

# *The* **RCMP** *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



VOL. 26 — NO. 3

JANUARY, 1961



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## THE NEW YEAR

This is the season of the year when all of us take time out to wish relatives, friends, co-workers and neighbors happiness and prosperity in the new year. It is a time too of promises and resolutions, a period in which to review the past and its errors and to consider the promise of fresh opportunities ahead. All of us are the better for a period of meditation, a time of quiet when we as individuals can orient our thoughts and resolve to lend our full quota of support to good citizenship.

*The Quarterly* takes this opportunity of extending greetings for the New Year to all our readers, advertisers, contributors and Associate Editors in keen appreciation for the great share they play in making this magazine possible.

## This Issue

In an era when we find law enforcement officers all too frequently the butt of unjust criticism, it is a pleasure to be in a position to put out one issue of this magazine containing some strong thoughts on the police point of view. We would commend to our readers, therefore, "The Path of Democratic Justice" (page 182) by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a speech delivered at the Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Commr. C. W. Harvison's address to the 1960 Conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (page 197). We would recommend too "Let's Set the Record Straight" on page 168 and hope that something of interest will be found in the history of fingerprinting which is marked by our cover and the lead article on page 155.

The views expressed in any material published in this magazine are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



# 50 Years of Fingerprinting

An anniversary of significance in police circles will be marked next month by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is a brief history of a science which was introduced into Canadian law enforcement largely through the perseverance and far-sightedness of one man.

By THE EDITOR

FIFTY-SEVEN years ago the world was humming a catchy tune "Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis." And there were many meetings in that Missouri city while it was the centre of the 1904 World's Fair. Two of them were to have a profound effect on the future of law enforcement in North America and Canada in particular.

In chronological order they were the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the meeting of two men who attended their gatherings—Detective J. K. Ferrier of New Scotland Yard and Cst. Edward Foster of the Dominion Police.

When Foster returned to Canada some months later he was obsessed by two ideas—there was a need in Canada for an organization of Police Chiefs and the Dominion should adopt the fingerprint system of identification for criminal investigation. He pressed for the establishment of both and the result today is the Chief Constables' Association of Canada and the national fingerprint bureau at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. The oldest central bureau in North America and one of the first in the world, the RCMP bureau is this year celebrating 50 years of "business".

It is no exaggeration to say that fingerprinting in Canada and its invaluable contribution of law enforcement in this country owes its beginning solely to Edward Foster—and perhaps a little to chance. Foster, then a constable in the Dominion Police, had been detailed to guard a Canadian display of gold at the World's Fair. Ferrier, the Scotland Yard

man, was assigned a similar mission at the Fair guarding the British Government display of Crown Jewels. The latter was also a fingerprint expert and he had been selected to present a paper on fingerprinting at the meeting of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Chance—or fate—decreed that Foster should attend that meeting and he was fascinated by the possibilities of the relatively new police science.

There are probably two other people who bear some influence on this part of Canada's story of fingerprinting. One was Mrs. M. E. Holland, wife of the editor of the publication "The Detective"; the other was the Commissioner of Police for Canada, Sir Percy Sherwood. Mrs. Holland, a detective in her own right, was attending the St. Louis convention of the IACP with her husband. She too became fascinated with fingerprinting and arranged for Detective Ferrier to tutor her in the science. (In later years Mrs. Holland became an internationally-recognized authority on the subject.) She encouraged Foster to study fingerprinting at the same time, while he and Ferrier were stationed at the Fair, and in fact arranged a meeting for him with the English policeman. Sir Percy Sherwood's influence was less direct, but no less important. Foster's enthusiasm for the new police science was transmitted by correspondence to his Chief and he lent encouragement and support to the study. Later, he pressed for the establishment of a national bureau with zeal and persistence, despite a good deal of opposition and official apathy. When Sir Percy retired some years afterward, Inspector Foster wrote:





**Mrs. M. E. Holland — who encouraged Inspector Foster to study fingerprinting — and her husband. They remained close friends of Inspector Foster.**

"No history of the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau . . . would be worthy of such a designation did it fail to make special reference to the prominent part played by him in its establishment, and in the success which has since attended its operation. With characteristic insight he recognized in the fingerprint system, the system 'par excellence'. Its speedy and simple operation, unfailing accuracy and inexpensiveness of equipment made it appeal to him as the ideal one for police requirements. Realizing the immense possibilities for usefulness to the police and the Courts, as well as the protective value to the community, of a national bureau centralizing the criminal records of the entire Dominion, he entered energetically and enthusiastically upon the task of securing its establishment. Once that was accomplished and the Bureau placed under his supervision, he lost no opportunity either personally, or in his official capacity, to advance its claims to recognition and make known its merits."

Foster himself said: "The establishment of the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau is primarily due to the Chief Constables' Association of Canada, which, at its initial meeting at Toronto in 1905, discussed the subject of criminal identification and favored the establishment of such a bureau." With characteristic modesty, he shrugged off not only his efforts to "sell" fingerprinting in this country, but overlooked the fact that

there was no Chief Constables' organization in Canada when he returned from the World's Fair. This was something else he set out to rectify.

His experience at the IACP convention at St. Louis convinced Foster that a similar organization in Canada would not only do much to promote more co-operation among law-enforcement departments in the Dominion, but would be a great means of promoting national interest in fingerprinting. He discussed this subject with Sir Percy Sherwood and once again found in him a source of knowledge and encouragement. Foster learned from his Chief that there had been a similar organization in Canada before the turn of the century, but in 1898 the president of the association had been smitten with the "gold fever", had resigned his position as a Chief of Police in a large eastern city and headed for the Klondike goldfields. His abrupt departure sounded the death knell of the organization and it ceased to exist.

Sir Percy believed that the Deputy Chief Constable of Toronto, Mr. Stark, would be an ideal man to interest in the project and subsequently told Foster that he had received an enthusiastic response from the Toronto man. An organizational meeting of the newly-proposed group was held Sept. 6, 1905 at Toronto and one year later the first annual meeting of the Chief Constables' Association was held, with Lt.-Col. H. J. Grasset elected president the previous year, in the chair. Out of this meeting there came the first positive action toward the founding of a national fingerprint bureau for Canada. A committee was appointed to meet with the Minister of Justice and advocate the establishment and maintenance of such a bureau. The recommendations of the committee met with a favorable reaction and initially it was decided to use both



**Inspir. Edward Foster, the "father" of fingerprinting in Canada.**

the fingerprint and Bertillon systems, supplemented by photographs. Inspector Foster actually started the work at Kingston Penitentiary where he took the fingerprints and measurements of the convict population. However, no money had been allocated for photography in the police appropriation and when the Inspector of Penitentiaries opposed continuance of the work, the project was abandoned.

Opposition which stalled Foster's plans would have discouraged a less dedicated man, but he was in truth a "man with a mission". With the support of his Chief, the project was kept before the government. On July 21, 1908, an Order in Council was passed sanctioning the use of the fingerprint system and making the provisions of the Identification of Criminals Act applicable to it. Debate on this bill, which was passed in parliament in June 1898, included the following comment by the Solicitor General:

"... There is to be a central bureau in Ottawa where the police officers throughout the country will send the results of their examination of criminals, and there has been an arrangement entered into, especially with Chicago and New York, for an exchange of these measurements."

(The reference here is of course to the Bertillon system of measurements. Official interest in this system was one of the first stumbling blocks encountered by Foster after his return from the World's Fair. In 1905 he was sent to Albany, N.Y., to study the Bertillon system, but returned home convinced that his own proposals were more desirable.)

It was not until 1910 that a definite progressive step was made and ironically it took the escape of a convicted murderer from Kingston Penitentiary to lend impetus to the move. In 1904 a man named Joseph Chartrand was sentenced to life



imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary for the murder of a Provincial Constable at Webbwood, Ontario. Two years later he escaped from the penitentiary, but was recaptured in two weeks and returned to prison. In 1910 Chartrand escaped again and this time his freedom lasted only eight days. But this prisoner's exploits aroused considerable comment, the most critical suggesting that the work of the police in recapturing Chartrand would have been assisted materially if fingerprints had been in use in Canada.

Directly or indirectly, the controversy produced the effect that Foster desired—permission was given to inaugurate fingerprinting. The Bertillon system was abandoned and photographs were to be used in conjunction with fingerprints. Once again Inspector Foster started on a tour of Federal Penitentiaries where he fingerprinted and photographed the inmates. Each of these institutions was also supplied with fingerprint supplies and a camera to put the system on a permanent

basis. But these were only the preliminaries and it was not until February 1911 that offices were secured for the new Bureau in Ottawa. These were located in the Langevin Block on Wellington Street, directly opposite the Parliament Buildings. Thus was the formation of the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau completed and thanks to his early work Inspector Foster had an initial collection of 2,042 fingerprints and conviction records.

On Mar. 20, 1911, an Order in Council was passed sanctioning the use of photography as an additional means of identification for the purposes of the Identification of Criminals Act. The following month, the fingerprint-photography system was installed in the big Ontario Central Prison at Toronto and the Toronto Police Department, which had accumulated a large number of fingerprint records in previous years, generously turned over its entire collection to the new national bureau. In June 1911, the Chief Constables' Association held its annual meeting in Ottawa and this brought its members into direct contact with the bureau and its work. The result was that many of those at the convention obtained fingerprint supplies for use within their own departments. The same year, the Royal North-West Mounted Police had already received fingerprint material for distribution among posts and detachments in the West and north-west.

In 1912, Inspector Foster attended the conventions of the Chief Constables' Association at Brantford, Ontario and also the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Toronto. At both gatherings he gave practical demonstrations of the speed and simplicity of operation and infallibility of fingerprints as a means of identification, and the adaptability of the system to police requirements. During that year, the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan sanctioned the use of the fingerprint system in the prisons of that province and the following year, Mani-

toba followed suit. The Winnipeg Police Department made a valuable contribution to the Bureau by donating files which they had accumulated for years. National interest in the new aid to criminal identification was now awakening. In 1914 the Attorney-General for New Brunswick became interested in the system and the next year an important step forward was made when the Attorney-General for Quebec granted authority for the inauguration of fingerprinting in the prisons of that province.

The Executive Committee of the Chief Constables' Association submitted the following recommendation affecting criminal identification to the Minister of Justice in 1915:

"That Section 982 of the Criminal Code be amended to read 'That a certificate from the Inspector of the Canadian Bureau of Identification, or the Chief Commissioner of Police for Canada, be admissible as evidence in the proving of previous convictions against offenders'."

But while this was an important recommendation, it was not until 1959 that use of the certificate became mandatory.

A significant note is recorded in 1915 when the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities extended an invitation to Inspector Foster to attend their convention and speak on fingerprint identification. This was the first time in Canada, outside of police circles, in which the subject had found a place on any convention program and probably marked the awakening of widespread public interest in this new scientific means of criminal identification.

In 1916 the Canadian fingerprint collection was augmented by contributions from penal institutions in the State of Washington and the following year there was a noteworthy increase in fingerprint records received from other points in the United States. In 1917 too, Inspector Foster reported that only 64 records had been received from the Royal North-West Mounted Police as against 864 con-



Canadian C. I. B. No. 1

Name - Deane

Address - Calgary

Prison Register No. X 187

Classification No. 19

100

17

110

14

RIGHT HAND.

1-1. Right Thumb

1-2. First Finger

1-3. Middle Finger

1-4. Ring Finger

1-5. Little Finger

19

11

16

17

Field

Field

LEFT HAND.

2-1. Thumb

2-2. First Finger

2-3. Middle Finger

2-4. Ring Finger

2-5. Little Finger

16

9

2

16

14

Field

Field

LEFT HAND.

Photo impression of the left hand taken simultaneously

RIGHT HAND.

Photo impression of the right hand taken simultaneously

Impressions taken by C. Foster Rank Inspector Prison A.P.

Warden's Signature W. H. H. H. Date Sept 25-1911

Classified at C. I. B. Registry by Field Date

Corrected at C. I. B. Registry by Field Date

Tuned at C. I. B. Registry by Field Date

C. I. B. - Form 1

(R.C.M.P.)

Profile Photo

Frontal Photo

Prisoner's Signature Peter Deane L. R. R.

Right Handprint (Finger)

Left Handprint (Finger)

Name - Deane

Year of Birth 1899 Complexion RN

Hair Blk Eyes Blk

Height 5' 7" Weight 150

Married at B.C.

