus figure dans le présent rapport, mais on ne désigne pas les agglomérations par leur nom parce qu'elles sont desservies par la Police provinciale de l'Ontario ou la Sûreté provinciale du Québec, dans le cadre des attributions ordinaires de ces corps.

Au 31 décembre 1967, 651 agglomérations urbaines de plus de 750 habitants possédaient leur propre service de police comparativement à 688 en 1966 et 710 en 1965. Parmi celles-ci, 97,2 p. 100 avaient fait rapport, mais quelques-unes pendant une partie de l'année seulement. L'Appendice II donne la liste des agglomérations de plus de 750 habitants qui possèdent leur propre service de police, et de celles dont le service de protection, en vertu d'une entente, est assuré par la G.R.C. ou par la P.P.O. Celles qui n'ont pas collaboré à ce programme en 1967 sont indiquées dans un renvoi.

Certains facteurs influent sur l'étendue et la qualité des données contenues dans le présent rapport. Avec l'inauguration au 1er janvier 1962, du programme de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité, les sûretés ont appliqué une nouvelle méthode de collecte, de classification et de déclaration des données et il fallait s'attendre que l'uniformité des renseignements déclarés soit difficile à obtenir au cours des premières années où le programme était mis en vigueur.

Les sûretés, à tous les échelons, devaient mettre au point ou adapter leur méthode d'inscription et de déclaration de la criminalité afin de se conformer aux règles et définitions du programme de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité. La conversion à la nouvelle méthode de déclaration jointe à l'adoption d'une nouvelle façon de tenir les dossiers a représenté pour plusieurs sûretés une tâche considérable à cause de la pénurie de personnel et d'installations.

Le Bureau poursuit un programme permanent en vue de restreindre le nombre de régions qui ne font pas rapport, grâce, notamment, aux efforts de comités de liaison auxquels adhèrent le B.F.S. et les associations de chefs de police de diverses régions du

Besides the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, liaison is maintained with the Quebec Police and Fire Chiefs Association, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, Western Canada Chiefs of Police and the Maritime Association of Chiefs of Police. In 1967 DBS staff attended 23 conferences and meetings in Canada on uniform crime reporting.

In addition to the program aimed at complete coverage, the Bureau conducts an intensive editing program in an effort to ensure accuracy and uniformity of reporting. Bureau officers attend police seminars where the definitions of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are explained. In the Bureau, an editing staff study, compare and relate reports for completeness, consistency and correctness, and apparent discrepancies are questioned through correspondence. Every effort is being made to improve the statistical quality of the reported data.

The next step is personal liaison with individual police departments to ensure complete and to improve the quality of reporting generally. DBS staff visited 113 police departments in 1967 an increase of 17 over 1966.

Users of data are cautioned against drawing conclusions from comparisons of reported data between areas without first considering the two factors of complete coverage and quality mentioned above and others which may cause variations between areas, whether provincial, metropolitan, communities, etc., such as: the density and size of the population; population mobility, sometimes seasonal between areas, population stability within areas; composition of the population, including age, sex and other social characteristics; varying economic and social conditions; strength, training and efficiency of local law enforcement agencies and facilities; variations in attitude regarding the reporting of offences to the police, towards law enforcement and prosecution.

#### Limitations

In the collection of these data and the preparation of this report certain important definitions were established which affect the interpretation of the statistics. These are noted below.

The population used to calculate rates for offences reported and persons charged in Canada and the provinces (Parts I and II) are based on estimates by DBS as of June 1, 1965, 1966, and 1967, and include persons aged 7 years and over.

Canada rates calculated in Parts III (Crime in Selected Police Metropolitan Areas) and IV (Crime in Municipal and Municipal Contract Police Jurisdictions) are based on total population estimates by DBS as of January 1, 1966, 1967 and 1968, and are not to be compared to rates calculated in Parts I and II.

En plus de collaborer avec l'Association canadienne des chefs de police, le Bureau assure la liaison avec l'Association des chefs de police et des services d'incendie du Québec, l'Association des chefs de police de l'Ontario, Chefs de police de l'ouest et l'Association des chefs de police des provinces Maritimes. En 1967, des fonctionnaires de B.F.S. ont assisté à 23 conférences et assemblées tenues au Canada sur la déclaration uniforme de la criminalité.

En plus de poursuivre un programme de l'objectif est de recueillir des renseignements complets, le Bureau réalise un programme intensif visant à assurer, au niveau du dépouillement, l'exactitude et l'uniformité des données qu'on lui transmet. Des fonctionnaires du Bureau assistent à des conférences où l'on explique les définitions touchant le programme de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité. Au Bureau, le personnel de dépouillement examine et compare les rapports afin d'en assurer l'intégralité, l'uniformité et l'exactitude et, dans les cas d'erreur manifeste, il écrit aux déclarants. Aucun effort, n'est ménagé pour améliorer la qualité statistique des renseignements.

Le contact avec chacun des services de police est une mesure qui s'ajoute aux autres et vise à obtenir les renseignements qui manquent actuellement et, en général, à améliorer la qualité des rapports. 96 visites furent faites en 1967 aux services de sûretés.

Il faut prier les usagers de la statistique de ne pas conclure, en comparant les données signalées pour les différentes régions, avant d'avoir étudié les deux facteurs (étendue et qualité) mentionnés plus haut et les autres facteurs qui peuvent causer les variations observées d'une région à l'autre, notamment: densité et taille de la population; mouvement de la population entre les régions, saisonnier dans certains cas, et stabilité de la population à l'intérieur des régions; composition de la population, y compris âge, sexe et autres caractéristiques sociales; situation économique et sociale variable; force, formation et efficacité des organismes et services chargés de l'application des lois; différences dans la pratique touchant la déclaration des infractions à la police, l'application des lois et les poursuites.

#### Limitations

Aux fins de la collecte des données et de la préparation du présent rapport, on a établi d'importantes définitions qui influent sur l'interprétation des statistiques. Ces définitions sont les suivantes:

Les données démographiques servant au calcul des taux d'infractions déclarées et de personnes accusées au Canada, et dans les provinces (Parties I et II) sont fondées sur des estimations établies par le B.F.S. le 1er juin 1965, 1966 et 1967 et comprennent les personnes âgées de 7 ans et plus.

Les taux calculés pour l'ensemble du Canada aux Parties III (Criminalité dans certaines zones métropolitaines de police) et IV (Criminalité dans les territoires des sûretés municipales et des services contractuels municipaux) sont fondés sur des estimations de la population totale établies le 1er janvier 1966, 1967 et 1968, et ne doivent pas être comparés avec les taux calculés dans les Parties I et II.

Rates calculated for the police metropolitan areas and municipal police areas (Parts III and IV) are based on population estimates as of December 31, 1965, 1966 and 1967, reported by police forces in submitting their annual administration return.

Tables dealing with municipalities in Groups 1-9 represent data for urban police departments in communities of 750 population and over. These totals are not for the whole of Canada.

Boundaries and populations of police metropolitan areas in this report are not necessarily the same as defined in the Standard Geographical Classification published by DBS. Appendix III indicates which municipalities, townships and districts are included in the twelve police metropolitan areas dealt with in this report.

The text and tabular material has been divided into five sections as specified in the Table of Contents. Data have been presented for Canada as a whole, the Provinces and Territories, Selected Police Metropolitan Areas, Police Departments in Municipalities over 750 in population and by type of Police Force.

#### Caution

Users are reminded that data shown in this publication cover reported crimes. This implies that increase in the number of crimes may indicate an increase in offences committed or an extension or improvement in reporting practices.

For example, one division of the RCMP showed an increase in Criminal Code offences reported to the police, from 9,381 in 1965 to 16,567 in 1966, a large portion of this increase appears to result from more complete reporting which followed the amalgamation of some smaller forces.

This process of amalgamation and merging of smaller forces and new agreements regarding municipalities by provincial police forces accounts for the continued decrease in reporting municipal and municipal contracts forces. These decreased from 821 in 1966 to 780 in 1967. (See Part IV.)

Les taux calculés à l'égard des zones métropolitaines et des régions de police municipale (Parties III et IV) sont fondés sur des estimations de la population établies le 31 décembre 1965, 1966 et 1967 par les sûretés au moment où celles-ci présentent leurs rapports annuels sur l'administration.

Les tableaux portant sur les municipalités des Groupes 1-9 sont des données relatives aux sûretés des centres de 750 habitants et plus. Ces chiffres globaux ne s'appliquent pas à l'ensemble du pays.

Les limites et les populations de zones métropolitaines de police figurant dans le présent rapport ne sont pas forcément les mêmes que celles dont la définition est donnée dans le *Standard Geographical Classification* que publie le B.F.S. L'Appendice III indique quels sont les municipalités, townships et districts qui figurent dans les douze zones métropolitaines de police dont il est question dans le présent rapport.

Le texte et les tableaux sont divisés en cinq sections comme l'indique la table des matières. Les données concernent l'ensemble du pays, les provinces et les territoires, certaines zones métropolitaines de police, les services de police des municipalités comptant plus de 750 habitants, et sont réparties selon le genre de sûreté.

#### Mise en garde

Les utilisateurs se rappelleront que les données de la publication concernent les infractions communiquées. La hausse du nombre d'infractions peut donc indiquer que plus d'infractions ont été commises ou refléter encore le prolongement ou l'amélioration des méthodes de déclarations.

Par exemple, division de la G.R.C. a signalé une augmentation des infractions (au code criminel) communiquées à la police ou connues d'elle, soit de 9,381 en 1965 à 16,567 en 1966. Cet accroissement est attribuable en grande partie à une déclaration plus plus complète, résultat de la fusion de quelques petits services.

La fusion de plusieurs petits services de police et les nouvelles ententes conclues par les sûretés provinciales au sujet des municipalités ont contribué à réduire le nombre de services contractuels municipaux déclarants de 821 en 1966 à 780 en 1967. (Voir partie IV.)

## PART I. CRIME IN CANADA

## PARTIE I. LA CRIMINALITÉ AU CANADA

## Offences Reported or Known and Unfounded

During 1967, 1,249,454 offences excluding traffic were reported or known to police forces in Canada under the Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-laws. Upon investigation by the Police, 59,247 or 4.7 per cent of reported or known offences were proven unfounded. "Unfounded" means that investigation established the crime did not happen, was not attempted or there was no crime.

The percentage of unfounded offences for Criminal Code was 6.1, Federal Statutes 6.1, Provincial Statutes 1.4 and Municipal By-laws 2.1. The distribution of reported or known, unfounded and actual offences shown in Table IA indicates the proportion of time spent by police forces investigating unfounded offences.

## Infractions communiquées ou connues et affaires non fondées

En 1967, 1,249,454 infractions au Code criminel, aux lois fédérales et provinciales et aux règlements municipaux (sauf les infractions aux règlements de la circulation) ont été communiquées aux sûretés du Canada ou étaient connues d'elles. Les enquêtes faites par les sûretés ont prouvé que 59,247, ou 4.7 p. 100 des infractions communiquées ou connues n'étaient pas fondées. "Non fondées" signifie qu'une enquête a établi que l'infraction n'a pas eu lieu, qu'il n'y a pas eu de tentative, donc qu'il n'y a pas eu infraction.

Voici les pourcentages d'affaires non fondées: 6.1 p. 100 des infractions au Code criminel; 6.1 p. 100 des infractions aux lois fédérales; 1.4 p. 100 des infractions aux lois provinciales et 2.1 p. 100 des infractions aux règlements municipaux. La répartition des infractions communiquées ou connues, non fondées ou réelles, au tableau IA, indique la proportion de temps consacrée par les sûretés à enquêter sur les infractions non fondées.

TABLE IA. Number of Reported or Known and Unfounded Offences Reported by the Police, Canada, 1967

TABLEAU IA. Infractions communiquées ou connues et affaires non fondées signalées par les sûretés, Canada, 1967

Offence - Infraction	Reported or known	Unfounded		Actual offences
	Communiquées à la police ou connues d'elle	Non fondées		Infractions réelles
	No. - nombre		%	No. - nombre
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,249,454</b>	<b>59,247</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1,190,207</b>
Criminal Code - Code criminel .....	837,226	51,155	6.1	786,071
Federal Statutes - Lois fédérales .....	40,556	2,456	6.1	38,100
Provincial Statutes - Lois provinciales .....	300,641	4,137	1.4	296,504
Municipal By-laws - Règlements municipaux .....	71,031	1,499	2.1	69,532

## Actual Offences

The total actual offences reported in 1967 was 1,190,207 including 786,071 Criminal Code, 38,100 Federal Statutes, 296,504 Provincial Statutes and 69,532 Municipal By-law offences. These totals form the basis of this report and are summarized in Table IB by offence classification giving the actual number of offences, offences cleared and persons charged in Canada in 1967. The offence classification are defined in Appendix I.

## Infractions réelles

On a signalé un total de 1,190,207 infractions réelles en 1967 dont 786,071 relevaient du Code criminel, 38,100 des lois fédérales, 296,504 des lois provinciales et 69,532 des règlements municipaux. Ces totaux servent de base au présent rapport et le tableau récapitulatif IB donne, par classe d'infractions, le nombre réel d'infractions, les infractions classées et les personnes inculpées au Canada en 1967. Les classes d'infractions sont définies à l'Appendice I.

TABLE IB. Crime in Canada, 1967  
TABLEAU IB. La criminalité au Canada, 1967

Offence — Infraction	Actual number — Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared — Infractions classées		Persons charged — Personnes inculpées			
		By charge — Par mise en accusation	Other- wise — Sans mise en accusation	Adults — Adultes		Juveniles — Jeunes gens	
				Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles
		Murder <sup>1</sup> — Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	281	185	66	173	15
Attempted murder — Tentative de meurtre .....	139	111	7	112	6	6	—
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire coupable .....	56	51	1	47	4	1	1
Rape — Viol .....	773	395	129	528	—	27	—
Other sexual offences — Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	8,974	3,203	1,338	2,891	37	354	28
Wounding — Blessures .....	1,030	574	192	434	75	48	—
Assaults (not indecent) — Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	59,149	21,934	23,700	19,719	1,001	1,177	149
Robbery — Vol qualifié .....	7,212	2,074	362	2,392	124	398	15
Breaking and entering — Introduction par effrac- tion .....	119,394	21,681	6,503	19,774	316	10,035	321
Theft — Motor vehicle — Vol — Véhicule à moteur .....	44,768	9,595	2,572	6,901	127	4,389	96
Theft over \$50 — Vol de plus de \$50 .....	86,889	10,040	4,615	7,494	940	2,504	180
Theft \$50 and under — Vol de \$50 ou moins ....	206,945	30,952	20,042	16,025	5,091	11,116	1,999
Have stolen goods — Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	6,658	5,889	413	4,232	335	1,099	77
Frauds — Fraudes .....	41,497	20,434	5,039	9,367	1,191	317	54
Prostitution .....	2,055	1,836	11	357	1,487	5	11
Gaming and betting — Jeu et paris .....	2,495	2,226	82	3,329	248	28	—
Offensive weapons — Armes offensives .....	4,116	3,087	530	2,670	118	273	6
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> — Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	192,137	50,423	32,680	45,668	3,988	7,781	1,188
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> — Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	35,226	27,861	3,449	22,888	1,891	792	497
Narcotic Control Act — Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	2,584	1,317	90	1,317	376	91	37
Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act — Lois des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	290	50	18	44	5	3	2
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> — Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	296,504	272,583	12,352	247,304	19,382	7,109	1,772
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> — Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	69,532	50,524	12,007	41,763	5,833	2,230	146

<sup>1</sup> Includes Capital murder and Non-capital murder.

<sup>2</sup> Except traffic.

<sup>3</sup> Except traffic, Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drug Act.

