

and their establishment of a peaceful climate for settlement of the Canadian West.

The new national historic site about half a mile from the original site, overlooks Whoop-Up coulée, where ruts left by whiskey-laden wagons that moved across the border from Montana are still visible. The commemorative plaque and an explanatory map in French and English identifying the terrain and location of the fort site is affixed to a unique marker of vertically-placed peeled logs. Clusters of peeled logs, symbolic of the fort, line the pathway from the parking lot to the monument.

The land on which the site is located was donated to the National and Historic Parks Branch by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russell of Lethbridge.

HISTORY

Fort Whoop-Up was first built in 1869 by the American traders Albert B. Hamilton and John L. Healy. The original fort, destroyed by fire sometime between 1869 and 1871 (records are not clear on the point) was immediately rebuilt.

While Fort Whoop-Up did sell whiskey, records show that "cheap trade goods" – pots, axes, ammunition, sugar, flour, tea, salt, knives, tobacco, and blankets – were exchanged in substantial quantities for buffalo and other hides.

By 1973, the smuggling of liquor and guns from across the border erupted into anarchy, and the North West Mounted Police was formed to establish peace in the Canadian West.

In the summer of 1874, 300 men recruited from the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec set out for the Western plains. Although the 1,000-mile westward trek was beset with difficulties, it was successfully completed. The men were first led to Fort Whoop-Up, already deserted, and then to the Oldman River, where they built Fort Macleod, the first Mounted Police post in Alberta. A provincial highway sign and a National Historic Sites cairn at Fort Macleod commemorate their arrival.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

During the second quarter of 1970, a total of 789 business failures were recorded under the provisions of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts, an increase of 40 per cent from the revised total of 589 insolvencies recorded for the second quarter of 1969. The estimated total of the defaulted liabilities of bankrupt firms was \$69,757,000, compared with \$37,960,000 for the same quarter of last year.

The largest number of failures occurred in the trade sector, with 255 failures, compared with 250 in the second quarter of 1969. In the manufacturing industries group, the number of bankruptcies increased to 87 from 63 and the liabilities to \$21,869,000 from \$9,473,000 in the 1969-70 comparison. The number of insolvencies in the construction industry

increased slightly to 99 from 92 and the liabilities to \$7,973,000 from \$6,434,000. In the financial sector, the number of failures increased to 35 from 25 and the liabilities to \$9,129,000 from \$4,067,000. In the service industry, the number of bankrupt firms increased to 104 from 91 and the liabilities to \$6,568,000 from \$3,867,000.

THE POLICE IN A CONFRONTATION SOCIETY

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community. I think municipal councils might be more responsible to requests for additional funds for police forces if they realized that such requests were put forward by and with the approval of commissioners who were responsible to the electorate....

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

You may have gathered by now that I am intensely concerned about insuring the freedom of individuals from possible infringement by law enforcement agencies. But I also want to see justice done to the police. I am concerned to preserve freedom of speech and freedom of assembly of those who choose to voice dissent in our society. But I am also concerned that we protect the personal safety, dignity, and lawful actions of the police as they discharge their duties in service of the community.

I am disturbed, as I am sure you are, by the trend in our society towards violence, particularly that type of violence which is directed against police officers. I note that the Chairman of the Metro Toronto Police Commission has recently released figures that show that, up to the end of July of this year, there had been over 200 assaults upon policemen in that city alone. The police officer today still has to deal with the violent criminal. But he has also become a symbol of authority, a target for the frustration, impatience, and misplaced logic of those in our society who refuse to deal with an issue on its merits. It is important that we recognize that when a policeman is assaulted there is more involved than the violation of his personal safety, important as that may be. When a police officer is assaulted there is a blow struck at the very underpinnings of our society; the assault becomes a physical manifestation of disrespect for the rule of law to which all in a free society consent.

The answer does not lie in meeting force with force, for to do that is to descend to the level of those that seek an easy solution to a complex problem. That type of reprisal would prejudice the hard-won public support that police forces now enjoy. The answer is not to be found in "on-the-street justice". The goal should be to get disputes off the streets and into the courts, where they may be settled on the basis of evidence, procedural fairness and substantive law instead of by roving force of arms....