" at Nov 11-1906

" at Calgary

" at Calgary

Where born Calgary

Where married Calgary

THE FIRST FINGERPRINTS  
TO BE FILED IN R.C.M. POLICE  
FINGERPRINT BUREAU

A reproduction of the first fingerprints registered in the bureau. The first fingerprints identified by the bureau for the RNWMP were taken at Calgary on Sept. 20, 1911.

tributed the previous year. "This is due," wrote the Inspector, "to the fact that the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta took over the policing of their respective jurisdictions early in the year, the RNWMP being assigned other duties by the Dominion Government. This Force was one of the first police organizations in Canada to appreciate the value of the fingerprint system of identification, and shortly after the establishment of this Bureau it was put in operation in all their Divisions. Their prompt endorsement of this system acted as an incentive to others to examine its merits, and I attribute much of our initial success to the characteristically thorough manner in which they entered into co-operation with us."

There was nothing casual about this

co-operation. The interest of the Mounted Police in fingerprinting had been whetted early. Whether it was indirectly the result of Foster's enthusiastic reports to the government after his return from St. Louis, or the international recognition already accorded Scotland Yard's adoption of the new police science, is difficult to determine. The fact remains that the RNWMP seized on the first opportunity to secure first-hand knowledge on the subject.

In June 1906 Commissioner Perry recommended to the Comptroller an early study of the fingerprint system. In the strongest possible terms he urged that Supt. W. Burton Deane be sent to London to go into the matter in detail, with the "authority to secure the services of a thoroughly trained man". This recom-

mendation did not materialize, but in August 1906, S/Sgt. Christen Junget (Assistant Commissioner, Rtd.) was sent to England to bring back a prisoner. As an additional assignment he spent two weeks in the fingerprint bureau—or “The Habitual Criminal’s Registry” as it was known—at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard. His report, in great detail, was enthusiastic in the extreme. Commissioner Perry recommended adoption of fingerprinting, but the Comptroller of the Force felt that no action should be taken pending some definite decision on the contemplated approval of the system by the Department of Justice for the Dominion Police.

For more than two years the Force appears to have displayed sublime indifference in the subject. But the interest was only dormant. In the Summer of 1909, Insp. E. J. Camies spent three months in England on leave. While there he devoted a portion of his time to the study of fingerprinting at Scotland Yard, learning something about elementary classification and the methods by which the system was set up for use. In summing up his report to the Commissioner, he wrote: “I would . . . suggest that this system be adopted. . . . The use made in other countries of this system has been very great and I feel no hesitation in very strongly asking your consideration of this matter.” Once again the Force’s interest in pioneering the project was aborted, but when Government approval was finally granted to the Dominion Police to set up a bureau, the RNWMP took steps to train personnel in taking fingerprints before Inspector Foster’s plans were completed. This was exactly 50 years ago this month—January 1911. Insp. H. M. Newsom (Assistant Commissioner, Rtd., now deceased) received instruction from Foster and then travelled throughout Western Canada teaching Mounted Police personnel to take fingerprints and explaining the advantages of full co-operation with the new system. Thus when Inspector Foster moved into

his new offices in the Langevin Block, contributions from the Mounted Police were among the first to be added to his fingerprint files.

In 1917 the provincial police departments of Saskatchewan and Alberta adopted fingerprinting and the following year it was initiated in British Columbia prisons and most of the larger centres throughout the province. Several more police departments in the United States also became contributors to the Canadian Bureau. The next year, which was the last under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Police, found the Bureau’s records growing at a tremendously increased rate. More than 11,000 prints were received in 1919 and over a thousand identifications were made. This furnished gratifying proof that Inspector Foster’s great faith in the use of the fingerprint system had not been misplaced. It is but fair to say too that he received the whole-hearted support of the Chief Commissioner of Police for Canada, Sir Percy Sherwood.

When the Dominion Police was absorbed by the Mounted Police in 1920, Foster was appointed an Inspector in the RCMP and continued to head the Fingerprint Bureau until his retirement. Growth of the Bureau was steady and demanding. From an original staff of three, the Bureau recruited additional personnel to cope with increased work. Office space was another problem and the Bureau moved first from the Langevin Block to a building on the site of the present Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Head Office. But this old structure was a “fire-trap” and at the insistence of the Chief Constables’ Association, which met in Ottawa in 1924, a recommendation was made to the Department of Public Works that a fire-proof structure be found to house the valuable identification records. The Bureau was then moved to the Hunter Building and then to the first RCMP Headquarters Building in the east, the new Justice Building, in 1936. Seventeen years later the Bureau—now known as the



January, 1961]

**The Fingerprint Bureau approximately 30 years ago in the Hunter Building. Standing to the left is Inspector Foster. Others in the photo include the late Insp. H. R. Butchers, ex-S/Sgts. J. D. Graham, C. J. Sangster, ex-Sgts. F. J. Smith, J. A. Doane, R. L. Giroux and J. H. Barnett.**



Fingerprint Section of the Identification Branch—moved into the new RCMP Headquarters Building, where its great sprawling layout now occupies two-thirds of what was originally intended as a gymnasium in the former Roman Catholic Seminary. Technical staff of the present-day set-up includes 20 NCOs and constables and an additional 42 civilians. This includes those employed in the Single Fingerprint Section. Stenographic, clerical and messenger staff overflow into other offices located nearby.

After nine years of operation Foster had reported over 11,000 fingerprints received in 1919 with more than a thousand identifications. During 1959, 220,000 fingerprints were received by the bureau, 111,016 of them criminal prints, of which 77,119 were identified with previous records. There were 120,000 non-criminal fingerprints received, such as applicants for police forces, visas and so forth. The fingerprints in this non-criminal category are returned to the contributor. Today the total number of criminal fingerprints on file is close to 700,000.

On June 7, 1960 a CNR Express Agent at Argentia, Newfoundland reported to the RCMP that a trunk received almost a month earlier and still unclaimed, appeared to contain a human body. The body was that of a young woman, obviously dead for some time. There was nothing to establish identification and the case aroused considerable international

interest. While several avenues of investigation were being explored, it remained for fingerprints to play an important part in the final outcome of the case. RCMP identification personnel in Newfoundland, were able to obtain a set of prints from the dead woman's fingers, despite an advanced state of decomposition. She had a police record and thus from her prints on file at RCMP Headquarters her identity was revealed.

Occurrences such as this are not uncommon in police circles, although not all assume sensational aspects. It is far more usual to find fingerprinting in everyday use where more common offences, such as burglary, safebreaking and theft are involved. This has been the case as far back as the origin of fingerprinting in Canada. In March 1911, a month after Inspector Foster had installed his embryo collection in new offices in the Langevin Block, he received a set of prints of a man named Joseph Perkins from the Montreal City Police. At the time Foster's collection of prints had not been classified or filed and a search could only be made by name. The Bureau notified Montreal Police that there was no record of that name in the collection. On June 7, when filing old prints which he had taken at Kingston Penitentiary in 1906, Foster identified Perkins as James Brady who had been sentenced to four years in prison on Jan. 12, 1906, at Toronto, and who had also served two



Even a fragmentary print, such as the one shown here, can be sufficient to guarantee positive identification of a criminal. In this case a thief left a piece of skin about the size of a thumb nail adhering to broken glass when he broke into a garage at Chilliwack, B.C. Over a year later he was arrested, the print taken from the piece of skin identified with that from his left index finger and he was convicted.

previous terms in the Central Prison. A year later—on Apr. 24, 1912—the fingerprints of a man named Joseph Cross were received from the Peterborough City Police. He was identified as Perkins *alias* Brady and as in other cases, the charge was one involving a crime of sex perversion. The Peterborough Police wrote a letter of commendation to the Bureau, reporting that when Cross was confronted with his previous criminal record, he pleaded guilty.

In another 1911 case, the RNWMP at Calgary submitted the fingerprints of a man named William McDonald charged with assault and robbery. He was identified as a convict of the same name released from prison on ticket-of-leave. Two months later the prints of William Harkness were received from the RNWMP at Lethbridge. These too were identified as those of McDonald whose ticket-of-leave licence was cancelled and he was returned to penitentiary.

It was evident that Inspector Foster was quickly establishing himself as a fingerprint expert in Canada, but at a time when the system had barely received official approval in this country, Foster's reputation was already recognized in the U.S.A. A man named Thomas Jennings was tried in Chicago on a murder charge.

Evidence against the man was slim—he was accused of breaking into a house at night and killing a man who surprised him in the act of attacking one of his daughters—he had been seen lurking in the vicinity of the house and a thumbprint had been found on a newly-painted fence. Foster was called as an expert witness and the man was found guilty and sentenced to death, but not before the case made legal history in the State of Illinois. Without precedent on which to base its findings the Supreme Court of the State ruled:

"When photography was first introduced it was seriously questioned whether pictures thus created could properly be introduced in evidence. But this method of proof as well as by means of X-Rays and the microscope, is now admitted without question.

"We are disposed to hold from the evidence of the four witnesses who testified and from the writings we have referred to on this subject that there is a scientific basis for the system of fingerprint identification and the court is justified in admitting this class of evidence; that this method of identification is in such a general and common use that the courts cannot refuse to take judicial cognizance of it.

"Such evidence may or may not be of independent strength, but it is admissible, with other proof, as tending to make out a case. If inferences as to the identity of persons based on the voice, the appearance, or age are admissible, why does not this record justify the admission of this fingerprint testimony under common law rules of evidence?" Jennings' trial produced an entertain-





This recent photograph of the RCMP Fingerprint Section at Headquarters, gives some idea of the scope of today's operations when compared with the photo on page 161.

ing side issue when Capt. W. M. Evans of the Chicago Police Identification Bureau was on the witness stand. Captain Evans, who was also called to give fingerprint evidence, was positive that the print found on the fence was that of the accused. The defence lawyer, in an attempt to discredit the witness, challenged him to reproduce a thumb print which he had made on a piece of paper. The Captain accepted the challenge, sprinkled some fingerprint powder on the paper and brought up the print in complete detail. It was being shown to the jury when the lawyer, anxious to wipe out such indisputable corroboration of the infallibility of fingerprint evidence, spilled a glass of water over the paper, completely obliterating the prints!

With fingerprinting now the number one aid to scientific crime detection, it is surprising to consider its relatively short history in organized law enforcement. Canada adopted the system just 50 years ago, but the British collection at New Scotland Yard—the oldest national bureau in the world—was started just ten years earlier. The Federal Bureau of Investigation established its collection at Washington in 1924.

It is said that the Chinese were the first to discover centuries ago that the fingerprints of no two individuals were alike and are believed to have used thumb prints on permits to travel between one province and another. In more modern times, Sir William Herschell of the British Indian Service is credited with a study

of fingerprints around 1858. Impersonation was prevalent in the Indian Courts, with little reliability attached to the signatures of the Hindus. Herschell became convinced of the merits of fingerprint identification and after years of study succeeded in introducing it as a check system in the District of Hooghly, Province of Bengal, in 1877. He advocated use of the system throughout the whole Province, but his recommendations were not adopted and after his departure the system was abandoned.

Herschell's studies of fingerprints furnished the basis for Sir Francis Galton's investigation of the subject which began in 1880. Galton is credited with dividing fingerprints into types and suggesting a method of classification. His studies were along physiological lines and after careful analysis, he accumulated conclusive evidence of the individuality of the ridge patterns and their persistence throughout the whole course of life.

In 1892 Galton published a book entitled "Finger Prints" and this served to awaken the interest of police officials in the possibilities the new science might have in the identification of criminals. A year later a fingerprint system was introduced in the Province of Bengal under the police administration headed by Sir Edward Henry, later Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Galton's methods of classification were found to contain deficiencies in dealing with large collections of prints and the revisions devised by Sir Edward Henry have resulted in the "Henry System of Classification", which with a few minor exceptions, is used throughout the world.<sup>1</sup> In comparatively recent years it

has been found necessary to apply additional methods of classification to the standard Henry system. The RCMP Fingerprint Section has a revision unit which analyzes previously filed "master" prints and reclassifies them according to the present system, introducing authorized extensions and modifications to the basic Henry system to meet the requirements of the growth of the bureau's records. These facilitate searching in the bureau and thus provide shortcuts toward more efficient service to contributing police departments.