<sup>1</sup> Inclus meurtre qualifié et meurtre non qualifié.

<sup>2</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation.

<sup>3</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation, à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et à la Loi des aliments et drogues.

Chart A distributes the reported offences for the four categories for 1965, 1966 and 1967 and shows that during 1967, 67.0 per cent of all offences were reported under the Criminal Code followed by Provincial Statutes 24.1 per cent, Municipal By-laws 5.7 per cent and Federal Statutes 3.2 per cent. The chart shows that the offence distributions remained comparable over the three year period.

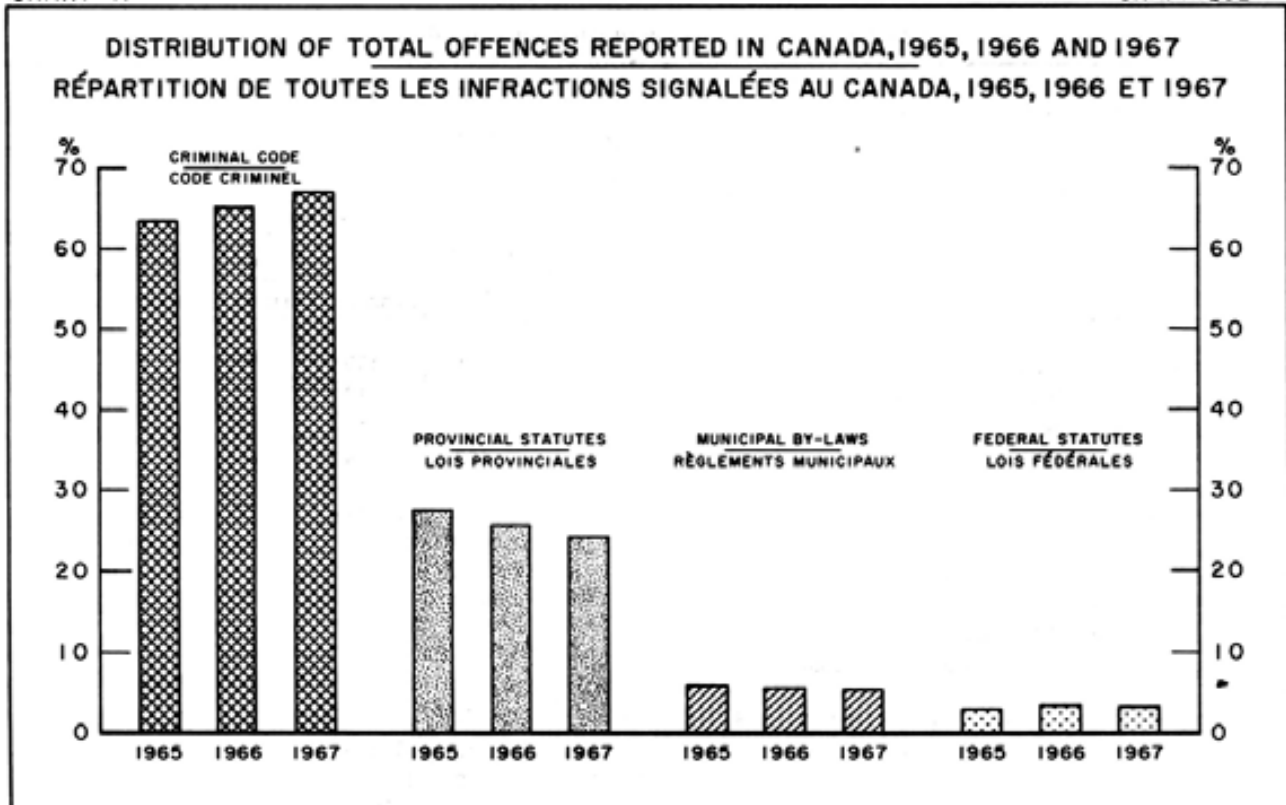
The number of offences reported for the four offence groups, rates per 100,000 population age 7 years and over, and percentage change in rates

Le graphique A répartit, par catégorie, les infractions déclarées en 1965, 1966 et 1967 et révèle qu'en 1967, 67 p. 100 de tous les délits signalés avaient été commis à l'encontre du Code criminel; suivaient les infractions aux lois provinciales (24.1 p. 100), aux règlements municipaux (5.7) et aux lois fédérales (3.2). Le graphique indique que les répartitions sont comparables pour les trois années.

Le tableau IC donne, pour les quatre catégories, le nombre d'infractions signalées, le taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus et la varia-

CHART - A

GRAPHIQUE - A



**TABLE IC. Number of Actual Offences and Rates per 100,000 Population 7 Years of Age and Over for the Four Offence Categories, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**

**TABLEAU IC. Infractions réelles et taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus dans les quatre catégories d'infractions, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

Offence and year Infraction et année	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Percentage change Variation procentuelle
<b>Total:</b>			
1965.....	989,451	6,031.9	+ 0.8
1966.....	1,094,889	6,517.2	+ 8.0
1967.....	1,190,207	6,858.4	+ 5.2
<b>Criminal Code - Code criminel:</b>			
1965.....	628,418	3,831.0	- 1.8
1966.....	702,809	4,183.4	+ 9.2
1967.....	786,071	4,529.6	+ 8.3
<b>Federal Statutes - Lois fédérales:</b>			
1965.....	30,382	185.2	- 12.0
1966.....	35,994	214.2	+ 15.7
1967.....	38,100	219.5	+ 2.5
<b>Provincial Statutes - Lois provinciales:</b>			
1965.....	271,857	1,657.3	+ 6.9
1966.....	290,096	1,728.8	+ 4.2
1967.....	296,504	1,708.6	- 1.1
<b>Municipal By-laws - Règlements municipaux:</b>			
1965.....	58,794	358.4	+ 10.0
1966.....	65,990	392.8	+ 9.6
1967.....	69,532	400.7	+ 2.0

for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are given in Table IC. The 1,190,207 offences reported during 1967 represents a rate of 6,858.4 per 100,000 population, 5.2 per cent increase over the rate of 6,517.2 reported for 1966. Criminal Code offence rates increased by 8.3 per cent, and Federal Statutes by 2.5 per cent. Provincial Statutes rates decreased by 1.1 per cent between the two years and the Municipal By-law rate increased from 392.8 in 1966 to 400.7 in 1967.

Table ID shows, for 1965, 1966 and 1967, the number and rate for the various offence classifications. The number of offences reported in 1967 and the rates per 100,000 population for each class has shown an increase in most of the classifications compared with 1966.

Criminal Code offences against the person which includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape and other sexual offences, wounding and assaults are generally lower than other type of offences. In 1966, the combined rate for capital and non-capital murder was 1.3. This increased to 1.6 in 1967. The rate for attempted murder remained unchanged at .8 while the rates for manslaughter and rape both increased. In 1967 there was an increase in the rate for other sexual offences from 48.5 to 51.7. Wounding rates increased from 5.8 to 5.9 between the years while the rate for assaults showed a sharp increase from 318.6 to 340.9.

In 1967, Criminal Code offences against the property showed an increase in rates for all offences. For example, breaking and entering, from 607.9 in 1966 to 688.0 in 1967, have stolen goods from 36.2 to 38.4 between the years and frauds from 225.0 to 239.1.

Prostitution decreased from 12.9 in 1966 to 11.8 in 1967 but gaming and betting and offensive weapons both showed an increased rate.

Other Criminal Code offences totalled 192,137 in 1967, a rate of 1,107.2 per 100,000 population. Approximately 24.4 per cent of all Criminal Code offences were reported under "Other Criminal Code".

In 1967, Narcotic Control Act and Controlled Drugs under the Food Drug Act offences numbered 2,584 and 290, representing rates of 14.9 and 1.7 compared to rates of 7.0 and 1.4 in 1966.

Provincial Statute offences showed a rate of 1,708.6 in 1967 compared to 1,726.8 in 1966 and Municipal By-laws 400.7 compared with 392.4.

tion procentuelle des taux entre 1965, 1966 et 1967. Les 1,190,207 délits signalés en 1967 représentent un taux de 6,858.4 infractions pour 100,000 habitants, soit une hausse de 5.2 p. 100 sur le taux de 6,517.2 signalé en 1966. Au regard de l'année précédente, les taux des infractions au Code criminel et aux lois fédérales ont augmenté de 8,3 p. 100 et de 2,5 p. 100 respectivement; celui des infractions aux lois provinciales a fléchi de 1,1 p. 100 entre les deux années. Le taux des infractions aux règlements municipaux s'est accru de 392.8 en 1966 à 400.7 en 1967.

Le tableau ID donne, pour 1965, 1966 et 1967, le nombre et le taux des infractions dans les différentes classes. Le nombre des infractions signalées en 1967 et le taux pour 100,000 habitants de chacune des classes ont accusé des hausses dans la plupart des classifications au regard de 1966.

Les infractions au Code criminel contre la personne, qui comprennent le meurtre, tentative de meurtre, homicide involontaire coupable, viol et autres infractions d'ordre sexuel, blessures et voies de fait sont généralement en moins grand nombre que les autres classes d'infractions. Le taux de meurtre qualifié qui comprend le meurtre non qualifié établi à 1.3 en 1966 s'est accru à 1.6 en 1967. Le taux de tentative de meurtre est demeuré le même à 0.8 entre les deux années, tandis que les taux d'homicide involontaire coupable et de viol ont augmenté. Le taux d'autres infractions d'ordre sexuel s'est accru de 48.5 à 51.7 entre 1966 et 1967. Le taux de blessures a augmenté de 5.8 à 5.9 entre les deux années, tandis que le taux voies de fait est passé de 318.6 à 340.9.

En 1967, les infractions au Code criminel contre la propriété ont démontré une augmentation du nombre et taux pour toutes les classes d'infractions. Par exemple, introduction par effraction, de 607.9 en 1966 à 688.0 en 1967 et avoir en sa possession des biens volés de 36.2 à 38.4 entre les mêmes années et fraudes 225.0 à 239.1.

Le taux de l'infraction "prostitution" a diminué de 12.9 en 1966 à 11.8 en 1967 alors que jeu et paris et et armes offensives ont démontré des hausses.

Les autres infractions au Code criminel se sont chiffrées par 192,137 en 1967, soit 1,107.2 pour 100,000 habitants. Près de 24.4 p. 100 de toutes les infractions au Code criminel ont été inscrites sous la rubrique "Autres infractions au Code criminel".

En 1967, les infractions à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et à la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés ont totalisé respectivement 2,584 et 290 soit des taux de 14.9 et 1.7 comparativement aux taux de 7 et 1.4 en 1966.

Le taux d'infractions aux lois provinciales s'est établi à 1,708.6 en 1967 au regard de 1,726.8 en 1966 et celui des infractions aux règlements municipaux, à 400.7 au regard de 392.4.

TABLE 1 D Crime Rates Based on 100,000 Population, Age 7 Years and Over,  
Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967

TABLEAU 1 D Taux de criminalité pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus  
Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967

Offence and year — Infraction et année	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux	Offence and year — Infraction et année	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux
Capital murder — Meurtre qualifié:			Theft \$50 and under — Vol de \$50 ou moins:		
1965.....	179	1.1	1965.....	169,986	1,036.3
1966.....	220	1.3	1966.....	190,480	1,133.8
1967.....	281	1.6	1967.....	206,945	1,192.5
Non-capital murder — Meurtre non qualifié:			Have stolen goods — Avoir en sa possession des biens volés:		
1965.....	64	0.4	1965.....	5,739	35.0
1966.....	1	1	1966.....	6,074	36.2
1967.....	1	1	1967.....	6,658	38.4
Attempted murder — Tentative de meurtre:			Frauds — Fraudes:		
1965.....	111	0.7	1965.....	32,401	197.5
1966.....	131	0.8	1966.....	37,798	225.0
1967.....	135	0.8	1967.....	41,497	239.1
Manslaughter — Homicide involontaire coupable:			Prostitution:		
1965.....	34	0.2	1965.....	1,864	11.4
1966.....	28	0.2	1966.....	2,166	12.9
1967.....	56	0.3	1967.....	2,055	11.8
Rape — Viol:			Gaming and betting — Jeu et paris:		
1965.....	641	3.9	1965.....	2,156	13.1
1966.....	652	3.9	1966.....	2,285	13.6
1967.....	773	4.5	1967.....	2,495	14.2
Other sexual offences — Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel:			Offensive weapons — Armes offensives:		
1965.....	6,802	41.5	1965.....	3,275	20.0
1966.....	8,140	48.5	1966.....	3,651	21.7
1967.....	8,974	51.7	1967.....	4,116	23.7
Wounding — Blessures:			Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> — Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> :		
1965.....	822	5.0	1965.....	151,655	924.5
1966.....	972	5.8	1966.....	173,341	1,031.8
1967.....	1,030	5.9	1967.....	192,137	1,107.2
Assaults (not indecent) — Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur):			Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> — Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> :		
1965.....	44,551	271.6	1965.....	29,614	180.5
1966.....	53,533	318.6	1966.....	34,569	205.8
1967.....	59,149	340.9	1967.....	35,226	203.0
Robbery — Vol qualifié:			Narcotic Control Act — Lois sur les stupéfiants:		
1965.....	5,576	34.0	1965.....	655	4.0
1966.....	5,710	34.0	1966.....	1,184	7.0
1967.....	7,212	41.6	1967.....	2,584	14.9
Breaking and entering — Introduction par effraction:			Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act — Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés:		
1965.....	96,530	588.5	1965.....	113	0.7
1966.....	102,132	607.9	1966.....	241	1.4
1967.....	119,394	688.0	1967.....	290	1.7
Theft — Motor vehicle — Vol — Véhicule à moteur:			Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> — Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> :		
1965.....	38,107	232.3	1965.....	271,857	1,657.3
1966.....	39,655	236.0	1966.....	290,096	1,726.8
1967.....	44,768	258.0	1967.....	296,504	1,708.6
Theft over \$50 — Vol de plus de \$50:			Municipal By-laws <sup>2</sup> — Réglements municipaux <sup>2</sup> :		
1965.....	67,925	414.1	1965.....	58,794	358.4
1966.....	75,841	451.4	1966.....	65,990	392.8
1967.....	86,889	500.7	1967.....	69,532	400.7

<sup>1</sup> Figures included with Capital murder.

<sup>2</sup> Except traffic.

<sup>3</sup> Except Traffic, Narcotic Control Act and Controlled Drugs under Foods and Drug Act.

<sup>1</sup> Les nombres sont inclus avec ceux de meurtre qualifié.

<sup>2</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation.

<sup>3</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation, à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et à la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés.

**Offences Cleared**

Of the total offences reported in 1967, 55.8 per cent were cleared compared with 57.5 per cent reported cleared in 1966. During 1967, Criminal Code offences reported the lowest percentage cleared at 36.1. The percentage of offences cleared for the four categories of offences remained comparable for the two years, the largest change shown was in Municipal By-laws where 88.0 per cent were reported cleared in 1967, compared with 90.0 per cent in 1966.

Chart B, shows the percentage of offences cleared by charge, cleared otherwise and not cleared in 1967 for the Uniform Crime Reporting offence classification. The low percentage of Criminal Code offences cleared shown in Table 1E may generally be attributed to the small number of offences against property cleared. Theft over \$50 showed 11.6 per cent cleared by charge and 5.3 per cent cleared otherwise and the remaining 83.1 per cent not cleared. The percentage of offences cleared for robbery was 33.8, breaking and entering 23.6, theft of motor vehicle 27.2, and theft \$50 and under 24.6.

**Infractions classées**

On a classé 55.8 p. 100 de toutes les infractions signalées en 1967 comparativement à 57.5 en 1966. En 1967 les infractions au Code criminel avaient le plus faible pourcentage d'affaires classées, soit 36.1. Le pourcentage d'affaires classées était comparable entre les deux années pour les quatre catégories d'infractions; la variation la plus marquée a été celle des contraventions aux lois municipales dont 88 p. 100 ont été classées en 1967 au regard de 90 p. 100 en 1966.

Le graphique B indique le pourcentage des infractions classées par mises en accusation, classées autrement et non classées en 1967 d'après la classification des infractions du Programme de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité. De façon générale, on peut attribuer le faible taux d'infractions classées relevant du Code criminel, tableau 1E à ce qu'un petit nombre de délits contre la propriété ont été classés, 11.6 p. 100 des vols de plus de \$50, ont été classés par mise en accusation, 5.3 p. 100 ont été classés sans mise en accusation et 83.1 p. 100 n'ont pas été classés. Voici d'autres pourcentages d'infractions classées: vol qualifié, 33.8 introduction par effraction, 23.6, vol de véhicules à moteur, 27.2, et vol de \$50 et moins, 24.6.

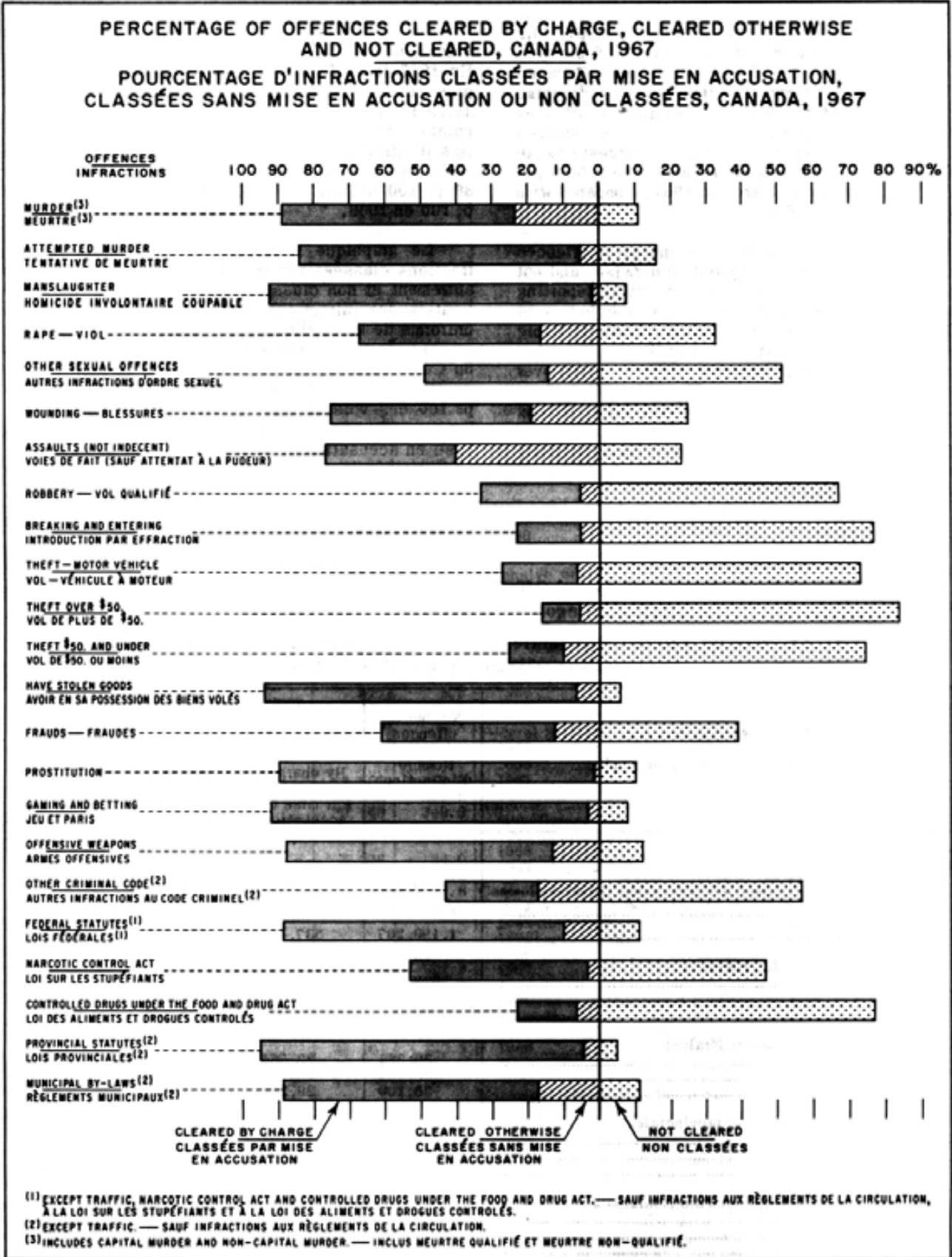
**TABLE 1E. Number of Actual Offences and Number and Percentage Cleared by Offence Category, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**

**TABLEAU 1E. Nombre d'infractions réelles, nombre et pourcentage des infractions classées par catégorie, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

Offence category and year Catégorie d'infractions et année	Number of offences Nombre d'infractions	Offences cleared — Infractions classées		Percentage cleared — Pourcentage d'infractions classées
		By charge — Par mise en accusation	Otherwise — Sans mise en accusation	
<b>Total:</b>				
1965 .....	989,451	478,205	94,762	57.9
1966 .....	1,094,889	514,854	114,422	57.5
1967 .....	1,190,207	537,420	126,342	55.8
<b>Criminal Code — Code criminel:</b>				
1965 .....	628,418	161,757	73,141	37.4
1966 .....	702,809	175,570	89,074	37.7
1967 .....	786,071	185,085	98,426	36.1
<b>Federal Statutes — Lois fédérales:</b>				
1965 .....	30,382	22,934	3,393	86.7
1966 .....	35,994	28,795	2,751	87.6
1967 .....	38,100	29,228	3,557	86.0
<b>Provincial Statutes — Lois provinciales:</b>				
1965 .....	271,857	250,157	9,588	95.5
1966 .....	290,096	264,902	10,114	94.8
1967 .....	296,504	272,583	12,352	96.1
<b>Municipal By-laws — Règlements municipaux:</b>				
1965 .....	58,794	43,357	8,640	88.4
1966 .....	65,990	45,587	12,483	88.0
1967 .....	69,532	50,524	12,007	90.0

CHART-B

GRAPHIQUE-B



In contrast, the percentage of Criminal Code offences against the person cleared was generally higher as indicated for capital murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, other sexual offences, wounding and assault, ranging from 93.0 to 50.6 in 1967. The percentage of Provincial Statute offences cleared was 96.1.

Par contre, on remarque que généralement un plus fort pourcentage d'infractions au Code criminel contre la personne ont été classées dans les cas de meurtre, de tentative de meurtre, homicide involontaire coupable, de viol, d'autres infractions d'ordre sexuel, de blessures et de voies de fait, variant de 93 à 50,6 en 1967. Le pourcentage d'infractions aux lois provinciales classées a été de 96.1.

**Persons Charged**

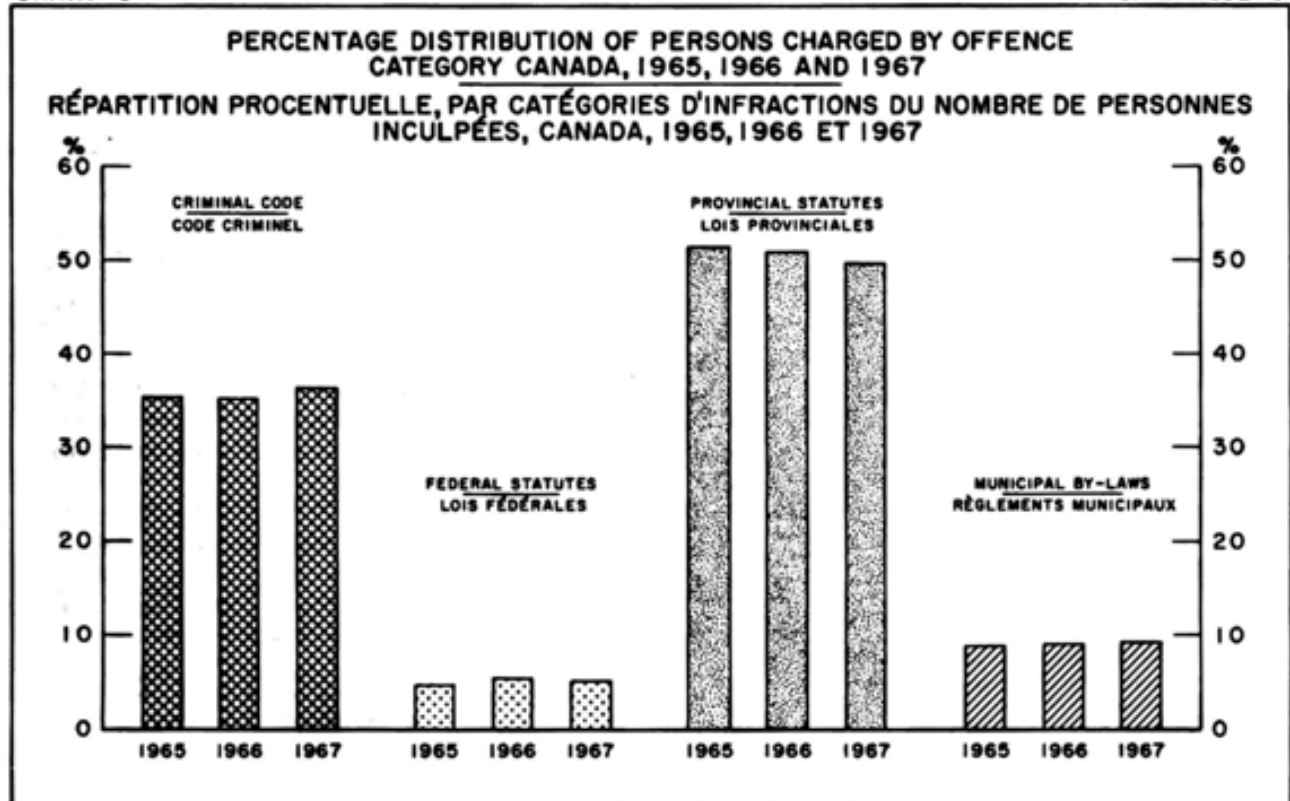
There were 554,852 persons reported charged by the police in Canada during 1967 compared with 520,979 reported in 1966. The majority of persons were charged with Provincial Statute (49.7 per cent) and Criminal Code (36.2 per cent offences). The percentage distributions of person reported charged under the four offence categories for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are shown in Chart C.

**Personnes inculpées**

Les sûretés canadiennes ont signalé que 554,852 personnes ont été accusées en 1967 au regard de 520,979 en 1966. La plupart des personnes ont été accusées d'infractions aux lois provinciales (49.7 p. 100) et au Code criminel (36.2). Le graphique C répartit entre les quatre catégories d'infractions le pourcentage de personnes inculpées en 1965, 1966 et 1967.

CHART-C

GRAPHIQUE-C



The numbers and rates of juvenile and adult persons charged by the police under the four categories of offences during 1965, 1966 and 1967 are given in Table I F. The total persons charged rate was calculated using the estimated population age 7 years and over, June 1, 1965, 1966 and 1967. The juvenile population included juveniles age 7 to 15 adjusted for those provinces where the juvenile age limit was under 17 and 18. The adult rate was calculated using the residual estimated population.

Le tableau IF donne par catégorie d'infractions, le nombre et le taux de mises en accusation de jeunes et d'adultes signalées par la police en 1965, 1966 et 1967. On a calculé le taux de personnes accusées d'après l'estimation, au 1er juin 1965, 1966 et 1967 de la population âgée de sept ans et plus. Le groupe de jeunes gens comprenait les individus âgés de 7 à 15 ans et une rectification a été faite dans le cas des provinces où la limite d'âge des jeunes est 17 ou 18 ans. Le taux d'adultes a été calculé d'après la population estimative résiduelle.

The 1967 persons reported charged rate was 3,197.3 compared with 3,101.1 in 1966. The charged rate for adults in 1967 was 3,824.2 compared to 3,708.1 for the previous year, while the juvenile charged rate increased to 1,305.9 in 1967 compared with a 1966 rate of 1,267.3. Rates generally increased in all categories of offences for both adults and juveniles charged. However, 3 areas showed decreased rates. These were, adult Federal Statutes and juveniles charged under both Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws. The 1967 persons charged rate was highest for Provincial Statutes at 1,587.9 per 100,000 population age 7 years and over. The adult rate was 2,046.7 compared to 205.1 for juveniles. The persons charged rate for Federal Statutes was 161.0 and for Municipal By-laws 288.0 comprising mostly adults.

En 1967, le taux de personnes inculpées a été de 3,197.3 au regard de 3,101.1 en 1966. Le taux d'adultes, inculpés en 1967 s'est établi à 3,824.2 au regard de 3,708.1 l'année précédente, tandis que le taux de jeunes inculpés est passé à 1,305.9 en 1967 de 1,267.3 en 1966. Les taux ont augmenté dans toutes les catégories d'infractions pour les adultes et les jeunes gens inculpés. Toutefois, trois cas ont signalé une diminution: les adultes et jeunes gens inculpés aux lois provinciales et les jeunes gens aux règlements municipaux. Le taux de personnes inculpées en 1967 a été plus élevé dans la catégorie des infractions aux lois provinciales (1,587.9 pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus). Le taux d'adultes a été de 2,046.7 contre 205.1 chez les jeunes. Les taux de personnes inculpées d'infractions aux lois fédérales et aux règlements municipaux ont été respectivement de 161 et 288 et comprenaient surtout des adultes.

**TABLE IF. Number and Rate of Adults and Juveniles Reported Charged under the Four Offence Categories, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**

**TABLEAU IF. Nombre et taux d'inculpés (adultes et jeunes gens) à l'égard des quatre catégories d'infractions, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

Offence category and year Catégorie d'infractions et année	Total		Adults Adultes		Juveniles Jeunes gens	
	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
<b>Total:</b>						
1965 .....	483,994	2,950.5	434,284	3,520.1	49,710	1,222.5
1966 .....	520,979	3,101.1	468,023	3,708.1	52,956	1,267.3
1967 .....	554,852	3,197.3	498,297	3,824.2	56,555	1,305.9
<b>Criminal Code - Code criminel:</b>						
1965 .....	170,855	1,041.6	133,263	1,080.2	37,592	924.5
1966 .....	182,568	1,086.7	142,849	1,131.8	39,719	950.6
1967 .....	201,370	1,160.4	157,494	1,208.7	48,876	1,013.2
<b>Federal Statutes - Lois fédérales:</b>						
1965 .....	22,463	136.9	21,068	170.8	1,395	34.3
1966 .....	27,562	164.1	26,297	208.4	1,265	30.3
1967 .....	27,943	161.0	26,521	203.5	1,422	32.8
<b>Provincial Statutes - Lois provinciales:</b>						
1965 .....	249,239	1,519.4	240,413	1,948.7	8,826	217.1
1966 .....	264,843	1,576.4	255,713	2,026.0	9,130	218.5
1967 .....	275,567	1,587.9	266,686	2,046.7	8,881	205.1
<b>Municipal By-laws - Règlements municipaux:</b>						
1965 .....	41,437	252.6	39,540	320.5	1,897	46.7
1966 .....	46,006	273.8	43,164	342.0	2,842	68.0
1967 .....	49,972	288.0	47,596	365.3	2,376	54.9

Table 1G details the numbers and rates of adults and juveniles reported charged by the Uniform Crime Reporting offence classification. Considering Criminal Code offences alone the rate for total persons charged was 1,157.7 per 100,000 population age 7 years and over. The rate for adults charged was 1,206.6 and for juveniles 1008.7. For selected Criminal Code offences, against the person, i.e., murder, rape, assaults and other such offences, the adults charged rate

Le tableau 1G donne le nombre et le taux d'adultes et de jeunes gens inculpés, selon la classification des infractions du Régime de déclaration uniforme de la criminalité. Compte tenu des seules infractions au Code criminel, le taux de personnes inculpées est de 1,157.7 pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus. Le taux d'adultes inculpés s'établit à 1,206.6 et celui des jeunes, à 1,008.7. Pour certaines infractions relevant du Code criminel, contre la personne, (meurtre, viol, voies de fait et autres délits sembla-

tended to be considerably higher than the juveniles charged rate. When comparing the rates for offences against property, i.e., robbery, breaking and entering, thefts and others, there was more fluctuation. The adults charged rate was higher for robbery, theft over \$50, have stolen goods and frauds, while the juveniles charged rate was higher for breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle and theft \$50 and under.