Thomas Alfred Edward Foster, the "father" of fingerprinting in Canada, was born on a farm near Stittsville, Ont., on Nov. 14, 1863. He was 26 years of age when he joined the Dominion Police on Jan. 1, 1890, but he had already been a railroader for several years. Some years later he became one of a small select group of investigators who travelled extensively throughout Canada and were largely under the direct supervision of the Chief Commissioner of Police. This group included Insp. J. Parkinson, Detectives Foster and Cavan, the latter an uncle of Deputy Chief Cst. A. Cavan of the Ottawa City Police.

Foster was appointed an Inspector in the Dominion Police on May 4, 1910, became a member of the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1920 and retired to pension July 1, 1932. He was then 68, considerably over the age limit and had been actively engaged in police work for 42 years. But Mr. Foster was an active man who had no time to "grow old". After his retirement he spent half the year in Florida, where he was a member of the Canadian Club for 24 years, and the other half in Ottawa. He learned to swim when he was over 60 years of age, was a keen shot and an excellent dancer. Mr. Foster was a member of St. Luke's Anglican Church, the Masonic Order and the Ottawa Curling Club. He died Jan. 21, 1956 at the age of 92 and is buried in Ottawa. His survivors include a son Lyall of Ottawa, and

<sup>1</sup>An Argentine, Juan Vucetich, is credited with having set up a system for classifying fingerprints in 1891 and is said to have solved the slaying of two children the following year by his method. Bertillon also originated a system for classifying prints, but neither his nor that originated by Vucetich achieved the widespread acceptance that has been accorded the Henry system. The Egyptian Region of the United Arab Republic claims to have used a fingerprint system of identification since 1896.



**A search in the Single Fingerprint section, where the prints are filed under the Battley System, is frequently a long and tedious chore.**

two daughters, Mrs. (Marjorie) A. E. Morris of Ottawa and Mrs. (Stella) Kirk living in the U.S.A.

Inspector Foster was an extremely modest man who sought no official recognition for his great contribution to law enforcement. When it was suggested to him that the Force was anxious to recommend him for an official award, he adamantly opposed it. To use his own expression he wanted "no bulldozing". But honors—of a different type—were his when it was announced that he was retiring from the Force. Newspapers everywhere paid him tribute, but he treasured more the personal letters received from chief constables who had benefitted from his service and who had grown to appreciate his dedication to the police science he had introduced into this country. One correspondent wrote: "I wish to add my appreciation of your success in having created and ably maintained the finest criminal investigation department in the Western hemisphere." Another said: "During your long service with the Dominion Police and the RCMP you have made many friends by your courtesy, modesty and ability. You have rendered great and excellent service to the police forces of this country and to the Dominion Government."

The serenity of Inspector Foster's long years of retirement might also be construed as another reward—perhaps an act of Providence for a job well done. In learning fingerprinting he began an entirely new career at the "advanced" age of 40 and seven years later when he saw the beginning of the fruits of his labors in the newly-established Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau, he was at an age when many men in the Force today are reaching the end of their careers.

After Inspector Foster left the Force on retirement leave the Fingerprint Bureau was commanded by Insp. V. A.



M. Kemp (Assistant Commisisoner, Rtd.) from August 1931 to March 1932, Insp. W. W. Watson from April 1932 until July 15, 1940 when Insp. H. R. Butchers took charge. Inspector Butchers was an original member of Foster's staff back in 1911 and he remained with the bureau until his retirement on June 1, 1946.

Through the '30s and early '40s, a collection of small sections had sprung up at RCMP Headquarters, all connected with the Criminal Investigation Department. These included the Modus Operandi Section, the RCMP *Gazette*, the Firearms and Single Fingerprint Sections. All of these, as well as the Fingerprint Bureau, were connected with identification work and on Jan. 1, 1944, the new Identification Branch officially came into being. The first officer in charge was Supt. H. Darling. In addition to the units mentioned, the Branch also included the Photographic Section, Police Service Dogs and the Parole and Ticket of Leave Sections.

Superintendent Darling was succeeded by Inspector Butchers as Officer in Charge and on his retirement in 1946, Insp. R. W. Wonnacott (now Superintendent and Officer Commanding "O" Division) took command. During his tenure in office, the Branch expanded further—a motion picture unit was established and the RCMP *Quarterly* came



**A class composed of municipal and provincial policemen, as well as RCMP field identification men, receives concentrated instruction in scenes of crime fingerprinting and photography.**

under his supervision when Inspector Wonnacott was appointed Managing Editor. In 1953 the present officer in charge of the Branch, Supt. R. P. Hanson, replaced Inspector Wonnacott who was transferred to the field.

The Fingerprint Section may perhaps be best classified as the "foundation" upon which a large proportion of identification work rests. Information made available to police departments through the Crime Index, Scenes of Crime and Fraudulent Cheque Sections of the Branch is largely based on the criminal records contained in fingerprint files. Over the past 50 years, these files have amassed a wealth of information about Canada's criminal population. Accuracy and a strict attention to minute detail are therefore desirable traits in those selected for duty in this technical, sometimes monotonous, but highly important branch of criminal investigation. Before being accepted as a fingerprint technician, each newcomer must undergo thorough training in all phases of the classification and searching methods used in the bureau. The student is first given an outline of the evolution of the Henry system of fingerprint classification and its application to the system instituted in the RCMP bureau. The next step is to learn the definitions, together with a thorough analysis of the ten basic fingerprint patterns.

This is followed by intensive practice in the classification of full sets of fingerprints.

When the student has acquired a degree of proficiency he is taught the intricacies of the fingerprint filing sequence, and then is drilled in some of the innumerable combinations of the sequence until considered capable of filing and locating "master" prints according to their formulae. The instructional course occupies approximately six weeks and it is followed by a written examination and practical tests. While the student's progress may depend to a great extent on his aptitude for the work, he is generally ready at this point to learn the duties of a searcher. Under experienced supervision he is instructed and guided in the detailed methods of searching fingerprints for about two weeks and during this time his work is re-searched by an experienced technician. He is then placed in a section of his own, where his work like that of all the searchers, is thoroughly checked by an experienced NCO. This supervisor also keeps the fledgling searcher under observation for an indefinite period to insure that he has reached a desirable degree of efficiency.

In addition to training personnel for duty in the Fingerprint Section, the Identification Branch also runs two instructional classes each year for personnel of municipal and provincial police departments, as well as RCMP identification personnel for field duties. While these classes encompass all phases of identification work, emphasis is placed on scenes of crime fingerprint and photography duties. This training scheme is usually of seven-weeks' duration and is part of the National Police Services program maintained by the RCMP for the assistance of other Canadian law enforcement

**The wrong and right ways to roll a fingerprint. The print on the left does not include the delta and an accurate ridge count is not possible.**

bodies. Several hundred policemen have already benefited from this training. In recent years, the Branch published a fingerprint manual—"Classifying Fingerprints at the National Fingerprint Bureau"—which is available to police departments on request.

To maintain the high standard of efficiency set by the RCMP bureau it has been found necessary to adopt a policy of accepting only suitable or properly taken fingerprints. Prints improperly or poorly taken prevent an accurate classification and must be rejected. Not all prints rejected are necessarily the result of inefficient work by the person who "rolled" them. Some occupations—brick-laying, plastering and fishing, to name three—cause *temporary* ridge destruction because of abrasive substances. The same holds true for photographers, dish-washers, housewives and others whose hands are in daily contact with corrosives, such as acids and strong detergents. There are also cases on record of criminals who have attempted to eradicate or completely change their ridge patterns by surgery or by mutilation by acids or burning. One case of current interest to the Identification Branch concerns a man whose fingerprints show deliberate scarring in an effort to avoid identification. Despite such painful devotion to law-breaking, he was recently identified as a man with a previous criminal record.

After a half-century of use in law enforcement in Canada, the Fingerprint Section's service has more than justified its existence and the faith of the man who pioneered its adoption. What of the future? Is there a further use to which this scientific means of identification can be put? There are many peace officers



who whole-heartedly support the idea of national fingerprinting and indeed an article in this magazine 25 years ago advocated this program. There are, however, probably just as many connected with law enforcement who oppose the scheme. Its usefulness in times of disaster or national crisis is unquestioned, but to institute "national" fingerprinting on a compulsory basis is to some people the first suggestion of the establishment of a "police state"—an odious totalitarian form of government where might is right. No right thinking law enforcement official would support such a program. It is perhaps best to summarize a fair-minded police viewpoint in the words of Commr. S. T. Wood (RCMP, Rtd.) who, as Director of Criminal Investigation, addressed the 23rd Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification in 1937: "... aside from its importance to law-enforcement agencies, this science (fingerprinting) is of equal importance to the general public though unfortunately the public does not fully appreciate this fact. It is perhaps unfortunate that fingerprints have been connected in the public mind with criminals and therefore a certain odium is attached thereto. As we know, much uncertainty and many heartaches to next-of-kin would be saved if fingerprinting were universal."



# Let's Set the Record Straight

A prize example of some of the unwarranted criticism and unfavorable publicity meted out to the RCMP and other police forces, appeared recently in a national weekly. "The Silent Force" here chooses to set down the facts in this particular case.

By Cst. T. E. G. Shaw

ONE year ago, the RCMP *Quarterly* published "Valley of No Return", an article designed to allay some of the outlandish rubbish that has been published over the past 50 years concerning murders, monsters and mysteries in the North-West Territories' renowned South Nahanni River country.

Three months ago, Canadians were subjected to a slanderous article—"The Jinx of Headless Valley Kills Again"—in a widely circulated national weekly, in which a staff writer put together a few scattered facts and the story of one man to create new "monsters" of the Nahanni—a Mounted Police constable and a Government game officer. Apparently this article—or a similar one—was circulated in the United Kingdom as well, judging by a letter sent to the Force from Manchester, England.

Last May 7, the RCMP Detachment at Yellowknife, N.W.T., received a telephone call from a local physician advising that a patient, Dean Rossworn, had just been admitted to hospital having been flown from the Nahanni and that it appeared Police investigation would be necessary.

A constable visited the hospital and obtained preliminary details, but due to Rossworn's condition at the time, he was not interviewed until May 9.

According to Rossworn, on Sept. 25, 1959, in company with Orville Webb and Thomas Pappas, he left Yellowknife by airplane charter for McMillan Lake in the Nahanni Valley, "where we intended to conduct a research for minerals. We

had taken quite a supply of equipment with us and had enough food with us to last to Mar. 15, 1960.

"On Oct. 1, 1959, John Richardson and Alex Mieskonen arrived on McMillan Lake (by airplane charter). They had equipment, tools and enough food to last three months. They came to McMillan Lake to conduct the same type of work that we were carrying out."

Prior to leaving Yellowknife, he continued, the three original members of the party made arrangements to have a plane sent in Mar. 3, 1960 with supplies, and if it couldn't transport supplies, the three would return to Yellowknife.

Rossworn said he was told by the others that early in January 1960, a game warden from Fort Simpson, N.W.T., came into camp and took about half of the meat from three caribou they had shot, and again a few days later he came with an RCMP constable from Fort Liard, N.W.T., and the rest of the meat was seized. He said he was told this, because on both occasions he was not at the camp. He also said he was told that Mieskonen had asked the pilot who transported these men in to have a plane sent in for them and that the Policeman had said he would tend to the arrangements.

He further related that on Mar. 17, 1960, after he, Richardson and Pappas had been on an unsuccessful fishing expedition near Clark Lake, he returned to camp first and found only Mieskonen there.

"Alex had been acting strangely for some time. Alex said he was going to take a walk up the snare line. After he left I lay down as I was quite tired from my trip to and from Clark Lake. A short while later I heard an explosion and as I was half asleep, I thought that it may be Webb shooting, as he was out hunting," Rossworn told the constable.

These scenes show the typical rugged terrain faced by prospectors and others who journey into the depths of the South Nahanni River country . . .



About half an hour later, however, Webb came into camp and told Ross-worn that Mieskonen had blown himself up with dynamite on the north end of McMillan Lake. Others in the party wrapped the body and tied dogs near the site to guard it, but on April 7, after a spell of thawing weather, Ross-worn said he decided to bury the body.

On April 12, he continued, Webb and Pappas decided they were going to walk to Nahanni Butte (at the junction of the Nahanni and Liard Rivers).

"For supplies they took a can of cooked dog meat, two .22 rifles and a .30-30 rifle. They intended to leave McMillan Lake and go down to Clark Lake, to the Stone Martin Lakes and then cross a ridge to the east and come out on Meilleur Creek, follow it to the Nahanni River and then to Nahanni Butte," Ross-worn said.