The rate for adult males charged in Canada during 1967 was 7,021.1 compared with 651.7 for adult females, as shown in Table 1H. The juvenile

bles), le taux d'adultes inculpés a semblé être beaucoup plus élevé que le taux de jeunes gens. La comparaison des taux relatifs aux infractions contre la propriété, (vol qualifié, introduction par effraction, vol et autres délits), indique qu'ils variaient davantage. Le taux d'adultes accusés de vol qualifié, vol de plus de \$50, avoir en leur possession des biens volés et fraudes a été supérieur, tandis que le taux de jeunes inculpés d'introduction par effraction, vol de véhicules à moteur et vol de \$50, ou moins, atteignait le niveau le plus élevé.

Le taux des adultes de sexe masculin inculpés au Canada au cours de 1967 a été de 7,021.1 au regard de 651.7 chez les femmes (tableau 1H). Chez

TABLE IG. Number and Rate of Juvenile and Adult Persons Reported Charged, Canada, 1967

TABLEAU IG. Nombre et taux d'inculpés (adultes et jeunes gens) signalés par les sûretés, Canada 1967

Offence - Infraction	Total		Adults Adultes		Juveniles Jeunes gens	
	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	197	1.1	188	1.4	9	0.2
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	124	0.7	118	0.9	6	0.1
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	53	0.3	51	0.4	2	..
Rape - Viol .....	555	3.2	528	4.1	27	0.6
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	3,310	19.1	2,928	22.5	382	8.8
Wounding - Blessures .....	557	3.2	509	3.9	48	1.1
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	22,046	127.0	20,720	159.0	1,326	30.6
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	2,929	16.9	2,516	19.3	413	9.5
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	30,446	175.4	20,090	154.2	10,356	239.1
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	11,513	66.3	7,028	53.9	4,485	103.6
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	11,118	64.1	8,434	64.7	2,684	62.0
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	34,231	197.3	21,116	162.1	13,115	302.8
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	5,743	33.1	4,567	35.0	1,176	27.2
Frauds - Fraudes .....	10,929	63.0	10,558	81.0	371	8.6
Prostitution .....	1,860	10.7	1,844	14.2	16	0.4
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	3,605	20.8	3,577	27.5	28	0.6
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	3,067	17.7	2,788	21.4	279	6.4
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	58,625	337.8	49,656	381.1	8,969	207.1
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	26,068	150.2	24,779	190.2	1,289	29.8
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	1,821	10.5	1,693	13.0	128	3.0
Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	54	0.3	49	0.4	5	0.1
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	275,567	1,587.9	266,686	2,046.7	8,881	205.1
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	49,972	288.0	47,596	365.3	2,376	54.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes Capital murder and Non-capital murder.

<sup>2</sup> Except traffic.

<sup>3</sup> Except traffic, Narcotic Control Act and Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drugs Act.

<sup>1</sup> Inclus meurtre qualifié et meurtre non qualifié.

<sup>2</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation.

<sup>3</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation, à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et à la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés.

male rate was 2,271.4 compared with 309.2 for females. These rates have increased over those shown for 1966, with the exception of juvenile females whose rate decreased from 323.5 in 1966 to 309.2 in 1967.

Over 54.3 per cent of the adult males were charged under Provincial Statutes (rate of 3,810.5) and approximately 31.2 per cent under the Criminal Code (rate of 2,193.5). Of juvenile males charged, 79.5 per cent were reported under the Criminal Code (rate of 1,806.6), and 14.2 per cent under Provincial Statutes (rate of 323.2).

les jeunes gens, le taux s'est établi à 2,271.4 et chez les jeunes filles, à 309.2. Ces taux sont plus élevés qu'en 1966 à l'exception des jeunes filles dont le taux a diminué de 323.5 en 1966 à 309.2 en 1967.

Plus de 54.3 p. 100 des hommes ont été accusés d'infractions aux lois provinciales (taux de 3,810.5) et environ 31.2 p. 100, d'infractions au Code criminel (2,193.5). Un plus peu de 79.5 p. 100 de jeunes gens ont été accusés d'infractions au Code criminel (taux de 1,806.6) et un peu moins de 14.2 p. 100, d'infractions aux lois provinciales (323.2).

**TABLE IH. Number and Rate of Adults and Juveniles Reported Charged under the Four Categories of Offence, by Sex, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**

**TABLEAU IH. Nombre et taux d'inculpés (adultes et jeunes gens) par les quatre catégories d'infractions et selon le sexe, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

	Adults - Adultes				Juveniles - Jeunes gens			
	Male - Hommes		Female - Femmes		Boys - Garçons		Girls - Filles	
	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux	Number — Nombre	Rate — Taux
<b>Total:</b>								
1965 .....	397,133	6,443.4	37,151	601.7	44,170	2,124.0	5,540	278.9
1966 .....	428,449	6,786.3	39,574	627.4	46,309	2,180.7	6,647	323.5
1967 .....	455,674	7,021.1	42,623	651.7	49,966	2,271.4	6,589	309.2
<b>Criminal Code - Code criminel:</b>								
1965 .....	120,460	1,954.4	12,803	207.4	34,284	1,648.6	3,308	166.5
1966 .....	128,895	2,041.6	13,954	221.2	35,636	1,678.1	4,083	198.7
1967 .....	142,358	2,193.5	15,136	231.4	39,741	1,806.6	4,135	194.1
<b>Federal Statutes - Lois fédérales:</b>								
1965 .....	19,541	317.0	1,527	24.7	961	46.2	434	21.8
1966 .....	24,210	383.5	2,087	33.1	789	37.2	476	23.2
1967 .....	24,249	373.6	2,272	34.7	866	39.4	536	25.2
<b>Provincial Statutes - Lois provinciales:</b>								
1965 .....	211,438	3,592.8	18,975	307.3	7,175	345.0	1,651	83.1
1966 .....	236,517	3,746.3	19,196	304.3	7,317	344.6	1,813	88.2
1967 .....	247,304	3,810.5	19,382	296.4	7,109	323.2	1,772	83.2
<b>Municipal By-laws - Règlements municipaux:</b>								
1965 .....	35,694	579.1	3,846	62.3	1,750	84.2	147	7.4
1966 .....	38,827	615.0	4,337	68.8	2,567	120.9	275	13.4
1967 .....	41,763	643.5	5,833	89.2	2,230	101.4	146	6.9

#### Arson and Attempted Arson

During 1967 provincial and territorial fire marshals and commissioners reported 2,177 suspected or known incendiary offences of which 673 were proven unfounded after investigation, leaving a total of 1,503 arson offences. Of the arson offences reported, 395 (26.3 per cent) were reported cleared by charge and 144 (9.6 per cent) were cleared otherwise resulting in 278 adults and 184 juveniles being charged. These data have been included in all preceding tables under "Other Criminal Code".

#### Incendies volontaires et tentatives d'incendie volontaires

Au cours de 1967, les prévôts et commissaires provinciaux et territoriaux des incendies ont signalé 2,177 crimes d'incendies, présumés ou connus, dont 673 ont été déclarés non fondés après enquête, laissant un total de 1,503 incendies volontaires. D'après les rapports des sûretés, 395 (26.3 p. 100) des incendies volontaires ont été classés par mise en accusation et 144 (9.6 p. 100) ont été classés sans mise en accusation; 278 adultes et 184 jeunes ont été mis en accusation. Ces données sont comprises dans les tableaux précédents sous la rubrique "Autres infractions au Code criminel".

**Motor Vehicles Stolen and Recovered**

There were an estimated 7,363,021 motor vehicles registered in Canada during 1967 of which 44,209 or 0.6 per cent were reported stolen. Of the motor vehicles reported stolen, 41,649 or 94.2 per cent were recovered. Comparable data for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are shown in Table IJ.

**Véhicules à moteur volés et retrouvés**

Au Canada, les véhicules à moteur immatriculés se chiffraient par (7,363,021) en 1967 et on signale le vol de 44,209 ou 0.6 du total. On a retrouvé 41,649 ou 94.2 p. 100 des véhicules volés. Les données correspondantes pour 1965, 1966 et 1967 paraissent au tableau IJ.

**TABLE IJ. Motor Vehicles Stolen and Recovered, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**  
**TABLEAU IJ. Véhicules à moteur volés et retrouvés, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

	1965	1966	1967
Number of vehicles stolen – Véhicules à moteur volés .....	37,419	39,023	44,209
Rate per 100,000 vehicles registered – Taux pour 100,000 véhicules enregistrés	558.3	554.7	600.4
Number of vehicles recovered – Véhicules à moteur retrouvés .....	34,325	37,022	41,649
Percentage of vehicles recovered – Pourcentage de véhicules à moteur retrouvés	91.7	94.9	94.2

**Missing Persons**

Considering the total population of the country few persons were reported missing in Canada during 1967 and a high proportion of those missing were subsequently located. In 1967, 21,746 adults and 33,412 juveniles were reported missing. Subsequently 96.1 per cent of the missing adults and 98.6 per cent of missing juveniles were located.

**Personnes disparues**

Si l'on considère la population totale du pays, peu de personnes ont été portées disparues au Canada en 1967 et une forte proportion d'entre elles ont été retrouvées. En 1967, 21,746 adultes et 33,412 jeunes gens ont été portés disparus. On a retrouvé 96.1 p. 100 des adultes disparus et 98.6 p. 100 des jeunes gens.

**TABLE IK. Missing Persons, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**  
**TABLEAU IK. Personnes disparues, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

	1965	1966	1967
Adults missing – Adultes portés disparus .....	17,570	20,769	21,746
Adults located – Adultes retrouvés .....	16,970	19,828	20,893
Percentage located – Pourcentage retrouvés .....	96.6	95.5	96.1
Juveniles missing – Jeunes gens portés disparus .....	27,313	30,965	33,412
Juveniles located – Jeunes gens retrouvés .....	27,124	30,726	32,941
Percentage located – Pourcentage retrouvés .....	99.3	99.2	98.6

**Persons Drowned**

There were 1,374 persons reported drowned in Canada in 1967, representing a rate of 6.7 per 100,000 of the total population. In 1966 police reported 1,443 persons drowned.

**Personnes noyées**

On a signalé 1,374 noyades au Canada en 1967, soit un taux de 6.7 pour 100,000 de population totale. En 1966, les sûretés avaient signalé 1,443 noyades.

## PART II. CRIME IN THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

## PART II. LA CRIMINALITÉ DANS LES PROVINCES ET TERRITOIRES

Data appearing in the following tables were prepared from the detailed table summarizing crime by province and territory (Table II K) appearing at the end of this part of the report. A number of factors can have an effect on the reporting of data and, therefore, on the rates. These have been described on pages 10 and 11 of this report, and should be taken into account when examining the data.

Table II A gives the number of offences reported, the number cleared by charge and cleared otherwise, the percentage cleared and the rate per 100,000 population age 7 years and over by province for the four categories of offences in 1967.

**Offences Reported**

Table II B compares the number of offences reported in 1965, 1966 and 1967 and the offence rates per 100,000 population age 7 years and over by province for the four categories of offences.

The total reported offence rate increased in all provinces between 1966 and 1967. The data shown in Table IIB shows considerable variation in rates between provinces and between years within each province for total offences reported and for the four offence categories. It is expected that these variations will become smaller and the data more stable with each successive year as editing and reporting standards are improved.

Of the 786,071 Criminal Code offences reported in 1967, 287,829 were reported in Ontario and 171,268 in Quebec. Police in the Northwest Territories reported the fewest number, 1,545. The offences reported in Ontario represented a rate of 4,713.8 per 100,000 population age 7 years and over while the Quebec offence rate was 3,429.3. Prince Edward Island had the lowest offence rate at 2,249.5 while the Yukon was highest at 19,786.8. The 1967 Criminal Code offence rates increased over the 1966 rates in all provinces.

The Federal Statute offence rate for Canada in 1967 was 219.2 an increase over the rate of 214.2 reported in 1966.

The Provincial Statute rate in 1967 was 1,708.6 per 100,000 population ranging from 169.4 in Quebec to 21,221.3 in the Yukon. The 1967 rates for Provincial Statute offences increased over 1966 in 5 provinces. The Municipal By-law offence rate for Canada increased between 1966 and 1967 from 392.8 to 400.7.

Les données des tableaux suivants ont été préparées à partir du tableau détaillant la criminalité par province et territoire (tableau II K) lequel se trouve à la fin de la présente partie du rapport. Plusieurs facteurs peuvent influencer sur la déclaration des données et partant, sur les taux. Ces facteurs sont décrits à la pages 10 et 11 du présent rapport, et on devra en tenir compte dans l'étude des données.

Le tableau II A a fournit les renseignements suivant: nombre d'infractions signalées, nombre d'infractions classées par mise en accusation ou autrement, pourcentage d'infractions classées et taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus, par province et à l'égard des quatre catégories d'infractions, 1967.

**Infractions signalées**

Le tableau II B compare le nombre d'infractions signalées en 1965, 1966 et 1967 et les taux d'infractions pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus, par province et à l'égard des quatre catégories d'infractions.

De 1966 à 1967, le taux relatif à toutes les infractions signalées a augmenté dans toutes les provinces. Les données du tableau II B indiquent que les taux provinciaux ont beaucoup varié d'une province à l'autre pour toutes les infractions signalées et pour les quatre catégories d'infractions. On prévoit qu'avec chaque année, les variations vont s'atténuer et les données vont devenir plus stables à mesure que le dépouillement et la déclaration des données seront améliorés.

Des 786,071 infractions au Code criminel signalées en 1967, les sûretés de l'Ontario en ont déclaré 287,829 et les sûretés du Québec, 171,268. Les sûretés des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont déclaré le plus petit nombre, soit 1,545. Les infractions signalées en Ontario représentaient un taux de 4,713.8 pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus tandis qu'au Québec le taux était de 3,429.3. L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a accusé le taux le plus bas, soit 2,249.5 et le Yukon le taux le plus élevé, 19,786.8. En 1967, le taux d'infractions au Code criminel a augmenté au regard de l'année précédente dans toutes les provinces.

Le taux national d'infractions aux lois fédérales s'est établi à 219.2 en 1967, soit une hausse au regard du taux de 214.2 signalé en 1966.

Le taux d'infractions aux lois provinciales a été de 1,708.6 pour 100,000 habitants en 1967 et s'est échelonné de 169.4 au Québec à 21,221.3 au Yukon. En général, les taux d'infractions aux lois provinciales étaient supérieurs à ceux de 1966 dans cinq provinces. De 1966 à 1967, les taux d'infractions aux règlements municipaux pour le Canada atteignaient un niveau plus élevé, soit de 392.8 à 400.7.

TABLE II A. Number of Offences Reported, Cleared by Charge and Otherwise, Percentage Cleared and Offence Rate per 100,000 Population Age 7 Years and Over, by Province, Canada, 1967

TABLEAU II A. Nombre d'infractions signalées par la police, nombre d'infractions classées par mise en accusation et sans mise en accusation, pourcentage d'infractions classées, et taux d'infractions signalées pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus, par province, Canada, 1967

Offence - Infractions	Canada	New- found- land - Terre- Neuve	Prince Edward Island - Île-du- Prince- Édouard	Nova Scotia - Nou- velle- Écosse	New- Brun- swick - Nou- veau- Brun- swick	Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia - Colom- bie- Britan- nique	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories - Terri- toires du Nord- Ouest
<b>Offence - infraction:</b>													
Reported offences - Infractions signalées	1,190,207	20,020	5,964	39,368	28,894	223,989	425,110	60,512	66,605	125,914	184,692	5,376	3,763
Cleared by charge - Classées par mise en accusation	537,420	8,257	3,956	21,609	16,202	77,033	193,658	29,319	35,827	64,233	81,154	3,497	2,675
Cleared otherwise - Classées sans mise en accusation	126,342	2,830	345	4,817	2,941	16,854	49,256	4,048	7,658	18,435	17,502	1,054	602
Percentage cleared - Pourcentage d'infractions classées	55.8	55.4	72.1	67.1	66.3	41.9	57.1	55.1	65.3	65.7	53.4	84.7	87.1
Offence rate per 100,000 population - Taux pour 100,000 habitants	6,858.4	4,945.7	6,496.7	6,147.4	5,556.5	4,484.9	6,962.1	7,348.1	8,207.6	10,080.4	11,004.1	44,065.6	17,182.6
<b>Criminal Code - Code criminel:</b>													
Reported offences - Infractions signalées	786,071	13,784	2,065	20,529	15,221	171,268	287,829	40,631	37,822	75,505	117,458	2,414	1,545
Cleared by charge - Classées par mise en accusation	185,085	3,559	573	5,053	3,702	36,259	69,663	10,933	9,326	19,495	25,043	942	537
Cleared otherwise - Classées sans mise en accusation	96,426	2,152	296	3,764	2,511	11,124	40,710	3,386	6,365	14,101	12,705	781	531
Percentage cleared - Pourcentage d'infractions classées	36.1	41.4	42.1	42.9	40.8	27.7	38.3	35.2	41.5	44.5	27.9	71.7	69.1
Offence rate per 100,000 population - Taux pour 100,000 habitants	4,529.6	3,405.1	2,249.5	3,205.7	2,927.1	3,429.3	4,713.8	4,933.9	4,660.7	6,044.8	6,998.2	19,786.8	7,054.8
<b>Federal Statutes - Lois fédérales:</b>													
Reported offences - Infractions signalées	38,100	693	63	1,028	1,097	12,064	8,918	1,868	1,803	3,874	5,247	348	1,097
Cleared by charge - Classées par mise en accusation	29,228	501	43	598	726	9,131	7,257	1,394	1,563	3,266	3,386	289	1,074
Cleared otherwise - Classées sans mise en accusation	3,557	86	14	97	113	704	1,000	158	96	327	905	38	19
Percentage cleared - Pourcentage d'infractions classées	86.0	84.7	90.5	67.6	76.5	81.5	92.6	83.1	92.0	92.7	81.8	94.0	99.6
Offence rate per 100,000 population - Taux pour 100,000 habitants	219.5	171.2	68.6	160.5	211.0	241.6	146.1	226.8	222.2	310.1	312.6	2,852.5	5,009.1
<b>Provincial Statutes - Lois provinciales:</b>													
Reported offences - Infractions signalées	296,504	5,394	2,015	16,377	12,223	8,459	114,484	15,126	24,204	40,562	53,968	2,589	1,103
Cleared by charge - Classées par mise en accusation	272,583	4,101	1,957	15,319	11,532	5,469	108,067	14,261	22,988	38,597	46,993	2,248	1,051
Cleared otherwise - Classées sans mise en accusation	12,352	568	22	185	258	1,454	4,268	391	640	1,196	3,093	230	47
Percentage cleared - Pourcentage d'infractions classées	96.1	86.6	98.2	94.7	96.5	81.8	98.1	96.9	97.6	98.1	92.3	95.7	99.5
Offence rate per 100,000 population - Taux pour 100,000 habitants	1,708.6	1,332.5	2,195.0	2,537.3	2,350.6	169.4	1,874.9	1,836.8	2,982.6	3,247.3	3,215.4	21,221.3	5,036.5
<b>Municipal By-laws - Règlements municipaux:</b>													
Reported offences - Infractions signalées	69,532	149	1,821	1,434	353	32,198	13,879	2,887	2,776	5,973	8,019	25	18
Cleared by charge - Classées par mise en accusation	50,524	96	1,383	639	242	26,174	8,671	2,731	1,950	2,875	5,732	18	13
Cleared otherwise - Classées sans mise en accusation	12,007	24	13	771	59	3,572	3,278	113	557	2,811	799	5	5
Percentage cleared - Pourcentage d'infractions classées	89.9	80.5	76.7	98.3	85.3	92.4	86.1	98.5	90.3	95.2	81.5	92.0	100.0
Offence rate per 100,000 population - Taux pour 100,000 habitants	400.7	36.8	1,983.7	223.9	67.9	644.7	227.3	350.6	342.1	478.2	477.6	204.9	82.2

TABLE II B. Number of Offences Reported and Rate per 100,000 Population Age 7 Years and Over, by Province, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967

TABLEAU II B. Nombre et taux d'infractions signalées pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus par province, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967

Province	Total		Criminal Code Code criminel		Federal Statutes Lois fédérales		Provincial Statutes Lois provinciales		Municipal By-laws Règlements municipaux	
	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
<b>CANADA:</b>										
1965	989,451	6,031.9	628,418	3,831.0	30,382	185.2	271,857	1,657.3	58,794	358.4
1966	1,094,889	6,517.2	702,809	4,183.4	35,994	214.2	290,096	1,726.8	65,990	392.8
1967	1,190,207	6,858.4	786,071	4,529.6	38,100	219.5	296,504	1,708.6	69,532	400.7
<b>Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve:</b>										
1965	18,200	4,569.4	12,240	3,073.1	376	94.4	5,350	1,343.2	234	58.7
1966	19,776	4,881.8	13,853	3,419.6	558	137.7	5,139	1,268.6	226	55.8
1967	20,020	4,945.7	13,784	3,405.1	693	171.2	5,394	1,332.5	149	36.8
<b>Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard:</b>										
1965	5,498	6,129.3	1,741	1,940.9	120	133.8	2,301	2,565.2	1,336	1,489.4
1966	6,241	6,858.2	2,221	2,440.7	71	78.0	2,283	2,508.8	1,666	1,830.8
1967	5,964	6,496.7	2,065	2,249.4	63	68.6	2,015	2,195.0	1,821	1,983.7
<b>Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse:</b>										
1965	38,257	6,017.1	20,123	3,165.0	775	121.9	14,701	2,312.2	2,658	418.1
1966	39,249	6,149.0	20,547	3,219.0	787	123.3	15,317	2,404.4	2,568	402.3
1967	39,368	6,147.4	20,529	3,205.7	1,028	160.5	16,377	2,557.3	1,434	223.9
<b>New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick:</b>										
1965	24,994	4,845.7	12,966	2,513.8	817	158.4	10,828	2,099.3	383	74.3
1966	28,822	5,517.2	14,993	2,870.0	985	188.6	12,478	2,388.6	366	70.1
1967	28,894	5,556.5	15,221	2,927.1	1,097	211.0	12,223	2,350.6	353	67.9
<b>Québec:</b>										
1965	174,861	3,688.8	133,170	2,809.3	7,704	162.5	10,090	212.9	23,897	504.1
1966	197,358	4,069.1	148,295	3,057.5	10,278	211.9	9,480	195.5	29,305	604.2
1967	223,989	4,484.9	171,268	3,429.3	12,064	241.6	8,459	169.4	32,198	644.7
<b>Ontario:</b>										
1965	352,541	6,217.8	229,486	4,047.4	7,259	128.0	104,083	1,835.7	11,713	206.6
1966	386,332	6,616.5	256,301	4,389.5	9,149	156.7	108,688	1,861.4	12,194	208.8
1967	425,110	6,962.1	287,829	4,713.8	8,918	146.1	114,484	1,874.9	13,879	227.3
<b>Manitoba:</b>										
1965	50,838	6,265.5	32,503	4,005.8	1,488	183.4	13,346	1,644.8	3,501	431.5
1966	53,774	6,624.9	35,756	4,405.1	1,769	217.9	13,287	1,636.9	2,962	364.9
1967	60,512	7,348.1	40,631	4,933.9	1,868	226.8	15,126	1,836.8	2,887	350.6
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>										
1965	53,953	6,788.2	32,381	4,074.1	1,699	213.8	17,328	2,180.2	2,545	320.2
1966	60,819	7,578.7	34,457	4,293.7	2,053	255.8	21,959	2,736.3	2,350	292.8
1967	66,605	8,207.6	37,822	4,660.7	1,803	222.2	24,204	2,982.6	2,776	342.1
<b>Alberta:</b>										
1965	99,742	8,356.4	57,278	4,798.8	5,626	471.3	32,427	2,716.7	4,411	369.6
1966	115,067	9,483.0	67,659	5,576.0	5,088	419.3	37,248	3,069.7	5,072	418.0
1967	125,914	10,080.4	75,505	6,044.8	3,874	310.1	40,562	3,247.3	5,973	478.2
<b>British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique:</b>										
1965	163,582	10,734.4	93,593	6,141.7	4,336	284.5	57,577	3,778.3	8,076	530.0
1966	179,210	11,232.2	105,462	6,610.0	4,341	272.1	60,150	3,770.0	9,257	580.2
1967	184,692	11,004.1	117,458	6,998.2	5,247	312.6	53,968	3,215.4	8,019	477.8
<b>Yukon and Northwest Territories - Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest:</b>										
1965	6,985	<sup>a</sup>	2,937	<sup>a</sup>	182	<sup>a</sup>	3,826	<sup>a</sup>	40	<sup>a</sup>
1966	8,241	<sup>a</sup>	3,285	<sup>a</sup>	915	<sup>a</sup>	4,037	<sup>a</sup>	24	<sup>a</sup>
1967	9,139	<sup>a</sup>	3,959	<sup>a</sup>	1,445	<sup>a</sup>	3,692	<sup>a</sup>	43	<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rates not calculated.

<sup>a</sup> Taux non calculés.

TABLE II C. Number of Offences Reported and Rate per 100,000 Population Age 7 Years and Over for the Uniform Crime Reporting Offence Classification, by Province, Canada, 1967

TABLEAU II C. Nombre d'infractions signalées et taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus suivant la Classification uniforme de la criminalité, par province, Canada, 1967

Offence - Infraction	Canada	New found- land - Terre- Neuve	Prince Edward Island - Île-du- Prince- Édouard	Nova Scotia - Nou- velle- Écosse	New Brun- swick - Nou- veau- Brun- swick	Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia - Colom- bie- Britan- nique	Yukon	North- west Terri- tories - Terri- toires du Nord- Ouest
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	No. - Nomb. 281	-	-	8	4	63	97	12	23	28	38	6	2
	Rate - Taux 1.8	-	-	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	49.2	9.1
Attempted murder - Tenta- tive de meurtre.	No. - Nomb. 139	-	-	2	2	54	27	4	11	12	26	-	1
	Rate - Taux 0.8	-	-	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	-	4.6
Manslaughter - Homicide in- volontaire coupable.	No. - Nomb. 56	1	-	2	1	12	17	3	6	5	9	-	-
	Rate - Taux 0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	No. - Nomb. 773	11	2	14	11	207	212	51	51	81	123	4	6
	Rate - Taux 4.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.1	3.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	7.3	32.8	27.4
Other sexual offences - Au- tres infractions d'ordre sexuel.	No. - Nomb. 8,974	175	9	298	165	2,858	3,032	429	194	590	1,100	4	20
	Rate - Taux 51.7	43.2	9.8	46.5	31.7	59.2	49.7	52.1	23.9	47.2	65.5	32.8	91.3
Wounding - Blessures .....	No. - Nomb. 1,030	2	-	16	23	278	370	63	48	111	106	7	6
	Rate - Taux 5.9	0.5	-	2.5	4.4	5.6	6.1	7.7	5.9	8.9	6.3	57.4	27.4
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur).	No. - Nomb. 59,149	1,166	181	2,236	1,556	8,487	22,540	1,790	3,899	6,800	9,750	195	549
	Rate - Taux 340.8	288.0	197.2	349.2	299.2	169.9	369.1	217.4	480.5	544.4	580.9	1,598.4	2,506.8
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	No. - Nomb. 7,212	15	8	147	53	3,168	1,842	333	160	509	974	2	1
	Rate - Taux 41.6	3.7	8.7	23.0	10.2	63.4	30.2	40.4	19.7	40.7	58.0	16.4	4.6
Breaking and entering - In- troduction par effraction.	No. - Nomb. 119,394	1,816	240	2,773	2,783	31,943	40,760	7,306	5,247	9,015	16,997	221	293
	Rate - Taux 688.0	448.6	261.4	433.0	535.2	639.6	667.5	887.2	646.6	721.7	1,012.7	1,811.5	1,337.9
Theft - Motor Vehicle - Vol Véhicule à moteur.	No. - Nomb. 44,768	479	60	781	818	13,756	15,607	2,265	1,591	3,115	6,175	37	84
	Rate - Taux 256.0	118.3	65.4	122.0	157.3	275.4	255.6	275.0	196.1	249.4	367.9	303.3	383.6
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50	No. - Nomb. 86,889	1,041	124	1,538	1,007	27,053	29,428	4,570	3,846	6,381	11,568	166	167
	Rate - Taux 500.7	257.2	135.0	240.2	193.7	541.7	481.9	554.9	473.9	510.8	689.2	1,360.7	762.6
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins.	No. - Nomb. 206,945	3,764	650	5,299	3,425	35,366	83,865	12,629	10,610	20,174	30,510	312	341
	Rate - Taux 1,192.5	929.8	708.1	827.5	658.7	708.1	1,373.5	1,533.6	1,307.5	1,615.1	1,817.8	2,557.4	1,557.1
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés.	No. - Nomb. 6,658	130	16	159	141	935	2,535	156	321	1,170	1,055	24	16
	Rate - Taux 38.4	32.1	17.4	24.8	27.1	18.7	41.5	18.9	39.6	93.7	62.9	196.7	73.1
Frauds - Fraudes .....	No. - Nomb. 41,497	869	41	559	467	5,193	16,161	2,263	2,477	5,785	7,423	115	144
	Rate - Taux 239.1	214.7	44.7	87.3	89.8	104.0	264.7	274.8	305.2	463.1	442.3	942.6	657.5
Prostitution .....	No. - Nomb. 2,055	1	2	-	1	558	876	10	28	178	400	1	-
	Rate - Taux 11.8	0.2	2.2	-	0.2	11.2	14.3	1.2	3.5	14.3	23.8	8.2	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	No. - Nomb. 2,495	7	1	7	9	853	1,147	17	27	326	98	1	2
	Rate - Taux 14.4	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.7	17.1	18.8	2.1	3.3	26.1	5.8	8.2	9.1
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives.	No. - Nomb. 4,116	67	15	150	96	609	1,584	305	202	429	623	17	19
	Rate - Taux 23.7	16.6	16.3	23.4	18.5	12.2	25.9	37.0	24.9	34.3	37.1	139.3	86.8
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .	No. - Nomb. 193,640	4,240	716	6,540	4,659	39,775	67,729	8,425	9,081	20,796	30,483	433	763
	Rate - Taux 1,115.8	1,047.4	780.0	1,021.2	896.0	796.4	1,109.2	1,023.1	1,119.0	1,664.9	1,816.2	3,549.2	3,484.0
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .	No. - Nomb. 35,226	892	62	1,020	1,082	11,373	8,325	1,627	1,758	3,649	4,200	1,090	348
	Rate - Taux 202.9	170.9	67.5	159.3	208.1	227.7	136.3	197.6	216.6	292.1	250.2	8,934.4	1,589.0
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants.	No. - Nomb. 2,584	1	1	4	14	591	562	212	35	176	981	7	-
	Rate - Taux 14.9	0.2	1.1	0.6	2.7	11.8	9.2	25.7	4.3	14.1	58.4	57.4	-
Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et des drogues contrôlées.	No. - Nomb. 290	-	-	4	1	100	31	29	10	49	66	-	-
	Rate - Taux 1.7	-	-	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.5	3.5	1.2	3.9	3.9	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .	No. - Nomb. 296,504	5,394	2,015	16,377	12,233	8,459	114,484	15,126	24,204	40,562	53,968	1,103	2,589
	Rate - Taux 1,708.6	1,332.5	2,195.0	2,557.3	2,352.5	169.4	1,874.9	1,836.8	2,982.6	3,247.3	3,215.4	9,041.0	11,821.9
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Régle- ments municipaux <sup>3</sup> .	No. - Nomb. 69,532	149	1,821	1,434	353	32,198	13,879	2,887	2,776	5,973	8,017	18	25
	Rate - Taux 400.7	36.8	1,983.7	223.9	67.9	644.7	227.3	350.6	342.1	478.2	477.7	147.5	114.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes capital murder and non-capital murder.