He and Richardson stayed together at

the camp until May 7 when they heard an airplane. Ross-worn said he used some oil to start a fire to attract attention and the plane circled a few times and then landed and transported them to Yellowknife.

Ross-worn said he was concerned about Webb and Pappas, as apparently they had failed to show up after walking out of camp.

The other survivor, John Grigor Richardson, now 25, was also interviewed and a statement taken from him by the NCO in charge of Yellowknife Detachment. His statement was much the same as Ross-worn's except that he claimed to have been on hand when Mieskonen, as he put it, "ordered a Cessna . . . through the Mountie from Liard.

"He wanted the plane on Monday (January 11). The Mountie said he would attend to it. No plane came on Monday

. . . an area—because of its inaccessibility, treacherous cliffs and waterways— from which they have little hope of returning, if the necessary arrangements have not been taken care of in advance.

(Both photos on this page are by the Geological Survey of Canada.)



but we thought it was due to weather trouble. . . . The Mountie and the game guardian both asked us how our grub supply was and I told them it would only last about three weeks with five of us in camp. Alex Mieskonen and I were planning on going out on the plane we ordered for January 11," Richardson told the RCMP sergeant.

"Alex Mieskonen and I shared a cabin all during our stay. He seemed pretty steady but was quite worried when the plane he ordered didn't come in. We were not surprised that the plane ordered for March 3 did not arrive as March was a very bad month with no flying weather."

The only other item he had to offer which implemented Rossworn's statement was the provisions taken along by Webb and Pappas when they left on foot. In addition to the can of dog meat, Richardson said they also had "lots" of tea, two pounds of salt, half a pound of butter and a pound of cooking fat. They also had a light canvas tarp and an Indian blanket and a good supply of ammunition.

According to the magazine article, though, Richardson had a few other things to say.

Prior to the publishing of this article Oct. 8, 1960, the Mounted Police had conducted a thorough investigation into the whole affair and it is interesting to note the difference between fact and fiction.

Frank Stanley Bailey, Game Management Officer of Fort Simpson, was interviewed at length by the RCMP at Simpson May 19, 1960. He said he had first become aware of the prospectors at McMillan Lake late the previous September and early in October he visited Nahanni Butte where he spoke to Gus Kraus, veteran trader and prospector of the Nahanni district.

Kraus had been talking to two of the prospectors while they were at Nahanni Butte en route from Simpson to McMillan Lake, and one of them told him that

it was lawful for a man holding a prospector's licence to kill one moose. Kraus asked the game warden if the law had been changed.

"I told Kraus that to the best of my knowledge this was not so but that I would check with the Superintendent of Game to make sure," Bailey told RCMP. Kraus also told him the men had five dogs with them. "It appeared to me that the presence of the dogs in the camp was almost a certain indication that the prospectors would be forced to kill big game."

Bailey subsequently learned from the Superintendent that the Game Ordinance had not been amended and that it was illegal to shoot big game other than with the proper licence. Bailey later received verbal instructions from the Superintendent of Game to fly into McMillan Lake to check the prospectors, so he arranged a charter trip from Hay River to Nahanni Butte—here he picked up Kraus who knew the country well—to McMillan Lake. When they landed Jan. 4, 1960 the only two at the camp were Richardson and Webb. On questioning, Webb admitted he had shot two caribou some four or five days before Bailey's arrival, but that none of the others had shot any big game.

"The caribou meat had been examined in the high cache outside the cabin by myself, in Webb's presence," Bailey stated, "and there were 14 pieces, approximately 350 pounds in weight in all. Some of this meat appeared to be quite old, that is older than the meat which Webb had said was killed."

(It is significant to note here that Game Warden Bailey's estimate of the caribou meat on hand was at great variance with Richardson's statement to the author of the magazine article. Richardson said there were three caribou in the cache, weighing "maybe 300 pounds apiece dressed"—900 pounds! Also regarding some of the meat which appeared older to the game warden, Richardson was quoted as saying Webb shot two woodland caribou Nov. 10, 1959 and an-



other two later on. Rossworn told RCMP at Yellowknife the party had shot three caribou.)

"I told him that the meat would have to be seized but that this time I would only take a fraction and I threw down approximately half in his presence. I led him to believe that I would possibly return to take the balance," Bailey said he told Webb. "I made sure that he understood that he was not to kill big game unless he, or any of the party, were actually faced with starvation and recommended that he get rid of at least some of his dogs at once."

After inspecting the general camp area, Bailey returned to Nahanni Butte where the plane became weatherbound, so he decided to go to Fort Liard and lay the whole thing before RCMP Cst. Victor A. Werbicki. The latter decided they should visit McMillan Lake together and make a further search.

Constable Werbicki and Bailey were flown to McMillan Lake January 7 by the same pilot who had transported the game warden and Kraus three days earlier. The plane was met by Richardson and the only other member of the party on hand at the camp was Mieskonen. The Policeman learned that Webb was away at another camp where Pappas and Rossworn were staying.

Constable Werbicki advised Richardson and Mieskonen the purpose of his visit—to check the entire camp and surrounding area for fur and trapping operations. He inquired about their prospector's licences and Mieskonen produced his while Richardson said his was in Yellowknife and he believed the other three all held permits. The Policeman then issued game bird licences to Mieskonen and Webb, Richardson signing for the latter.

The constable and the game warden then began to search the cabins and surrounding area but found no fur except some rabbit skins. Constable Werbicki returned to the cabin where he said he heard Richardson and Mieskonen talking

to the pilot about the latter contacting a pilot from Yellowknife to remind him that he was supposed to be bringing in additional supplies. Werbicki got the idea that Richardson and Mieskonen would leave McMillan Lake when this flight came in.

Although not taking part in this conversation, Constable Werbicki, on hearing this, mentioned that if they wished, he would send the pilot a radiogram upon his return to Fort Liard, reminding him of the trip in with supplies. *Mieskonen, however, told the Policeman that it would not be necessary as he had now made arrangements with the Policeman's pilot to attend to the matter.* In view of this, Constable Werbicki did not discuss the matter further.

(It may be noted here that Rossworn, in his statement to RCMP May 9, said he was told that the Policeman had said he would attend to the arrangements for the plane, but this cannot be taken into account as he personally was not present



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during the conversation. James Roy Franklin, the pilot who transported Constable Werbicki and Bailey into the area, was questioned by RCMP about this point during the official investigation, and on May 30, 1960, he gave a statement to the NCO at Hay River which confirmed that the arrangements were made between Mieskonen and him only. Game warden Bailey had not returned to the cabin when this conversation was taking place. In the magazine article, Richardson laid the entire blame for the non-arrival of the plane on the doorstep of Constable Werbicki.)

The game warden still away, Constable Werbicki and the pilot loaded the balance of the caribou meat on the aircraft. During this operation, the constable asked Richardson how their meat supplies were and he advised that they had some large cans of ham and other meats. Constable Werbicki also noted approximately 200 pounds of flour. "As the patrol had a fair supply of food in the aircraft, a quantity would have been given to the men if it was considered necessary," he noted in his report.

Game warden Bailey also was of the opinion the prospectors had sufficient food on hand. "There appeared to be a fair amount of food, although no list was taken of the amounts or varieties but I presumed that it would last the men for a couple of months."

Bailey made one other significant statement to RCMP regarding the seized caribou meat. "The entire lot of meat taken, on both seizures, would not have fed five dogs properly for more than eight days because I feel that had this meat been left with them they would have undoubtedly fed most of it to the dogs since they had ample food in their cache for themselves. It was noted that the dogs were in very good physical condition and this condition was not acquired from a diet of half a rabbit a day, and it is my contention that they had been fed plenty of meat."

*(Franklin, who piloted Constable Werbicki and Game Warden Bailey to McMillan Lake, did contact the pilot from Yellowknife personally on Mieskonen's behalf, RCMP learned during their investigation, and this pilot, Charles McAvoy, who later testified at the Inquest into the death of Mieskonen, said, "I had a drink in the bar with Orville Webb and a couple of the boys in the Fall, about a week before they left. I think it was in September. I did not know about their arrangements for going in. I told them I would be going into Nahanni before Spring and would call in and see them. I discussed their location with Franklin. He said that Mieskonen wanted him to send McAvoy, I told him I had no charter. I told Franklin I would be going in towards Spring.")*

Following the Force's inquiry into the whole matter, it became obvious where the blame for the tragedies originated: (a) *When the prospectors went into McMillan Lake, they could not know that Game warden Bailey and Constable Werbicki would be travelling into that country. It follows that they must (or should) have made some prior arrangement to be serviced or picked up.* It is obvious they were negligent in that they did not confirm these arrangements; (b) *When this group of prospectors flew into McMillan Lake, there would be no assurance they could live off the land. In other words, they could not be certain that sufficient game could be taken to sustain them and their five dogs through the long, hard Winter. This again shows their negligence in not making proper arrangements.*

Further, investigation in the area by Game officer Bailey on January 4, followed up by him and Constable Werbicki three days later revealed violations of the Game Ordinance of the N.W.T. In seizing the caribou meat, they were enforcing the Game Ordinance, and Bailey told Webb following seizure of half the meat that it would be in order

to kill big game if he or any of the party were faced with starvation.

A Coroner's Inquest was held in connection with the death of Mieskonen in Yellowknife. It is of particular significance to note that the Coroner's Jury did not criticize nor place any responsibility on Constable Werbicki or Game Warden Bailey for the unfortunate outcome of this expedition. The verdict of the Jury was as follows:

"Savante Adolf Mieskonen came to his death on Mar. 7, 1960 at McMillan Lake in the Nahanni District of the

N.W.T., by his own hand using explosives as the means of self-destruction. The jury are of the opinion that Mieskonen's suicide was brought about by extreme despondency on his part caused by non-arrival of expected airplanes."

What John Grigor Richardson and the magazine writer who quoted his story hoped to gain by placing before the public such a misinformed article can perhaps best be left to the reader's imagination. ● ● ●

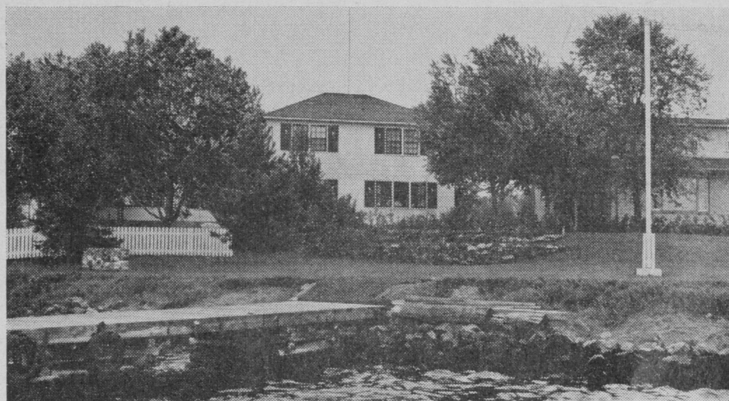
## ***Kenora Detachment Wins Award For Landscaping***

The results of several hours of "fatigues" by members of the RCMP Detachment at Kenora, Ont., paid dividends last Summer when the NCO in charge of the post entered the grounds in the Kenora Agricultural Society's annual Home Grounds Competition.

After the judging, the secretary of the Society, J. A. Wynd, advised the NCO that Kenora Detachment had won second prize in the large lots (novice class) competition, which was based on the following points: lawns, arrangement or layout, variety of material, condition, cultivation, appearance.

"I have been instructed by the directors to convey to you their congratulations on the fine showing which you made in our recent Home Grounds, Lawns and Vegetable Gardens Competitions," Mr. Wynd said in a letter.

"The competition this year was of an unusually high standard, and the interest and hard work shown by you in property which is not your own is particularly gratifying."



An RCMP constable stationed at Kamsack, Sask., was the recipient of plaudits from the Commanding Officer, Officers and cadets of No. 633 RCAC Squadron as well as the Kamsack Civilian Committee for his untiring efforts on behalf of the cadets for the year ending last September 30.

In a letter to Insp. P. M. Mertens, Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub-Division, the cadets' C.O., said, in part: "... this gentleman was kind enough to undertake all instruction of the small arms' course and, in addition, took charge of firing on the rifle range. This entailed his devoting many hours of his off-duty time to the youngsters, but his knowledge imparted has led to their correct handling and safe use of firearms. I am certain you will be pleased to know of the high respect he has engendered in the cadets, both for himself and the Force he represents, by the example he presents to them at all times."