<sup>2</sup> Except traffic.

<sup>3</sup> Except traffic, Narcotic Control Act and Control Drugs under the Food and Drug Act.

<sup>1</sup> Inclut meurtre qualifié et meurtre non qualifié.

<sup>2</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation.

<sup>3</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation, à la Loi sur les stu-  
péfiants et à la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés.

### Offences Cleared

The number of offences cleared by charge, the number cleared otherwise and the percentage of reported offences cleared by province in 1967 is shown in Table II A. A comparison of the percentage of reported offences cleared for 1965, 1966 and 1967 by province for the four categories of offences is possible from data given in Table II D.

The percentage of total offences reported cleared in 1967 ranged from 41.9 per cent in Quebec to 87.1 per cent in the Northwest Territories. In 1966 the range was 44.9 per cent to 88.3. The Criminal Code category showed the lowest percentage of offences cleared in all provinces, including the Yukon and Northwest Territories, ranging from 27.7 per cent in Quebec to 71.7 in the Yukon.

The percentage of federal offences reported cleared ranged from 67.6 to 99.6, Provincial Statutes from 81.8 to 99.5 and Municipal By-laws from 76.7 to 100.0.

Chart D shows the percentage of Criminal Code offences cleared by province.

### Persons Charged

In 1967 there were 201,370 persons reported charged with Criminal Code offences in Canada. In addition 27,943 persons were reported charged with Federal Statute offences, 275,567 with Provincial Statutes and 49,972 with Municipal By-laws. The persons charged rate per 100,000 population age 7 years and over for Criminal Code was 1,160.4, Federal Statutes 161.0, Provincial Statutes 1,587.9 and Municipal By-laws 288.0. Comparative 1965 and 1966 data are included in Table II E.

The persons charged rate by province for Criminal Code offences ranged from 738.6 in Prince Edward Island to 1,613.1 in British Columbia. Canada's two largest provinces, Quebec and Ontario showed persons charged rates of 871.2 and 1,237.6 respectively. Comparing Criminal Code persons charged rates for each province and between 1966 and 1967 showed that all provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported increases.

Federal Statutes persons charged rates in 1967 ranged from 49.0 in Prince Edward Island to 260.4 in Alberta. The persons charged rates for Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-laws ranged from 114.7 to 3,025.6 and 22.5 to 1,505.4 respectively. Comparative 1965 and 1966 data for the above three categories of offences is available in Table II E.

### Infractions classées

Le tableau II A donne, par province et pour l'année 1967, le nombre d'infractions classées par mise en accusation, classées sans mise en accusation et le pourcentage d'infractions classées. Les données relatives aux pourcentages provinciaux d'infractions signalées pour 1965, 1966 et 1967 à l'égard des quatre catégories d'infractions peuvent être comparées à celles du tableau II D.

Le pourcentage de toutes les infractions classées en 1967 s'est échelonné de 41.9 p. 100 au Québec à 87.1 p. 100 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. En 1966, il variait de 44.9 à 88.3 p. 100. La catégorie "Code criminel" a accusé le plus bas pourcentage d'affaires classées dans toutes les provinces y compris le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest; la proportion s'est établie entre 27.7 (Québec) et 71.7 p. 100 (Yukon).

Le pourcentage d'infractions aux lois fédérales classées a varié de 67.6 à 99.6 aux lois provinciales de 81.8 à 99.5 et aux règlements municipaux, de 76.7 à 100.0.

Le graphique D donne le pourcentage d'infractions classées relevant du Code criminel, par province.

### Personnes inculpées

Au cours de 1967, 201,370 personnes ont été accusées d'infractions au Code criminel au Canada. En outre, 27,943 personnes ont été accusées d'infractions aux lois fédérales, 275,567 d'infractions aux lois provinciales et 49,972 d'infractions aux règlements municipaux. Les taux de mises en accusation pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus ont été les suivants: Code criminel, 1,160.4 lois fédérales, 161 lois provinciales, 1,587.9 et règlements municipaux, 288. Le tableau II E fournit les données correspondantes de 1965 et 1966.

Les taux provinciaux de personnes accusées d'infractions au Code criminel ont varié de 738.6 en l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à 1,613.1 en Colombie-Britannique. Les deux provinces les plus peuplées du Canada, le Québec et l'Ontario, ont accusé des taux respectifs de 871.2 et 1,237.6. En comparant les taux de personnes accusées d'infractions au Code criminel dans chaque province et entre 1966 et 1967 on observe que les taux de personnes inculpées d'infractions au Code criminel ont augmenté en 1967 dans toutes les provinces excepté le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

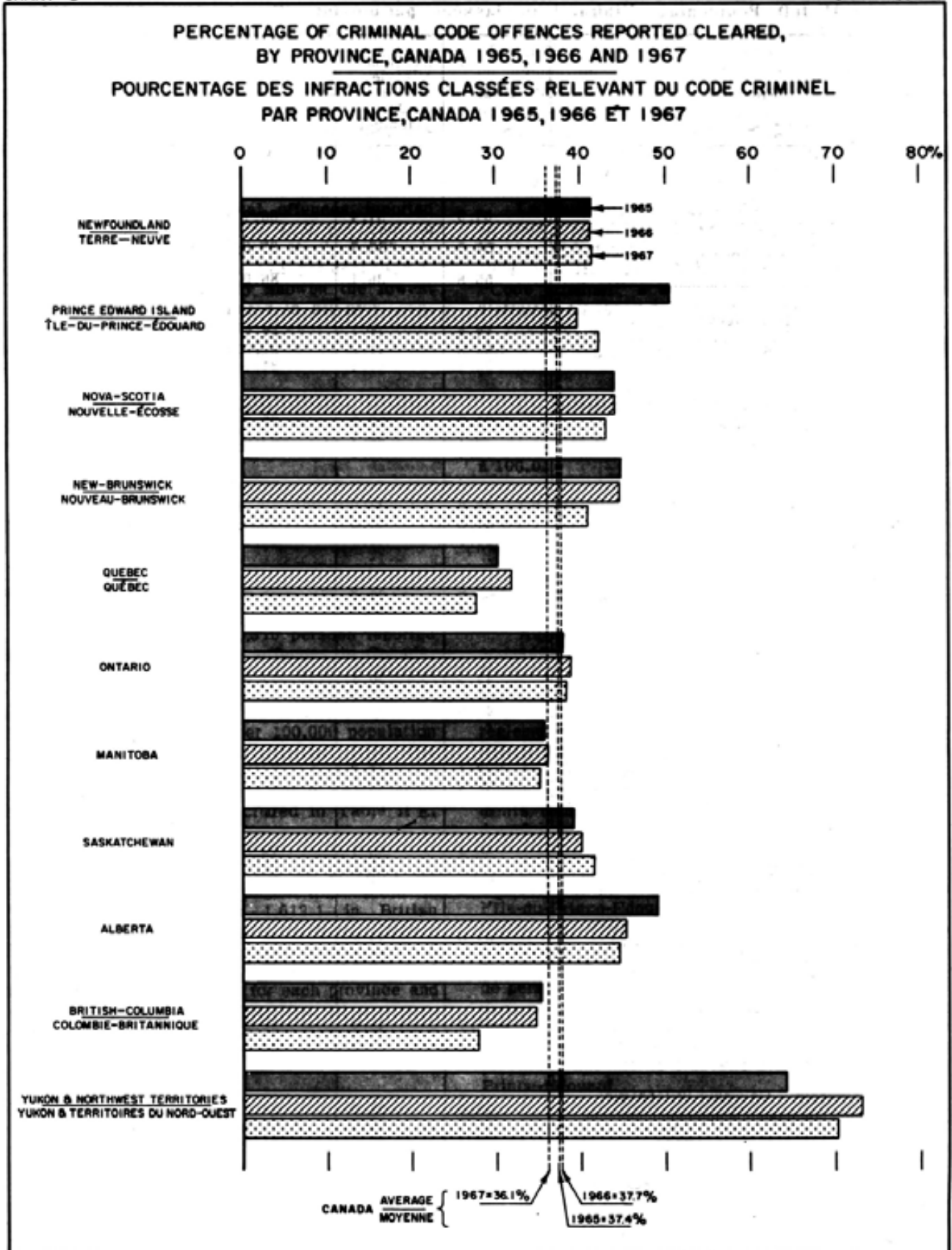
Le taux de personnes accusées d'infractions aux lois fédérales en 1967 s'est échelonné de 49 en l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard à 260.4 en Alberta. Le taux de personnes accusées d'infractions aux lois provinciales et aux règlements municipaux a varié respectivement de 114.7 à 3,025.6 et de 22.5 à 1,505.4. Les données correspondantes de 1965 et 1966 pour ces trois catégories figurent au tableau II E.

**TABLE II D. Percentage of Offences Cleared by Province, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**  
**TABLEAU II D. Pourcentage d'infractions classées, par province, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

Province	Total	Criminal Code — Code criminel	Federal Statutes — Lois fédérales	Provincial Statutes — Lois provinciales	Municipal By-laws — Règlements municipaux
<b>Canada:</b>					
1965 .....	57.9	37.4	86.7	95.5	88.4
1966 .....	57.5	37.7	87.6	94.8	88.0
1967 .....	55.8	36.1	86.0	96.1	89.9
<b>Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve:</b>					
1965 .....	57.8	41.4	67.3	93.5	84.2
1966 .....	54.3	41.2	91.0	84.4	85.4
1967 .....	55.4	41.4	84.7	86.6	80.5
<b>Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard:</b>					
1965 .....	81.2	50.5	88.3	96.4	94.3
1966 .....	70.1	39.7	84.5	94.6	76.6
1967 .....	72.1	42.1	90.5	98.2	76.7
<b>Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse:</b>					
1965 .....	66.9	44.0	73.2	92.7	95.6
1966 .....	67.8	44.0	78.4	94.3	97.2
1967 .....	67.1	42.9	67.6	94.7	98.3
<b>New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick:</b>					
1965 .....	67.5	44.8	86.4	92.7	82.0
1966 .....	65.8	40.7	68.7	95.1	88.0
1967 .....	66.3	40.8	76.5	96.5	85.3
<b>Québec:</b>					
1965 .....	43.3	30.1	77.0	80.8	90.0
1966 .....	44.9	31.9	83.6	69.5	89.1
1967 .....	41.9	27.7	81.5	81.8	92.4
<b>Ontario:</b>					
1965 .....	58.7	37.9	95.6	98.9	85.1
1966 .....	58.2	38.7	91.1	98.4	85.8
1967 .....	57.1	38.3	92.6	98.1	86.1
<b>Manitoba:</b>					
1965 .....	56.4	35.7	79.0	93.9	95.7
1966 .....	55.5	36.1	87.3	94.5	94.7
1967 .....	55.1	35.2	83.1	96.9	98.5
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>					
1965 .....	62.0	39.2	98.2	96.8	90.5
1966 .....	62.6	40.0	89.9	92.5	91.1
1967 .....	65.3	41.5	92.0	97.6	90.3
<b>Alberta:</b>					
1965 .....	69.7	49.0	98.2	99.2	84.9
1966 .....	66.2	45.3	93.2	97.4	87.5
1967 .....	65.7	44.5	92.7	98.1	95.2
<b>British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique:</b>					
1965 .....	58.5	35.3	75.8	91.4	83.8
1966 .....	57.9	34.8	85.8	92.3	84.4
1967 .....	53.4	27.9	81.8	92.3	81.5
<b>Yukon and Northwest Territories — Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest:</b>					
1965 .....	82.9	64.3	93.4	96.6	97.5
1966 .....	88.3	73.1	97.6	98.5	91.7
1967 .....	85.9	70.4	96.8	97.6	96.0

CHART-D

GRAPHIQUE-D



**TABLE II E. Number and Rate per 100,000 Population Age 7 Years and Over Reported Charged, by Province, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967**

**TABLEAU II E. Nombre de personnes inculpées d'infractions et taux pour 100,000 habitants âgés de 7 ans et plus, par province, Canada, 1965, 1966 et 1967**