# The RCMP Identification Branch

Organized just 17 years ago, the Identification Branch was founded on the service and records of the Fingerprint Bureau, which this year celebrates its Golden Anniversary. Here is a brief resume of the various sections of the Branch and the functions they perform in the National Police Services.

**T**HE dozen units or sections which make up the Identification Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are housed in the mammoth Headquarters Building, located in eastern Ottawa near the bank of the historic Rideau River and adjacent to the Queensway, the city's new east-west thoroughway, presently under construction.

The Branch, part of the RCMP National Police Services—the other part is the Force's Crime Detection Laboratories at Rockcliffe, Regina and Sackville—is the central clearing house in Canada for all police identification matters. It is both national and international in scope, as data is exchanged with Canadian and foreign police agencies.

Of the 202 persons employed in the Branch, 74 are uniformed members of the Force, the balance being made up of Civil Servants and civilian employees of the RCMP. The Director of Operations and Criminal Investigations controls the activities of the Identification Branch and it is supervised by the Officer in Charge holding the rank of Superintendent with two assistants who are Inspectors. Each

section is headed by a non-commissioned officer.

## Fingerprint Section

The oldest component section of the Branch, the Fingerprint Section, also has the distinction of being the first national fingerprint bureau on the North American continent. The Dominion Police under Commr. Sir Percy Sherwood in 1911 organized the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau, the purpose of which was to gather fingerprints of criminals and pass along criminal record data to contributing police forces. The staff at that time consisted of Insp. Edward Foster, three men and a female stenographer. (See page 155).

When the Dominion Police were absorbed into the RCMP in 1920, the Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau became the responsibility of the Force and became known simply as the Fingerprint Section. All Canadian municipal and provincial police forces and penal institutions as well as foreign police agencies voluntarily contribute to the bureau's records by submitting fingerprints and data concerning arrests and convictions, with the result that at the moment there are some 700,000 persons recorded in the files.

All criminal prints arriving at Ottawa for search and record are checked against the master fingerprint file which contains one set of prints of each criminal recorded. These master prints are filed according to their fingerprint classification, which is the Henry fingerprint system.

The section does not maintain a collection of civilian or non-criminal fingerprints.

Name index cards in the Fingerprint Section are filed by the Soundex System. This is just a portion of the giant index which forms an important part of the Fingerprint Section.



**A Scenes of Crime man prepares a fingerprint chart for presentation in Court.**

### **Criminal Records Section**

One of the newest sections of the Identification Branch is the Criminal Records Section. It was "born" in 1959 after it had been found more expedient to separate the functions of searching and filing fingerprints from sending out criminal records to contributing agencies.

Criminal records are compiled from information received with criminal fingerprint submissions and individual files maintained on persons recorded by fingerprints provide the complete data on each.

### **Scenes of Crime Section**

In January 1933 the Scenes of Crime Section of the Identification Branch was founded, its function being to aid investigators by searching for and preserving evidence found at the scene of a crime. The identification of the "latent" fingerprint left by the criminal at the scene of his offence, the footprint, the tire impressions of the vehicle he was using in connection with his crime and the marks left by the tools he may have used is the primary task of this unit.

Photography is used to a great extent in the examination of a "scene of crime" to preserve for record purposes the location of bodies, articles and other objects that could have a bearing on the investigation. Specialists in this field are available to assist at traffic and industrial accidents and for identification work at any major disaster where the identity of deceased persons presents a problem.

A recent innovation connected with this section is the composition through sketching of unknown offenders from descriptions offered by witnesses to a crime. Expert witnesses are available for Court purposes in connection with any

**Scenes of Crime personnel "compose" a face of a suspect by sketching and photo negatives.**

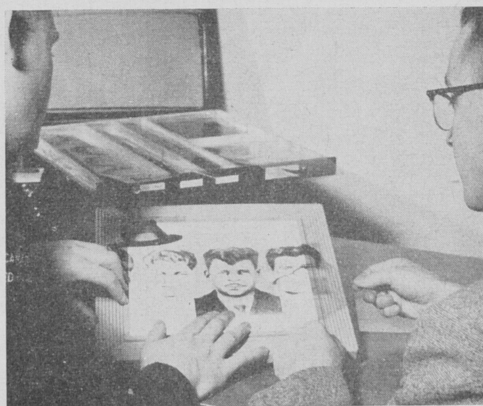


matter in which Scenes of Crime personnel have had a part in the investigation.

There are 40 of these identification sections, fully equipped and manned with trained staffs, located at RCMP division and sub-division headquarters across Canada.

### **Single Fingerprint Section**

Also formed in January 1933 was the Single Fingerprint Section which employs the Battley Single Fingerprint System of filing. Fingerprints of persons previously convicted of certain offences such as breaking and entering and car



**The Crime Index Section assists in the investigation of unsolved crimes by attempting to link the criminal with the offence by his method of operation.**



thefts, which afford the tendency for the perpetrator to leave “latent” fingerprints at the scene of his crime, are maintained in this section.

The prints of single digits are filed separately and each is classified individually and indexed. Due to the different classification system used, single fingerprints cannot be searched in the Fingerprint Section, so the Single Fingerprint Section provides a means for the search of unidentified “latents” found at the scenes of offences.

### **Crime Index Section**

Organized Jan. 28, 1937, the Crime Index Section—now linked with the Fraudulent Cheque Section—was then known as the Modus Operandi Section. A national register of crimes and a “who’s who” of criminals, this section assists in the investigation of unsolved crime by linking the criminal with the offence through his method of operation.

The modus operandi records of offenders are compiled from police reports and fingerprint forms of arrested persons received in the Identification Branch. When details of an unsolved crime come in, a check is made which involves a systematic comparison of the ingredients of the particular offence with those of similar types committed in the past by known criminals carded in the section. Unsolved crimes not linked to any individual in this manner are classified and filed and checked against the records of newly listed persons. Published by the

section is the Tire Tread Identification Book, which is available to police departments, and serves to identify the vehicle used in conjunction with committing an offence from the particular tire tread or width impressions discovered at the scene of a crime.

The recording and tracing of wanted, suspected and missing persons is maintained by the Crime Index Section, controlled by the facilities of the fingerprint files. Canadian police departments and RCMP detachments are kept up to date on these persons through the *RCMP Gazette*. A list of Canada’s Most Wanted Criminals is also kept and their photographs and descriptions are periodically published through the media of press, radio and television in an effort to solicit the co-operation of the public in turning up these enemies of society.

The section also maintains liaison with the FBI in the United States and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in matters of international exchange of fingerprints, police bulletins and other identification data not only on behalf of the Force, but also for other police departments in Canada.

The Force in addition now has four Division Crime Index Sections, the latest being the one established in “E” Division at Victoria. The others are located at “D” Division, Winnipeg, “F” Division, Regina, and “K” Division, Edmonton.

### **Fraudulent Cheque Section**

The Fraudulent Cheque Section and



### Document examiner in the Fraudulent Cheque Section compares specimens of "bad" cheques.

Anonymous Writings File were transferred to the Identification Branch in 1950 from the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, and personnel employed on this work are fully trained document examiners. The section's main function is to determine the origin of "bad" cheques and other documents related to criminal offences such as anonymous, extortion and threatening letters.

Photographic specimens of documents originating with known bad cheque passers and writers of unsigned material are filed in this section, and all unsolved cases of this nature are searched against these specimens by name check and a comparison of the handwritings.

As related before, personnel in this section, while they are fully trained examiners, do not present expert testimony in Court, but rather their findings are considered investigative leads only. Members of the Document Examination Section of the laboratories submit handwriting evidence in Court.

### Firearms Registration Section

Organized Jan. 1, 1935, the Firearms Registration Section is maintained under the authority of the Canadian Criminal Code for the purpose of providing a centralized registry of hand-guns and automatic weapons in Canada.

The section provides a means of tracing a weapon by its make, serial number or by the name of the registrant. All applications to register or transfer firearms are received in this section and the records so kept permit the tracing of lost or stolen firearms. The section, however, does not engage in any technical ballistic work.

### Parole and Ticket of Leave Section

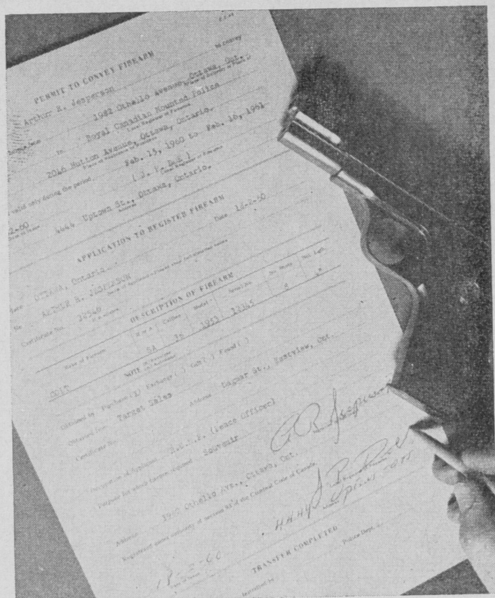
Files on all persons who are released

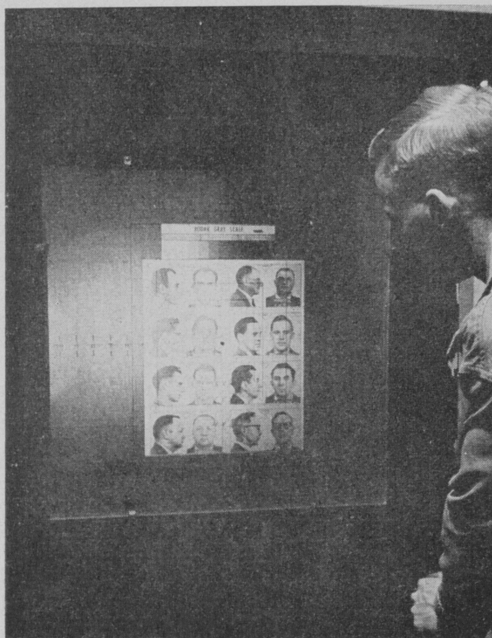
The Firearms Registration Section provides a central registry of hand-guns and automatic weapons in Canada.



from penitentiaries on parole by the National Parole Board are maintained in the Identification Branch's Parole and Ticket of Leave Section, thus ensuring through liaison with other police departments that parolees report as required by the terms of their release.

The Parole Act came into force Feb. 15, 1959 by proclamation of the Governor in Council, thus abolishing the Ticket of Leave Act of 1899. While the new statute introduced many changes in the handling of convicted persons released on parole, the duties of the Mounted Police to en-





**Just one of the routine assignments of the Photographic Section—copying a page of “mugs” for RCMP Gazette Index Cards.**

ment for copying documents required for records and handles routine photographic assignments.

Attached to the section is a Movie Unit which undertakes the production of instructional and training motion picture films in the RCMP. A modest film library in the Identification Branch is maintained by the unit for distribution of these films on a loan basis. In addition the unit handles the production of color photography for publication, public relations and for the Headquarters Library collection.

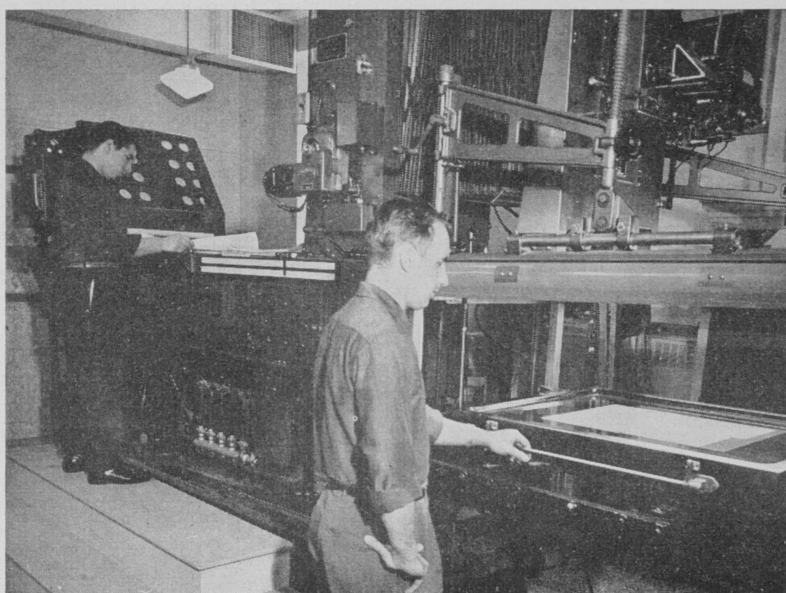
### **Registry Section**

The Registry Section is another unit which has no direct hand in the National Police Services, but rather is designed to streamline the overall operations of the Identification Branch. To this section goes the responsibility of sorting and directing the vast volume of incoming and outgoing Branch mail. Speedy processing of National Police Services matters is provided by an intersection delivery and pickup mail and file service.

force the provisions of the Act remain largely the same.

### **Photographic Section**

Although it does not participate directly in the RCMP's National Police Services, the Photographic Section assists in the functions of all the other units of the Identification Branch. Organized on Dec. 1, 1932, the section has photostatic equip-



**The giant photostat machine used by the HQ Identification Branch Photographic Section.**

The movie unit of the Photographic Section produces instructional motion picture.

### RCMP Gazette

The RCMP *Gazette*, established in 1937, is a confidential national police publication issued monthly in magazine form. It is available to accredited law enforcement agencies in Canada which meet prescribed standards in size, organization and location.

Articles published in the *Gazette* include recent cases, Court judgments, laboratory notes, traffic practices and problems, identification notes, general information on crime occurrences, information on cheque passers and special wanted notices. Most articles published are contributed by police personnel and associate editors have been appointed in most larger municipal police departments.

### RCMP Quarterly

Number 1, Volume 1 of the RCMP *Quarterly* was published in July 1933 and although not part of the Identification Branch at that time, the magazine has for some time now come under the supervision of this Branch.

Just as the name implies, the magazine is turned out four times yearly, each



January, April, July and October and is available through subscription—which is not in any way restricted—at a cost of 25 cents per copy or \$1 a year.

The *Quarterly* is not part of the National Police Services; it is the regimental magazine of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and as such publishes interesting criminal investigation cases, instructional and historical articles as well as social, athletic and everyday activities of members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Distribution is world wide and the magazine at present has a circulation of 15,000.

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## THAT THIN BLUE LINE . . .

Twice this week our Courts have reminded us that our police are the sole barrier between the law-abiding and the mad dogs of the underworld who roam the night.

While sentencing one man to jail for kicking and striking a constable, Magistrate Les Bewley said he considered imprisonment the only answer to assaults on police. And he reminded us that an attack on a police officer is a threat to all of us because "police officers are delegated by society to protect the community."

In Assize Court Mr. Justice Wilson described police as "our only guardians" and as persons of high integrity who, in the case he had been trying, had been "scrupulously honest" in presenting evidence.

Mr. Justice Wilson emphasized his praise by pointing out it was given "at a time when the ordinary citizens of this city seem to have been behaving with such disgraceful disrespect for the police."

Calling our police the "gestapo" and other insulting names is too frequent these days. Even law-abiding people, nettled by a traffic ticket or an impounded car, can be guilty of this.

What too many seem to forget is that police do not make the laws, they only try to enforce them. They ignore the fact that if these protectors of our lives and property were to be absent from their posts for as little as three or four days, we would experience a reign of terror and anarchy that would send us howling for our police to come back at the double.

(Editorial from *The Province*,  
Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 1, 1960.)



# An Unusual Will

**C**ECIL George Harris, a farmer in the McGee District, Sask., was working one of his fields on June 8, 1948. Around 1 p.m., his tractor suddenly overturned, pinning one of his legs under a rear wheel.

Harris remained conscious all afternoon and evening until a neighbor discovered his plight at 10.30 p.m. With the aid of another neighbor, the two managed to free Harris and transported him to the nearest hospital located at Rosetown. The victim was still conscious and rational at the time he entered hospital, but the following day, he succumbed as a result of his injuries.

On June 10, the scene was visited by a few of Harris' neighbors where the tractor still remained in its overturned position. One of the group thought he noticed something scratched on a fender and looking closer, found the following legible message: "If I die in this mess I leave all to the wife (signed) Cecil Geo Harris."

The fender was removed from the

tractor and later produced in Court to probate the last will and testament of Cecil George Harris. Evidence was submitted as to the circumstances of the accident and witnesses were called to identify the handwriting on the fender as being that of Harris.

It was also shown that the fender containing the message was within reach of the injured man's right hand, that this hand was free and that a jack-knife found in his right-hand pocket could have been used to scratch the message. The Court subsequently accepted the writing at face value and it was probated as Harris' holograph will. The portion of the fender and the knife are on file at the Court house at Kerrobert, Sask.

This incident shows the care with which an investigator must view the scene of an accident or sudden death, because while there is no doubt that Harris wrote the message, he failed to mention it after his rescue and only the curiosity of his neighbors brought it to light.

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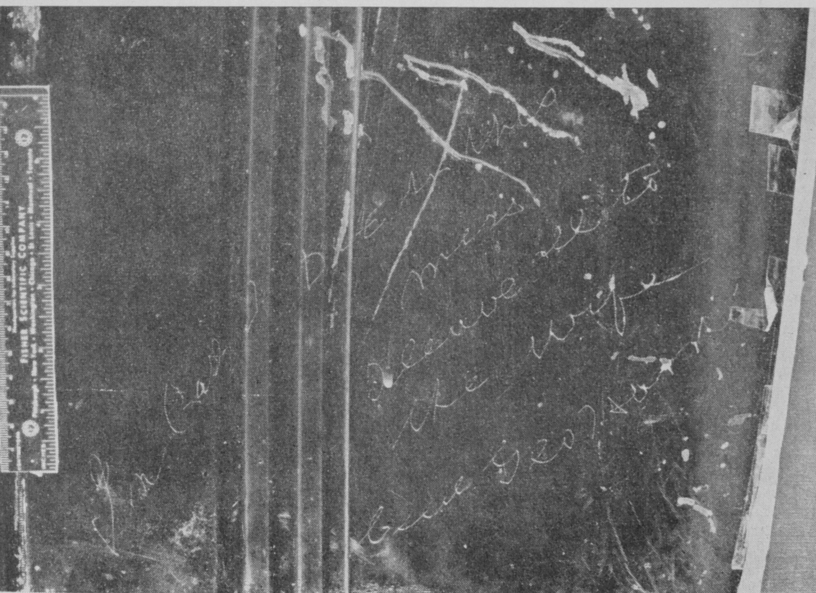


Photo shows portion of the tractor fender with the will scratched on by knife.

# International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

THE 67th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held in Washington, D.C., October 1-6. Many high-ranking police officials from the United States, Canada and other countries attended. The complex problems of law enforcement, both on a national and international scale, were discussed at daily seminars and workshops. Host Chief of this year's conference was Robert V. Murray, of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington. Representing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Conference were Commr. C. W. Harvison and Deputy Commr. Geo. B. McClellan.

In honor of the Conference, a cocktail party was held at the Canadian Embassy, Washington, on October 3. Receiving the guests were the Canadian Ambassador to the United States and Mrs. A. D. P. Heeney, Commissioner and Mrs. Harvison, Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. McClellan and the RCMP Liaison Officer in Washington Insp. G. H. Ashley and Mrs. Ashley. The guest list included Ambassador and Mrs. A. D. P. Heeney, Mr. and Mrs. Saul F. Rae, Minister, Canadian Embassy, Brig. and Mrs. T. G. Gibson, Army Member, Canadian Joint Staff, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Cook, Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Woodson, Richmond, Va., President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Robert V. Murray, Washington, D.C., 1st Vice President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa., 2nd Vice President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Stanley R. Schrotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3rd Vice President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Daniel S. C. Liu, Honolulu, Hawaii, 4th Vice President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Herbert T. Jenkins, Atlanta, Ga., 5th Vice President, IACP, Chief and Mrs. Philip Purcell, Newton, Mass., 6th Vice President, IACP, Mr. and Mrs.

Leroy E. Wike, Washington, D.C., Executive Secretary, IACP, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilmore Flues, US Treasury, Asst. Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Douglas, US Treasury, Co-Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Dulles, Director, CIA, General and Mrs. Charles P. Cabell, Deputy Director, CIA, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Bissell, CIA, Mr. Richard Helms, CIA, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, Mr. Clyde A. Tolson, Associate Director, FBI, Mr. Donald J. Parsons, Asst. to Director, FBI, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Mohr, Asst. to Director, FBI, Commr. Harry J. Anslinger, US Bureau of Narcotics, D/Commr. and Mrs. Henry Giordano, US Bureau of Narcotics, Mr. and Mrs. Wayland L. Speer, US Bureau of Narcotics, Chief and Mrs. U. E. Baughman, US Secret Service, Deputy Chief and Mrs. Russell Daniel, US Secret Service, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. David B. Strubinger, US Bureau of Customs, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. James F. Green, INS Border Patrol, Director and Mrs. J. Brunet, QPP, Chief and Mrs. M. F. E. Anthony, Edmonton, Alta., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Belanger, CPR, Montreal, Que., Chief Cst. and Mrs. James P. Mackey, Toronto, Ont., Mr. John R. Murray, Toronto, Magistrate and Mrs. Charles O. Bick, Toronto, Chief and Mrs. F. W. Oliver, Oakville (Trafalgar Twp.), Ont., Col. and Mrs. Leon Lambert, Quebec City, Mr. J. A. Donell, Montreal, Chief Cst. and Mrs. Robert Stephens, Hampstead, Que., Chief Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Taft, Winnipeg, Man., Chief Cst. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cookson, Regina, Sask., Director and Mrs. Joseph A. Robert, Hull, Que., Chief Cst. and Mrs. Leonard G. Lawrence, Hamilton, Ont., A/Chief Cst. and Mrs. Howard H. Moreau, Hamilton, Chief Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Carson, Galt, Ont., Chief Cst. and Mrs. John E. Patrick, Kitchener, Ont.,

Chief Cst. and Mrs. Joseph R. Griffith, Outremont, Que., Chief Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Farrow, Windsor, Ont., H. J. Mandelker, Montreal.

A highlight of the Conference was the visit of President Eisenhower on the afternoon of the last day of the Conference. The U.S. Chief of State spoke to the assembled delegates for approximately half an hour.

One of the principal speakers at the opening General Session on October 3, was Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover's speech, which has also appeared in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, is published in full here. It was entitled

### THE PATH OF DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE

It is a genuine privilege to address this Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police—the world's foremost group of law enforcement officials. My associates in the FBI join me in welcoming you to Washington.

You may well be proud of your contributions to the cause of democratic justice. Working together as a co-operative unit, you have surmounted great obstacles to attain new peaks of efficiency, public service, and protection of the civil rights of all citizens.

During our lifetime, we have seen the miracles of scientific crime detection and fingerprint identification assist the law enforcement officer in the performance of his duties. Despite the increasing demands and the many additional responsibilities confronting our profession, police agencies across the United States cleared 58 per cent more crimes by arrest last year than in 1950.

Today, as never before, the falsely accused and the innocent victim of circumstances are assured that every facility at our disposal will be used to erase the suspicion cast against their names. At the same time, the underworld and its hangers-on can be equally certain that America's compact network of municipi-

pal, county, State and Federal law enforcement agencies will combine all available resources to guarantee that justice is done.

I welcome this opportunity to personally convey the FBI's deep appreciation for the assistance we have received from the agencies which are represented here today. Rest assured that it is a privilege to reciprocate whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Co-operation is the keynote of the progress which has been made during our lifetime. Never has our profession been more strongly united in the fight against crime than it is today. Nor have the equipment and techniques for promoting the cause of justice ever been more efficient than those now at our disposal. Yet, America's crime problem continues to grow. The vast majority of law enforcement agencies still find themselves asked to do far too much with far too little.

It is tragic that during an era when the ultimate in police protection lies within the grasp of every community, our profession still is denied the wherewithal to fulfill its responsibilities. Inadequate budgets have become a perennial problem with far too many law enforcement agencies. Wherever the "penny wise and pound foolish" theory of false economy is applied to their reasonable requests for funds, they find themselves unable to perform their duties in the manner in which modern-day law enforcement is capable.

This is not just a problem of big cities or small towns. It exists in communities of all sizes—and in every part of the Nation. One large southern community pays its patrolmen a starting salary of \$279 a month, and the minimum work-week is 48 hours. In this same city, 18-year-old stenographers can find Government positions offering \$337 a month starting salary for a 40-hour week!

In a medium-sized western city, the situation is even more ludicrous. Here the starting salary of patrolmen is \$175 per month. The police chief of this "en-



lightened" community earns \$400 a month and, again, a minimum 48-hour work week is required.