Province	Criminal Code Code criminel		Federal Statutes Lois fédérales		Provincial Statutes Lois provinciales		Municipal By-laws Règlements municipaux	
	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux	Number Nombre	Rate Taux
<b>Canada:</b>								
1965 .....	170,855	1,041.6	22,463	136.9	249,239	1,519.4	41,437	252.6
1966 .....	182,568	1,086.7	27,562	164.1	264,843	1,576.4	46,006	273.8
1967 .....	201,370	1,160.4	27,943	161.0	275,567	1,587.9	49,972	288.0
<b>Newfoundland - Terre-Neuve:</b>								
1965 .....	3,654	917.4	212	53.2	4,042	1,014.8	178	44.7
1966 .....	4,010	989.9	315	77.3	3,768	930.1	159	39.2
1967 .....	4,033	996.3	354	87.5	4,118	1,017.3	91	22.5
<b>Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard:</b>								
1965 .....	637	710.1	98	109.3	2,124	2,367.9	1,278	1,424.7
1966 .....	729	801.1	50	54.9	2,131	2,341.8	1,288	1,415.4
1967 .....	678	738.6	45	49.0	1,967	2,142.7	1,382	1,505.4
<b>Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse:</b>								
1965 .....	5,268	828.6	488	76.8	13,225	2,080.1	455	71.6
1966 .....	5,644	884.2	581	91.0	14,346	2,247.5	283	44.3
1967 .....	5,764	900.1	595	92.9	15,281	2,386.2	650	101.5
<b>New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick:</b>								
1965 .....	3,789	734.6	647	125.4	10,418	2,019.8	113	21.9
1966 .....	4,164	797.1	628	120.2	11,803	2,259.4	236	45.2
1967 .....	4,133	794.8	749	144.0	11,592	2,229.2	251	48.3
<b>Québec:</b>								
1965 .....	37,518	791.5	4,569	96.4	6,549	138.2	18,923	399.2
1966 .....	40,641	837.9	7,028	144.9	5,447	112.3	22,479	463.5
1967 .....	43,510	871.2	8,113	162.4	5,727	114.7	26,691	534.4
<b>Ontario:</b>								
1965 .....	59,132	1,042.9	5,442	96.0	98,446	1,736.3	7,750	136.7
1966 .....	63,383	1,085.5	7,184	123.0	102,749	1,759.7	8,334	142.7
1967 .....	75,567	1,237.6	6,889	112.8	111,282	1,822.5	8,648	141.6
<b>Manitoba:</b>								
1965 .....	11,544	1,422.7	1,176	144.9	12,627	1,556.2	3,259	401.7
1966 .....	11,378	1,401.7	1,604	197.6	12,141	1,495.7	2,683	330.5
1967 .....	11,787	1,431.3	1,472	178.7	14,278	1,733.8	2,741	332.8
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>								
1965 .....	8,192	1,030.7	1,244	156.5	16,675	2,098.0	1,776	223.5
1966 .....	8,772	1,093.1	1,532	190.9	20,002	2,492.5	1,674	208.6
1967 .....	9,263	1,141.5	1,471	181.3	22,977	2,831.4	1,960	241.5
<b>Alberta:</b>								
1965 .....	16,404	1,374.3	5,344	447.7	30,592	2,563.0	1,328	111.3
1966 .....	16,794	1,384.0	4,283	353.0	34,684	2,858.4	1,815	149.6
1967 .....	17,984	1,439.8	3,253	260.4	37,793	3,025.6	1,781	142.6
<b>British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique:</b>								
1965 .....	23,753	1,558.7	3,077	201.9	51,082	3,352.1	6,346	416.4
1966 .....	25,728	1,612.5	3,495	219.1	54,100	3,390.8	7,044	441.5
1967 .....	27,074	1,613.1	3,625	216.0	47,202	2,812.3	5,746	342.3
<b>Yukon and Northwest Territories - Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest:</b>								
1965 .....	964	<sup>1</sup>	166	<sup>1</sup>	3,459	<sup>1</sup>	31	<sup>1</sup>
1966 .....	1,325	<sup>1</sup>	862	<sup>1</sup>	3,672	<sup>1</sup>	11	<sup>1</sup>
1967 .....	1,577	<sup>1</sup>	1,377	<sup>1</sup>	3,350	<sup>1</sup>	31	<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rates not calculated.<sup>1</sup> Taux non calculés.

Table IIF below summarizes arson and attempted arson offences reported in 1967 by the provincial fire marshals, a program which was first implemented in 1963. The table shows the number of offences reported by province, the number cleared by charge or otherwise and the number of adults and juveniles by sex reported charged.

Le tableau IIF ci-dessous renseigne sur les incendies volontaires et les tentatives d'incendies volontaires signalés en 1967 par les prévôts provinciaux des incendies dans le cadre d'un programme qui fut inauguré en 1963. Le tableau laisse voir le nombre d'infractions signalées par province, le nombre d'infractions classées par mise en accusation ou sans mise en accusation et selon le sexe, le nombre d'adultes et de jeunes gens inculpés.

TABLE IIF. Arson and Attempted Arson, Canada and Provinces, 1967

TABLEAU IIF. Incendies volontaires et tentatives d'incendies volontaires, Canada et provinces, 1967

Province	Actual number — Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared — Infractions classées		Persons charged — Nombre de prévenus			
		By charge — Par mise en accusation	Other- wise — Sans mise en accusation	Adult — Adultes		Juvenile — Jeunes gens	
				Male — Hommes	Female — Femmes	Boys — Garçons	Girls — Filles
		Canada .....	1,503	395	144	245	33
Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve .....	37	6	4	4	1	6	—
Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard .....	8	3	1	4	—	—	—
Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse .....	50	15	2	11	1	13	—
New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick .....	38	23	15	21	3	3	—
Québec .....	243	79	21	58	7	32	1
Ontario .....	431	120	23	69	8	64	4
Manitoba .....	201	60	11	11	4	12	—
Saskatchewan .....	19	11	1	11	—	—	—
Alberta .....	251	24	33	15	1	22	—
British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique .....	223	53	32	41	7	24	5
Yukon and Northwest Territories — Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	2	1	1	—	1	1	—

#### Motor Vehicles Stolen

There were 44,209 motor vehicles reported stolen in Canada during 1967 compared to 39,023 in 1966. Quebec and Ontario reported the largest number stolen at 13,968 and 15,970 respectively representing a rate of 854.8 per 100,000 registered motor vehicles in Quebec and 583.6 in Ontario. Prince Edward Island reported the lowest rate.

Of the motor vehicles stolen, 41,649 or 94.2 per cent were recovered. The Yukon and Northwest Territories reported 100 per cent recovered while Quebec reported 89.5 per cent of the stolen motor vehicles recovered. Comparable data for 1965 and 1966 is given in Table II G.

#### Véhicules à moteur volés

On a signalé le vol de 44,209 véhicules à moteur au Canada en 1967 au regard de 39,023 en 1966. De ce nombre, 13,968 avaient eu lieu au Québec et 15,970 en Ontario, soit des taux respectifs de 854.8 et 583.6 pour 100,000 véhicules à moteur immatriculés. L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a signalé le taux le plus bas.

On a retrouvé 41,649 ou 94.2 p. 100 des véhicules à moteur volés. Dans le Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, tous les véhicules à moteur volés ont été retrouvés, et au Québec, 89.5 p. 100. Les données comparables de 1965 et 1966 figurent au tableau II G.

TABLE II G. Motor Vehicles Stolen and Recovered, by Province, Canada, 1965, 1966 and 1967

TABLEAU II G. Véhicules à moteur volés et retrouvés, par province, 1965, 1966 et 1967

Province	Motor vehicles stolen — Véhicules à moteur volés	Rate per 100,000 vehicles registered — Taux pour 100,000 véhicules à moteur immatriculés	Motor vehicles recovered — Véhicules à moteur retrouvés	Per cent recovered — Pourcentage retrouvés
<b>Canada:</b>				
1965 .....	37,419	558.5	34,325	91.7
1966 .....	39,023	554.7	37,022	94.9
1967 .....	44,209	600.4	41,649	94.2
<b>Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve:</b>				
1965 .....	492	529.7	491	99.8
1966 .....	515	538.1	514	99.8
1967 .....	445	433.0	442	99.3
<b>Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard:</b>				
1965 .....	93	274.7	93	100.0
1966 .....	111	314.5	111	100.0
1967 .....	99	268.7	98	99.0
<b>Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse:</b>				
1965 .....	759	324.8	733	96.6
1966 .....	756	322.3	743	98.3
1967 .....	810	328.8	796	98.3
<b>New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick:</b>				
1965 .....	586	336.0	580	99.0
1966 .....	716	389.8	677	94.6
1967 .....	815	432.1	791	97.1
<b>Québec:</b>				
1965 .....	12,469	842.1	9,946	79.8
1966 .....	12,530	805.1	11,247	89.8
1967 .....	13,968	854.8	12,476	89.5
<b>Ontario:</b>				
1965 .....	13,491	536.1	13,209	97.9
1966 .....	14,001	529.6	13,522	96.6
1967 .....	15,970	583.6	15,406	96.5
<b>Manitoba:</b>				
1965 .....	1,320	385.6	1,299	98.4
1966 .....	1,505	421.9	1,470	97.7
1967 .....	2,240	603.1	2,179	97.3
<b>Saskatchewan:</b>				
1965 .....	1,193	285.0	1,159	97.2
1966 .....	1,363	310.8	1,338	98.2
1967 .....	1,441	308.2	1,393	96.7
<b>Alberta:</b>				
1965 .....	2,363	389.4	2,332	98.7
1966 .....	2,461	385.2	2,402	97.6
1967 .....	2,930	433.3	2,823	96.3
<b>British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique:</b>				
1965 .....	4,589	583.6	4,419	96.3
1966 .....	4,996	595.5	4,929	98.7
1967 .....	5,386	606.7	5,140	95.4
<b>Yukon and Northwest Territories — Yukon Territoires du Nord-Ouest:</b>				
1965 .....	64	510.6	64	100.0
1966 .....	69	525.2	69	100.0
1967 .....	105	702.9	105	100.0

## Other Information

Data relating to adult and juvenile persons reported missing and located, and persons reported drowned for each province for 1967 are given in Tables IIH and IIJ respectively.

## Autres renseignements

On trouvera au tableau IIH les données concernant les adultes et jeunes gens disparus et retrouvés, et au tableau IIJ les données relatives aux noyades.

TABLE IIH. Persons Missing and Located, by Province, Canada, 1967

TABLEAU IIH. Personnes disparues et retrouvées, par province, Canada, 1967

Province	Adults — Adultes			Juveniles — Jeunes gens		
	Missing — Disparus	Located — Retrouvés	Per cent located — Pour- centage retrouvés	Missing — Disparus	Located — Retrouvés	Per cent located — Pour- centage retrouvés
Canada .....	21,746	20,893	96.1	33,412	32,941	98.6
Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve .....	370	367	99.2	273	273	100.0
Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard .....	46	44	95.7	20	20	100.0
Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse .....	691	648	93.8	710	695	97.9
New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick .....	511	502	98.2	793	790	99.6
Québec .....	3,972	3,797	95.6	5,594	5,477	97.9
Ontario .....	10,754	10,291	95.7	14,641	14,441	98.6
Manitoba .....	2,063	1,987	96.3	1,367	1,327	97.1
Saskatchewan .....	491	482	98.2	1,250	1,246	99.7
Alberta .....	568	515	90.7	3,894	3,851	98.9
British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique ....	2,191	2,177	99.4	4,828	4,779	99.0
Yukon .....	80	77	96.3	36	36	100.0
Northwest Territories — Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	9	6	66.6	6	6	100.0

TABLE IIJ. Persons Drowned, Canada and Provinces, 1967

TABLEAU IIJ. Personnes noyées, Canada et provinces, 1967

Province	Number — Nombre
Canada .....	1,374
Newfoundland — Terre-Neuve .....	65
Prince Edward Island — Île-du-Prince-Édouard .....	19
Nova Scotia — Nouvelle-Écosse .....	110
New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick .....	40
Québec .....	395
Ontario .....	391
Manitoba .....	54
Saskatchewan .....	38
Alberta .....	50
British Columbia — Colombie-Britannique .....	192
Yukon .....	18
Northwest Territories — Territoires du Nord-Ouest .....	2

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967  
 TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967  
 NEWFOUNDLAND - TERRE-NEUVE

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adults		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	11	4	-	6	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	175	65	41	57	-	5	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assaults (not indencent - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	1,166	443	499	400	25	37	2
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	15	8	-	7	-	4	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	1,816	606	149	349	3	508	8
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	479	172	36	110	1	112	3
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	1,041	132	69	115	13	45	3
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	3,764	759	463	326	112	412	41
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	130	109	8	89	7	28	-
Frauds - Fraudes .....	869	442	108	159	20	10	1
Prostitution .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	7	4	1	4	-	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	67	37	15	30	-	6	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	4,240	777	763	705	40	219	10
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	692	501	86	336	10	8	-
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>2</sup> .....	5,394	4,101	568	3,857	217	36	8
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> ..	149	96	24	89	2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued  
 TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other- wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - Vioi .....	2	1	-	4	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	9	6	1	6	-	-	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur).....	181	88	68	90	1	1	-
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	8	1	-	2	-	-	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	240	65	16	76	2	22	-
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	60	24	12	26	-	4	-
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	124	23	8	25	-	2	-
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	650	68	51	47	4	23	1
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	16	15	1	15	-	1	-
Frauds - Fraudes .....	41	20	8	11	1	-	-
Prostitution .....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	15	10	3	9	-	1	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	716	252	128	288	4	11	1
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	62	42	14	42	2	-	-
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>2</sup> .....	2,015	1,957	22	1,933	24	10	-
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	1,821	1,383	13	1,352	24	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE III. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued

TABLEAU III. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite

## NOVA SCOTIA - NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	8	2	3	1	-	1	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	2	2	-	1	-	1	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	14	2	6	2	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	298	84	62	85	-	5	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	16	10	2	9	-	1	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	2,236	886	944	876	28	37	3
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	147	30	4	49	-	1	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	2,773	603	216	510	7	253	3
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	781	201	83	197	2	35	-
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	1,538	209	163	203	17	68	2
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	5,299	681	684	542	57	222	21
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	159	114	5	122	9	11	1
Frauds - Fraudes .....	559	207	156	132	20	2	2
Prostitution .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	150	75	37	71	1	5	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	6,540	1,944	1,399	1,968	43	132	3
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,020	595	95	553	17	22	-
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	16,377	15,319	185	14,925	328	26	2
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	1,434	639	771	593	50	7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

**TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued**  
**TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite**  
**NEW BRUNSWICK - NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK**

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other- wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	4	4	-	3	2	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	11	6	2	6	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	165	56	29	52	-	5	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	23	14	1	11	2	1	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	1,556	573	486	558	32	22	2
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	53	23	3	37	1	1	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	2,783	529	284	455	11	190	9
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	818	160	74	168	3	26	-
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	1,007	155	99	145	10	26	2
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins ....	3,425	624	530	398	79	161	23
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	141	89	23	93	1	9	1
Frauds - Fraudes .....	467	157	53	100	18	5	2
Prostitution .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	9	3	5	2	1	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	96	67	15	63	2	2	1
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	4,659	1,239	907	1,248	47	89	5
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,082	722	107	706	37	2	-
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	14	4	5	4	-	-	-
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>2</sup> .....	12,233	11,532	258	11,282	226	81	3
Municipal By-laws <sup>2</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>2</sup> .....	353	242	59	231	13	7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued

TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite

## QUÉBEC

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meutre <sup>1</sup> .....	63	46	8	44	4	2	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meutre .....	54	33	3	33	2	1	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	12	9	-	8	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	207	85	16	102	-	5	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	2,956	1,087	289	949	30	174	19
Wounding - Blessures .....	278	124	38	117	6	22	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	8,487	3,940	2,016	3,758	165	301	19
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	3,168	789	70	862	23	192	5
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	31,943	4,280	729	3,101	66	2,796	38
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	13,756	2,478	517	1,692	22	1,448	22
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	27,053	3,155	1,026	2,354	310	1,123	69
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	35,366	5,683	2,429	2,578	1,146	2,373	244
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	935	724	83	533	59	160	18
Frauds - Fraudes .....	5,193	2,249	330	1,234	151	82	7
Prostitution .....	558	409	4	122	387	5	4
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	853	732	15	1,884	168	28	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	609	445	53	409	10	85	2
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	39,775	9,991	3,498	9,145	784	1,913	95
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	11,373	9,001	702	7,158	289	272	217
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	591	127	1	129	20	22	3
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	100	3	1	2	-	1	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	8,459	5,469	1,454	3,937	639	623	528
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	32,198	26,174	3,572	22,787	2,187	1,611	106

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued

TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite

## ONTARIO

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	12 <sup>4</sup> 97	60	27	54	5	3	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	27	24	2	23	2	3	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	17	17	-	16	1	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	212	129	45	194	-	1	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	3,032	1,189	494	1,096	6	83	2
Wounding - Blessures .....	370	227	82	143	35	11	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	22,540	8,478	9,643	6,697	345	423	97
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	1,842	659	153	727	28	100	5
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	40,760	8,385	2,866	11,162	113	2,940	106
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	15,607	3,420	813	2,677	59	1,227	17
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	29,428	3,563	1,711	2,645	351	616	45
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	83,865	12,230	9,098	6,325	2,035	4,770	918
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	2,535	2,407	107	1,578	144	395	21
Frauds - Fraudes .....	16,161	8,249	1,708	2,915	535	53	18
Prostitution .....	876	851	3	170	582	-	3
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	1,147	1,078	39	847	67	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	1,584	1,274	172	1,080	51	85	2
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	67,729	17,423	13,747	15,554	1,135	3,626	600
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	8,325	6,785	976	5,426	427	303	119
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	562	457	18	437	138	14	9
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	31	15	6	13	3	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	114,484	108,067	4,268	100,071	7,950	2,768	493
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	13,879	8,671	3,278	7,138	1,109	384	17