When conditions such as these persist, it is no wonder that many police departments have trouble recruiting qualified personnel and retaining competent officers. Many of your most trusted men have found that to provide their families the bare necessities of life they must supplement their meager police salaries by holding outside employment, which is certainly undesirable.

Add to these conditions the hazards to life and personal safety which confront the officer, the outmoded equipment he often is required to use, and the essential training which may be denied him because funds are not available. The obstacles in some localities are almost insurmountable.

The standards of the criminal mind are opposed to those of decent people. It has no morals, no conscience, no pity.

This is the element which the law enforcement officers are forever fighting—and in this fight are forever being criticized by sob sisters, bleeding hearts and lawyers—criminal for using methods allegedly too harsh.

The American people are paying a terrific price for crime; and to learn that crime is still increasing at a rapid rate gives cause for sober thinking. America enjoys the world's highest standard of living but, at the same time, suffers one of the world's highest crime rates.

Since 1950, crime has increased 69 per cent—four times as fast as our expanding population. Today, we find ourselves confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in the Nation's history. Each 20 seconds another serious crime is added to the Nation's total. A murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill is committed every four minutes. There is a burglary every 46 seconds; a robbery every seven minutes; and 33 automobiles are stolen every hour.

While budget-cutting local politicians deny many law enforcement agencies the

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resources to adequately perform their duties, the American people are being fleeced by the criminal element as never before. Our Nation's annual crime bill now totals \$22 billion—an amount equivalent to \$128 for every man, woman and child in the United States. For every \$1 spent on education, \$1.11 goes to crime. And for every \$1 contributed to religious organizations, crime costs our people \$9.

Shocking though these statistics may be, a far more tragic aspect of America's crime problem lies in the role played by youth. The spectre of juvenile terrorism and gang-style intimidation hangs menacingly over community after community. A surging teenage underworld—one which practises open defiance of the law and utter contempt for the rights and welfare of others—has arisen to challenge the forces of law and order.

Since 1948, juvenile arrests have more than doubled, while the population in this age group has increased by less than one-half. Today, youthful offenders account for more than one-fourth of the arrests for robberies, one-half of the burglary and larceny arrests, and nearly two-thirds of the arrests for automobile thefts.

But statistics are cold and lifeless. They do not tell the complete story of wanton brutality and mounting savagery which typify the arrogant teenage gangs of today. In the explosive atmosphere surrounding the hangouts of these young sadists, no one may feel secure. "I'll get even with you one of these days even if I have to kill you" is the violent threat shouted at a judge in the midwest by a 17-year-old terrorist who was sentenced to the reformatory for criminally assaulting a defenceless girl. "Born to hate cops!"—the words on a tattoo proudly worn by a young convict now serving a life term for the brutal murder of a fellow inmate.

These are not isolated cases. Disrespect for the law and for all forms of authority has become a badge of distinction in the eyes of growing numbers of teenagers.

"You're wasting your time to arrest me," one 17-year-old burglar shouted at a pair of west coast officers. This young man spoke from experience. He had been charged with crimes on three previous occasions without being committed for a single one of them.

### **Juvenile Attitude**

This attitude of "I can get away with anything! I'm a juvenile!" has been fostered by a system of leniency which prevails among authorities dealing with juvenile offenders in far too many legal jurisdictions. No clear-thinking person would advocate dealing with all youthful offenders under the same laws which are applied to adult criminals. But, it is time that the interests of society be given at least equal consideration to that which is given to the small percentage of teenagers who violate the law.

We should be more interested in protecting society from criminals of any age than in protecting the young offender from society. Young hoodlums must learn that society will hold them responsible for their vicious acts of lawlessness.

I have always been skeptical of any system where the records of juveniles are jealously guarded from inspection and review by law enforcement officers. I feel that it is a violation of the best interests of the entire community to withhold from public notice the identities of teenagers who commit vicious crimes or those who are guilty of repeated serious violations.

No one knows better than you that under the cloak of extreme secrecy which is attached to juvenile proceedings in many jurisdictions, shocking abuses of the public interest often can be found. Certainly, the officers who are charged with protecting the lives, welfare, and property of all citizens throughout the community should have the right to inspect all records pertaining to local violations. And when juvenile authorities mishandle cases to the point where the safety of decent citizens is jeopardized, it is not only our right but our absolute duty to

make certain that the facts are brought to the public's attention. To the vicious elements within our Nation, existing immunity has frequently become licence. At the expense of the many, protection and consideration have too often been given the few.

At times the advocates who have asserted themselves as "experts" in the treatment of juvenile offenders have strained our conscience as public servants to the breaking point through their incredible tenderness and blind leniency.

It is discouraging to note the number and type of people who are naively engaged in promoting juvenile crime through well-meant protection of delinquents against accountability for their vicious acts. But this is only one of the obstacles confronting us today. There are many others—equally as serious and equally as fatal to the cause of decency.

Take, for example, the vast area of legal technicalities and delays—weapons which have been used time and again by the criminal underworld and its subversive counterparts through their legal mouthpieces to thwart the interests of justice. On repeated occasions, we have found that the legal definition of what constitutes proper police action is so lacking in clarity that even the Courts are unable to agree.

What better example can be cited than the critical area of search and seizure? In the past 19 years, the Supreme Court has decided 30 different cases originating in police action and involving a question of search and seizure. In not a single one of these 30 cases could the Supreme Court reach unanimous agreement. And only two of the 30 cases were decided by a majority of eight Justices. With such a division of opinion on the Supreme Court itself, it is no wonder that so much confusion and uncertainty exist within the law enforcement profession—or that so many self-appointed underworld mouthpieces look upon the Fourth Amendment as one of their most valued aids for circumventing justice.



# EXPORT

PLAIN or

**FILTER TIP**

**CIGARETTES**



The emphasis upon loopholes and technicalities in the law has become so extreme that last year one of our Supreme Court Justices found cause to warn his colleagues, "We should not place additional burdens on law enforcement agencies." Referring to the Court's decision in this same case, a major newspaper in the Nation's Capital was prompted to remark, "When reasonable men and learned judges, examining the same set of facts, disagree as to where the line should be drawn between legal and illegal arrest, that line becomes so thin that one must wonder whether the intent of the Fourth Amendment has been more obscured than clarified."

The basic premise of a truly democratic society is that a fine balance be maintained at all times between the rights of the individual and the rights of society. Whenever one is accorded greater consideration than the other, justice becomes a mockery and our democratic traditions invariably suffer.

### **Purpose of Justice**

The machinery of criminal justice in this country exists for one purpose—to protect society. When it closes its eyes to the protection of society and sees only the convenience of the individual, then justice becomes a hollow mockery.

One distinguished jurist of our day exhibited a very realistic understanding of this concept when he warned, "Our dangers do not lie in too little tenderness to the accused. Our procedure has been always haunted by the ghost of the innocent man convicted. It is an unreal dream. What we need to fear is the archaic formalism and the watery sentiment that obstructs, delays and defeats the prosecution of crime."

Experience has clearly demonstrated that effective law enforcement work, swift trial and meaningful punishment, together with forceful publicity, are essential if we hope to at least make a start in freeing our streets from crimes of violence.

The story of criminals who have used

the freedom granted them while awaiting Court action to commit other vicious acts against society is all too familiar. The last FBI Agent to lay down his life in line of duty was ambushed and killed by a bloodthirsty hoodlum with a record of 24 years of criminal activity who was free on bond after having committed a vicious crime against his own 13-year-old daughter.

Confronted by the web of technicalities and delays which hampers the conscientious officer in the performance of his duties, it is no wonder that many law enforcement agencies feel they are on a treadmill. This hopeless situation is all the more prevalent when officers risk their lives to bring hardened offenders to justice only to have them unleashed on society again as beneficiaries of undeserved paroles, probationary terms and politically expedient pardons.

### **Parole and Probation**

The humanitarian principles of parole and probation deserve our complete and unqualified endorsement. We sincerely believe in giving another chance to persons who have proved themselves worthy. But I submit to you that parole upon parole and probation upon probation for those who have not reformed are grossly unreasonable and unjustified.

It is shameful to bury the fine principles of parole and probation under a growing mountain of administrative blunders. The two basic requisites for an effective system are (1) careful selection of those offenders who are to be placed on parole or probation and (2) assurance of proper supervision. Yet, in community after community, we find inadequately staffed parole and probation offices. Under circumstances such as these, it is no wonder that supervision of parolees and probationers frequently becomes little more than a "tongue-in-cheek" expression.

The situation in some areas has become so extreme that it frankly is difficult to tell where softheartedness ends and soft-headedness begins. Certainly this is true in those cases where Courts, penal

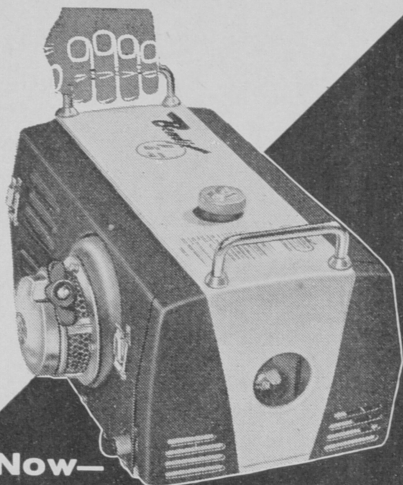
authorities and others responsible for the treatment of convicted felons close their eyes to the obvious danger signs before them. Witness, for example, the brutal murder of a 12-year-old boy last year by a gang of teenage hoodlums. The fatal assault upon this youngster was absolutely unprovoked. Among his assailants was a vicious young probation violator 13 years old with a lengthy arrest record, whose release from custody had been vigorously protested by the local probation office because, as one official said, "We had seen . . . the pattern for murder that was forming, and we pleaded for the detention authorities to keep him."

For tolerating such abuses and maladministration, society pays a terrible price in the toll of innocent citizens ravished or murdered—and sometimes both. A complete revision of this country's pardon, parole and probation procedure is long overdue. A terrible and nauseating crime record is the proof.

No profession in our country has been so beset by outside theorists and pressure groups as law enforcement. This is true to such an extent today that we members of the law enforcement profession are well advised to be extremely skeptical of many alleged friends". I refer particularly to those persons—some in an earnest desire for a remedy to the crime problem, and others blinded by the urge of "empire building"—who have advanced such potentially dangerous so-called "solutions" as Federal crime commissions, national clearinghouses, and special prosecuting teams to cover the United States.

Typical of the ignorance of a self-appointed Pied Piper of crime is his statement that "fingerprints, criminal records, and rogue's gallery photographs are the tools of a bygone era". Such statements reflect the total immaturity of a theoretician in the field of law enforcement. It is remarks like these that indict the maker for his stupidity.

The persons who endorse those grandiose schemes have lost sight of some very basic facts. America's compact net-



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work of State and local law enforcement agencies traditionally has been the Nation's first line of defence against crime. Nothing could be more dangerous to our democratic ideals than the establishment of an all-powerful police agency on the Federal scene. The truth of these words is clearly demonstrated in the experience of nations ruled by ruthless tyrants both here in the Western Hemisphere and abroad.

As members of a profession dedicated to preserving America's God-given heritage of equality and justice for all, law enforcement has been subjected to relentless attacks by the communists, the hatemongers, the pseudo-liberals, and others who would destroy the very foundations of this great Republic. No one has less respect for our Constitution and Bill of Rights than the subversive elements who cloak themselves in every immunity and privilege which America's laws will allow.

During the past year, we have seen a mounting wave of optimism and confidence spread throughout the ranks of the Communist Party, USA. Defiance of the law and outspoken disrespect for authority dominate the words and deeds of these un-American conspirators. So brazen have the communists become that last Spring they spearheaded mob demonstrations by students from schools of higher education against a congressional committee which was holding hearings in San Francisco.

In recent months, the communists have launched several ambitious programs designed to increase not only the party's numerical strength but its influence over

all phases of American life. Youth activities, labor disturbances, disarmament, the forthcoming national elections—these and many other matters of strategic national importance are presently receiving top priority attention of the Communist Party, USA. The views expressed by the communists regarding these issues coincide perfectly with those of the Kremlin. The party in this country remains an inseparable arm of the treacherous atheistic international conspiracy which is being directed against the free world from Moscow.

In the fight against crime, communism, and hatemongers, we members of the American law enforcement profession have a sacred trust. We must not only preserve the high ideals of this great Republic for future generations. We must continue to demonstrate that the battle can be won without infringing in any way upon the freedoms which are so precious to us all. These freedoms—the very foundation of our society—are strengthened whenever law enforcement asserts itself as a bulwark not only against the criminal and the subversive but against any invasion upon the rights and dignity of the people.