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued

TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite

## MANITOBA

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	12	9	2	7	1	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	3	3	-	2	-	1	-
Rape - Viol .....	51	30	-	47	-	3	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	429	166	33	141	-	26	6
Wounding - Blessures .....	63	41	4	36	7	-	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur .....	1,790	778	527	672	38	111	5
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	333	101	7	104	8	36	1
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	7,306	1,512	255	608	27	908	57
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	2,265	571	134	305	6	364	8
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	4,570	676	148	405	31	162	10
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	12,629	2,534	901	859	256	893	220
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	156	144	4	196	15	60	5
Frauds - Fraudes .....	2,263	1,133	195	578	52	39	4
Prostitution .....	10	3	-	3	1	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	17	7	2	7	1	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	305	223	40	193	9	26	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	8,425	2,998	1,134	2,827	372	749	275
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,627	1,354	155	1,259	127	31	11
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	212	37	-	28	7	3	3
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	29	3	3	3	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>2</sup> .....	15,126	14,261	391	11,656	1,242	1,137	243
Municipal By-laws <sup>2</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>2</sup> .....	2,887	2,731	113	2,269	401	56	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

**TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued**  
**TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite**  
**SASKATCHEWAN**

Offence - Infraction	Offences cleared Infractions classées		Persons charged Personnes inculpées				
	By charge Par mise en accusation	Other-wise Sans mise en accusation	Adults Adultes		Juveniles Jeunes gens		
			Male Hommes	Female Femmes	Boys Garçons	Girls Filles	
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	23	15	8	13	1	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	11	10	1	12	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	6	6	-	6	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	51	37	9	40	-	4	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	194	78	34	79	-	3	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	48	24	12	18	6	-	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	3,899	1,445	1,704	1,374	80	18	3
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	160	64	13	79	14	6	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	5,247	1,021	592	911	23	178	7
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	1,591	488	323	423	12	97	3
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	3,846	345	225	288	18	45	3
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	10,610	1,152	1,335	837	165	166	9
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	321	268	23	261	12	18	1
Frauds - Fraudes .....	2,477	1,382	375	814	50	7	2
Prostitution .....	28	25	-	6	19	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	27	20	4	29	1	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	202	136	49	135	7	-	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	9,081	2,810	1,658	2,569	347	36	8
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,758	1,542	94	1,273	166	5	-
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	35	19	2	22	3	-	-
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Lois des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	10	2	-	1	1	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>2</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>2</sup> .....	24,204	22,988	640	21,163	1,705	89	20
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	2,776	1,950	557	1,592	365	3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE II K. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued

TABLEAU II K. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite

## ALBERTA

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	28	14	11	18	1	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	12	10	1	11	-	1	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	5	4	1	3	1	-	1
Rape - Viol .....	81	47	22	62	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	590	257	113	220	-	14	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	111	60	33	42	9	3	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	6,800	2,206	3,681	2,096	114	45	11
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	509	148	45	224	29	16	2
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effrac- tion .....	9,015	1,799	632	1,208	34	515	43
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	3,115	902	307	670	8	282	22
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	6,381	703	576	544	82	99	15
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	20,174	2,858	2,231	1,787	394	598	133
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	1,170	1,037	113	634	43	103	13
Frauds - Fraudes .....	5,785	3,163	1,072	1,481	118	15	6
Prostitution .....	178	169	2	26	153	-	1
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	326	299	10	485	4	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	429	292	93	223	14	8	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	20,796	5,527	5,158	4,498	573	189	40
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	3,649	3,135	290	2,627	347	26	119
Narcotic Control Act - Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	176	119	34	95	15	4	8
Controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act - Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	49	12	3	11	-	-	1
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	40,562	38,597	1,196	35,017	2,618	75	83
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> ..	5,973	2,875	2,811	1,043	719	19	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

**TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 – Continued**  
**TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 – suite**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA – COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE**

Offence – Infraction	Actual number – Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared – Infractions classées		Persons charged – Personnes inculpées			
		By charge – Par mise en accusation	Other-wise – Sans mise en accusation	Adults – Adultes		Juveniles – Jeunes gens	
				Male – Hommes	Female – Femmes	Boys – Garçons	Girls – Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> – Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	38	31	4	29	1	3	–
Attempted murder – Tentative de meurtre .....	26	25	–	25	2	–	–
Manslaughter – Homicide involontaire coupable .....	9	9	–	10	1	–	–
Rape – Viol .....	123	49	28	60	–	14	–
Other sexual offences – Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	1,100	214	231	204	1	39	1
Wounding – Blessures .....	106	64	16	51	7	9	–
Assaults (not indecent) – Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	9,750	2,855	3,683	2,965	161	182	6
Robbery – Vol qualifié .....	974	248	67	299	19	42	2
Breaking and entering – Introduction par effrac- tion .....	16,997	2,748	648	1,272	25	1,666	47
Theft – Motor vehicle – Vol – Véhicule à moteur .....	6,175	1,121	244	574	10	779	19
Theft over \$50 – Vol de plus de \$50 .....	11,568	1,032	528	730	101	310	28
Theft \$50 and under – Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	30,510	4,230	2,084	2,213	828	1,487	381
Have stolen goods – Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	1,055	944	43	680	38	312	17
Frauds – Fraudes .....	7,423	3,282	978	1,832	226	104	12
Prostitution .....	400	379	1	30	345	–	3
Gaming and betting – Jeu et paris .....	98	81	5	69	6	–	–
Offensive weapons – Armes offensives .....	623	503	44	435	22	55	1
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> – Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	30,483	7,228	4,101	6,554	586	983	161
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> – Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	4,200	2,824	874	2,519	89	121	28
Narcotic Control Act – Lois sur les stupéfiants .....	981	547	29	597	191	48	14
Controlled Drugs under the Food and Drug Act – Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés .....	66	15	2	14	1	2	1
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> – Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	53,968	46,993	3,093	40,769	3,782	2,262	389
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> – Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	8,019	5,732	799	4,641	960	140	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE IIK. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Continued  
 TABLEAU IIK. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - suite  
 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	6	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	20	-	8	1	-	-	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	6	5	1	3	1	1	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	549	189	310	178	11	-	1
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	293	89	72	90	3	21	3
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	84	36	16	40	1	10	2
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	167	18	30	17	2	3	3
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	341	67	124	59	5	7	5
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	16	16	-	13	3	-	-
Frauds - Fraudes .....	144	69	34	49	-	-	-
Prostitution .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	19	10	7	8	1	-	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	763	436	179	370	77	2	-
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	348	289	38	213	83	-	-
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	2,589	2,248	230	1,812	485	-	-
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	25	18	5	17	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Voir renvois à la fin du tableau.

TABLE II K. Crime in the Provinces and Territories, 1967 - Concluded

TABLEAU II K. La criminalité par province et territoires, 1967 - fin

## YUKON

Offence - Infraction	Actual number - Nombre réel d'infractions	Offences cleared - Infractions classées		Persons charged - Personnes inculpées			
		By charge - Par mise en accusation	Other-wise - Sans mise en accusation	Adults - Adultes		Juveniles - Jeunes gens	
				Male - Hommes	Female - Femmes	Boys - Garçons	Girls - Filles
Murder <sup>1</sup> - Meurtre <sup>1</sup> .....	6	2	3	2	-	-	-
Attempted murder - Tentative de meurtre .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter - Homicide involontaire coupable .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - Viol .....	4	3	1	3	-	-	-
Other sexual offences - Autres infractions d'ordre sexuel .....	4	1	3	1	-	-	-
Wounding - Blessures .....	7	4	3	3	2	-	-
Assaults (not indecent) - Voies de fait (sauf attentat à la pudeur) .....	195	53	139	55	1	-	-
Robbery - Vol qualifié .....	2	2	-	1	2	-	-
Breaking and entering - Introduction par effraction .....	221	44	44	32	2	38	-
Theft - Motor vehicle - Vol - Véhicule à moteur .....	37	22	13	19	3	5	-
Theft over \$50 - Vol de plus de \$50 .....	166	29	32	23	5	5	-
Theft \$50 and under - Vol de \$50 ou moins .....	312	66	112	54	10	4	3
Have stolen goods - Avoir en sa possession des biens volés .....	24	22	3	18	4	2	-
Frauds - Fraudes .....	115	81	22	62	-	-	-
Prostitution .....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gaming and betting - Jeu et paris .....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offensive weapons - Armes offensives .....	17	15	2	14	1	-	-
Other Criminal Code <sup>2</sup> - Autres infractions au Code criminel <sup>2</sup> .....	433	193	152	187	13	6	-
Federal Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois fédérales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,090	1,071	18	776	297	2	3
Narcotic Control Act - Loi sur les stupéfiants .....	7	3	1	1	2	-	-
Provincial Statutes <sup>3</sup> - Lois provinciales <sup>3</sup> .....	1,103	1,051	47	882	166	2	3
Municipal By-laws <sup>3</sup> - Règlements municipaux <sup>3</sup> .....	18	13	5	11	2	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes capital murder and non-capital murder.<sup>2</sup> Except traffic.<sup>3</sup> Except traffic, Narcotic Control Act and controlled drugs under the Food and Drug Act.<sup>1</sup> Inclus meurtre qualifié et meurtre non qualifié.<sup>2</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation.<sup>3</sup> Sauf infractions aux règlements de la circulation, à la Loi sur les stupéfiants et la Loi des aliments et drogues contrôlés.

## PART III. CRIME IN SELECTED POLICE METROPOLITAN AREAS

## PARTIE III - LA CRIMINALITÉ DANS CERTAINS ZONES MÉTROPOLITAINES DE POLICE

Twelve metropolitan areas in Canada have been defined for statistical purposes. Each area consists of a large core city and adjacent communities, where these exist. Police data for the designated areas do not include the RCMP, provincial Police or other forces except where these municipalities are policed under contract by the RCMP or OPP. As police metropolitan boundaries do not coincide with those of DBS census metropolitan areas, care should be taken in making comparisons between these and census data. The municipalities constituting each of the police metropolitan areas, are listed in Appendix III. A number of factors can have an effect on the reporting of data and, therefore, on the rates. These have been described on page 10 of this report, and should be taken into account when examining the data.

Douze zones métropolitaines de police ont été définies aux fins de la statistique. Chaque zone comprend une grande ville centrale et les localités avoisinantes, s'il en est. Les données relatives aux sûretés dans les zones désignées ne comprennent pas celles de la G.R.C., des sûretés provinciales ni d'autres sûretés, sauf à l'égard des municipalités où le service de police est assuré par la G.R.C. ou la P.P.O. en vertu d'ententes contractuelles. Étant donné que les limites des zones métropolitaines de police ne correspondent pas à celles des zones métropolitaines du recensement du B.F.S., les comparaisons entre les présentes données et celles du recensement doivent être faites avec circonspection. Les municipalités constituant chacune des zones métropolitaines de police figurent à l'Appendice III. Un certain nombre de facteurs peuvent influencer sur la déclaration des données et partant, sur les taux. Ces facteurs sont décrits à la page 10 du présent rapport et il faudra en tenir compte dans l'étude des données.

CHART-E

GRAPHIQUE-E

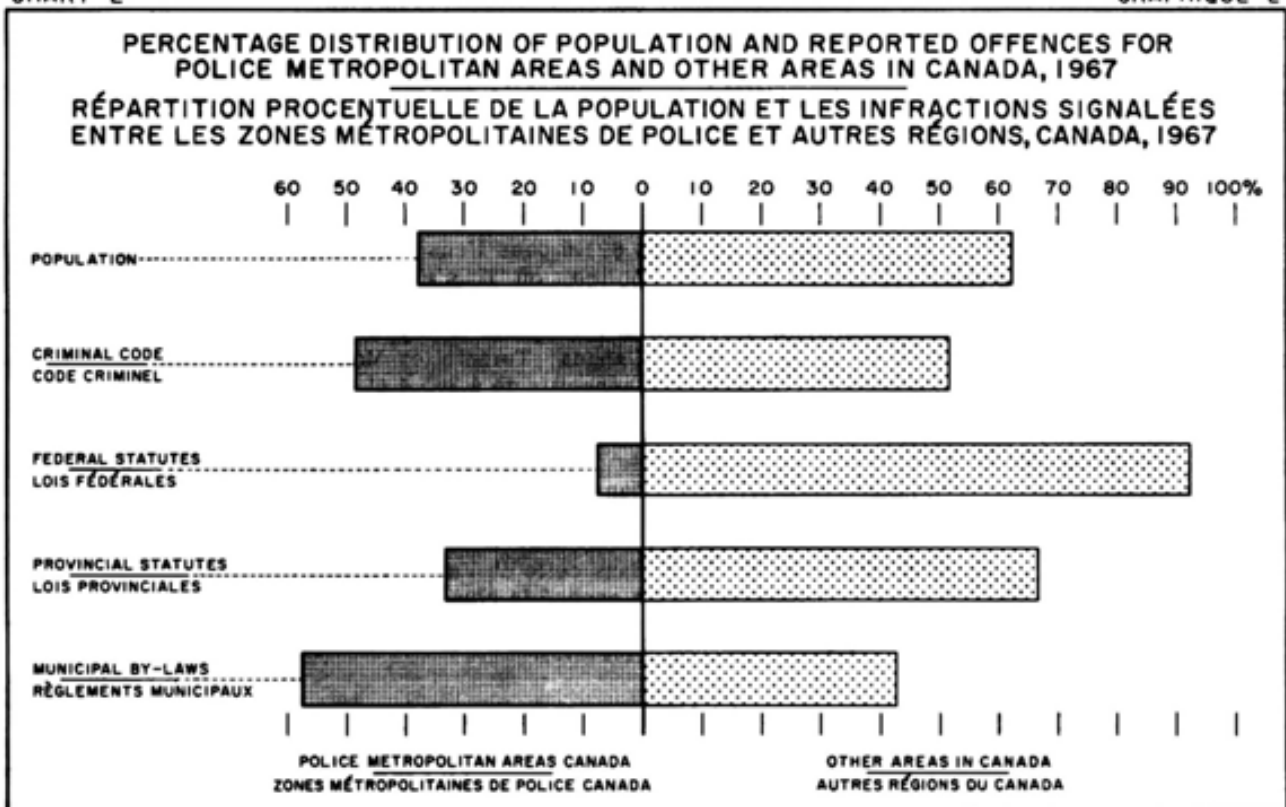


Chart E shows the population and reported offence distribution for the police metropolitan areas and other areas of Canada. Approximately 37.8 per cent of Canada's total population lived within the boundaries of the twelve selected police metropolitan areas. The chart indicates that 48.5 per cent of Criminal Code, 57.5 per cent Municipal By-law and 33.2 per cent of Provincial

Le graphique E répartit la population et les infractions signalées entre les zones métropolitaines de police et le reste du pays. Environ 37.8 p. 100 de la population globale du Canada habitent dans les limites des douze zones métropolitaines de police désignées. Le graphique indique que 48.5 p. 100 des infractions au Code criminel, 57.5 p. 100 des infractions aux règlements municipaux et 33.2 p. 100 des