We must not compromise the high ideals of our honored profession. During the past generation, law enforcement has made great strides forward. If we continue to move ever forward in the tradition of free men, the obstacles cannot long endure. By sheer force of dedicated service to this Republic and its people, victory ultimately will be assured.

● ● ●

A St. John Ambulance Priory Meritorious Certificate (non-risk) was recently awarded to a member of "G" Division, stationed at Alexandra Fiord, N.W.T.

Details of the events leading up to the presentation were contained in a letter to the Officer Commanding, "G" Division, from Dr. G. A. Duthie of Invermere, B.C. Last May 23, the physician was called to a motor car accident at Brisco in eastern B. C., in which three teenagers were injured.

"I was most impressed by the first-aid measures which had been taken to make the patients comfortable and to protect them from further injury. The person responsible for supervising this work had attended to three unconscious patients, one with a fractured neck and another who died five hours after the accident of extreme head injuries. Nothing remained for me to do and I merely authorized their transportation to hospital."

The doctor made inquiries the following day and from eye-witnesses learned that Cst. Ronald J. Siddle, RCMP, was the person responsible for the care of the injured. He was on leave from his northern post at the time of the accident.



## RANDOM REPORTS

Commr. C. W. Harvison hosted the Prime Minister of the Confederation of Malaya, the Hon. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, and his party, when the latter visited Ottawa and RCMP Headquarters on October 21.

After being given a brief outline of the internal structure of the Force and its responsibilities by the Commissioner, these gentlemen were taken on a tour of the Identification Branch and later to the RCMP's eastern training division at Rockcliffe.

At the close of the visit, the Prime Minister presented a beautiful plaque bearing an appropriate inscription to Commissioner Harvison.



\* \* \*

An unusual event took place in the Red Cross Building at St. John's, Newfoundland, last November 20. Illuminated scrolls were presented to blood donors who had made 20 or more visits to that city's blood bank. Presentations were made by Sir Leonard Outerbridge, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Among those receiving these scrolls were S/Sgt. E. J. Power and Cst. D. F. Marston, RCMP, St. John's.

\* \* \*

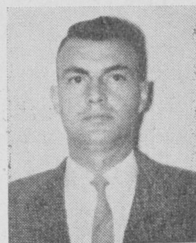
S/Sgt. F. N. Brien, RCMP Section NCO for Prince Albert Sub-Division, was presented with an honorary life membership in the St. John Ambulance Association last year by Col. P. C. Jardin, deputy commissioner of the association, in a function at Prince Albert. It was noted that Staff Sergeant Brien had instructed in first aid for five years, over and above the annual courses provided for members of the Force.

Other members of the Mounted Police instructing in first aid mentioned by Colonel Jardin included Cpl. Frank O'Donnell who taught a class at the Indian School, Cst. Ned Young, who imparted his knowledge to a class of Boy Scouts and Cpl. Ken Barker who conducted classes at Tisdale and Bjorkdale, Sask.

\* \* \*

A member of the Force's Identification Branch in Ottawa, Cst. C. J. Kilburn, was recently awarded the LL.B. degree by LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, upon completion of his American Law and Procedure training program. Constable Kilburn completed this course in his spare time.

He is a graduate of Fredericton High School and studied civil engineering and business administration at the University of New Brunswick.



# Who Was Shakespeare's "Secretarie"?

By

S/SGT. R. A. HUBER

"... Thou in our wonder and astonishment  
Hast built thyself a livelong monument. . ."  
John Milton  
(from his poem *ON SHAKESPEARE*)

Last Summer the *Montreal Gazette* commented: "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are now on the trail of William Shakespeare. . . . And it is doubtful, after some 400 years, whether even they have much chance of getting their man." The project—which was not as far-fetched as it may sound, but was in fact a most unusual kind of investigation—began when Peter M. Dwyer of The Canada Council suggested that an RCMP handwriting examiner appear at last year's Stratford Seminar on Shakespeare to offer his opinions on a questioned portion of writing known as "Hand D" in the play *Sir Thomas More*. Director of the Seminar was Professor Berners W. Jackson, Department of English, McMaster University and appearing also as an expert on the works of Shakespeare and Elizabethan handwriting was Professor C. J. Sissons, noted English scholar.

It is but fair to say that the contribution of the Police document examiner elicited much praise from those connected with the Seminar and his efforts are the more remarkable considering that he had but three months to attempt a task that has occupied almost a lifetime for many men. Exhibits prepared for the author's presentation at the Seminar are to be the permanent property of the Mills Memorial Library at McMaster University and on loan to the English Department. A brief of his presentation is to be included in a book published on the Seminar.  
*The Editor.*

THESE are some who will tell you that the greatest unsolved mystery of all time is no further away from you than your bookshelf; that beneath the covers of any volume of Shakespeare lies a ghostly question mark,

a case of intrigue far surpassing the pens of Erle Stanley Gardner or Ellery Queen. This literary "who-dunnit" hinges on the identification of the author to which has been attributed the works of William Shakespeare. Original records prove that one "William Shakspeare" lived in Stratford, England, and was prominent on the Elizabethan stage about the time when these English literary masterpieces originated, but strangely enough not one of the original manuscripts of any of this material has survived. To date the oldest copies that have been found are the early issues of the writings in published form.

This is the more remarkable in the case of so prolific a writer as Shakespeare, whose works, of which we now have record, fill volumes. Where are the thousands of scraps of paper or parchment on which he must have scribbled his sonnets, dabbled in verse, developed his dramas? While letters to him have been located, no trace can be found of Shakespeare's handwritten replies. Have they all succumbed to the ravages of time? Or is their failure to reveal themselves an indication that they never did exist as William Shakspeare's own products or were destroyed to conceal the evidence of their true identity?

It must be said that the dearth of factual evidence of the life, conduct and work of Shakespeare is characteristic of the poets and dramatists of that time. Nothing at all survives of Marlowe's original writing. Of all the manuscripts of plays used by Elizabethan printers

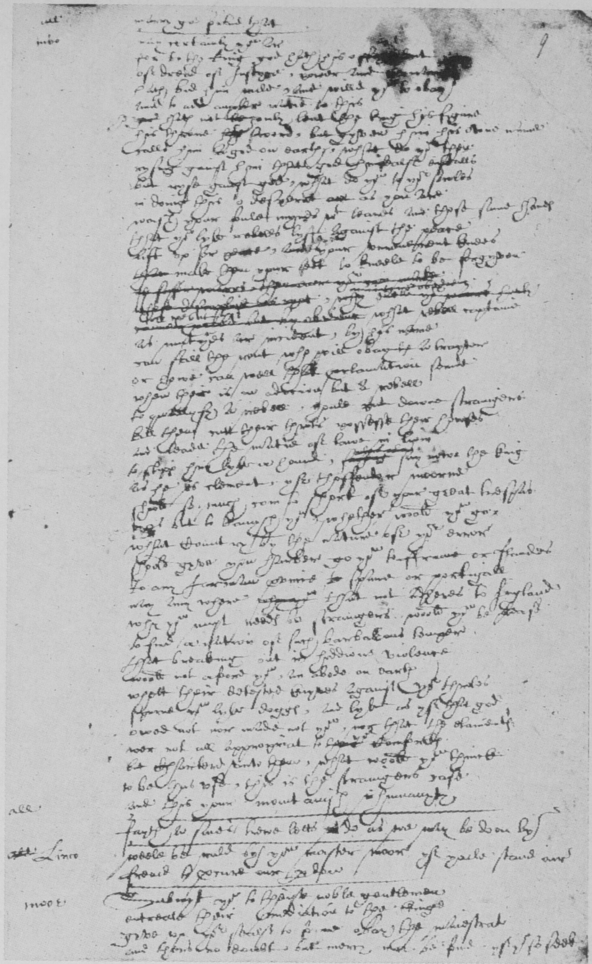
One of the three pages of the play: *The Booke of Sir Thomas More* written by Hand "D" and suspected to be that of William Shakespeare.

(Fig. 1)

during Shakespeare's lifetime only one half of one has survived, but then only a small proportion of the plays presented was ever published. There was, of course, no copyright protection yet devised for the authors. Sometimes play manuscripts were stolen, or if a play was particularly popular or topical some less scrupulous scribe was hired to write a pirate copy. Pirated texts of *Henry V*, *Hamlet* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* have thus appeared. Nevertheless much lesser literary lights than Shakespeare have bequeathed us much more in autographic form than a mere six signatures. Well over a hundred different samples of writing, largely signatures, have been brought forward from time to time as authentic executions of the poet, but only six signatures, (three of which appear on his last will and testament), have withstood the tests of exhaustive investigation, and are now generally accepted as genuine.

The controversy over the authorship of Shakespeare, while it had earlier beginnings, assumed its most definite character about 100 years ago when it was claimed that "the great name of Shakespeare was besmirched by American and European imbecility". In the literary field the prominence of this controversy has only been paralleled by the equally old dispute as to the authorship of the works of Homer.

Several possible identifications have been offered for the writer we have come to know as Shakespeare and among the anti-Shakespearian proponents the name of Francis Bacon has probably received the greatest support. The literature written and devoted to all sides of this issue now constitutes a library in itself, and while in the minds of some the matter is far from settled we are none the less indebted to the controversy in providing



the stimulus for some of the most extensive and remarkable research into an age in English literary history which might otherwise have received only cursory attention.

One of the highlights of this controversy has been provided by an old handwritten manuscript of a play some 31 pages long, which has rested in the British Museum in London more than a century. The play is a chronicle written around the life of Sir Thomas More, whose name it bears as a title, who was an English author and statesman beheaded in 1535 for refusing to acknowledge the king as head of the Church because he was a devout Roman Catholic. In accordance with the custom of the time the play was submitted for censoring to Sir Edmund Tilney, the Master of the Revels, after which it was evidently discarded and never presented.



Sometime prior to or after censorship portions of the play were revised and for this the assistance of other dramatists was recruited. The author of the play has now been well established as Antony Munday as have two of the revisors, Thomas Dekker and Henry Chettle. Three revised pages of the play, however, which have been designated as "Hand D", are suspected to be in the handwriting of another contemporary, William Shakespeare. (Fig. 1).

Suspensions that Shakespeare was the author of these pages first arose when it was observed that the literary aspects of this material had a great deal in common with other words of the poet—the grammatical structure, phraseology, and even spelling, or rather misspelling. The identification of "Hand D" now acquired a new significance for if these three pages of the play, *Sir Thomas More*, are Shakespeare's autograph, they constitute the only extant samples of the poet's extended writing. But even greater import lies in the contribution these pages make as evidence of Shakespeare's identification with the volumes of literature which bear his name. Here is the first and only reliable testimony that "William Shakspeare", the man, possessed the craftsmanship, the literary ability to have created and produced one of the most extensive collections of literary masterpieces the world has known. Within these pages may be found the key to the solution of this ageing "who-dunnit".

Some 40 years ago various attempts were made by different students of Shakespeare and British paleographers to compare the writing of "Hand D" with the six signatures of the bard, and while there was much agreement among the majority that the writings were similar the question was not finally and definitely resolved. This year, under the sponsorship of the English Departments of the Canadian Universities and with the blessing and encouragement of the Canada Council, a Shakespearian Seminar was held at Stratford, Ontario in conjunction

with the regular Stratford Festival and it seemed to some an opportune time to raise the question of Shakespeare's identity with "Hand D" once more, from the perhaps less biased and more objective Canadian viewpoint.

Through the good offices of Deputy Commr. G. B. McClellan and with the kind permission of Commr. C. W. Harvison the invitation of the Seminar Committee to attempt this project was accepted by the writer and the necessary steps were taken at the Ottawa Laboratory to integrate "cops with culture".

The matter of comparing Shakespeare's signatures with "Hand D" had several aspects to it which made it more difficult than usual. There were only six signatures to be used as known standards, no two of which were written alike in style or form, and three of which were executed on the three pages of his will only four weeks prior to his death and evidently while suffering some physical infirmity. (Fig. 2). Then, too, as much as 16 years separates the execution of the signatures (the will is dated 1623) and the three questioned pages of the play (believed to have been written about 1596 or 1597 or earlier). But the greatest problem to contend with lay in the nature of the writing itself, for all of the material was executed in a system which has not been used since the mid-17th century. This system was called the "Secretarie" system and originated in the early 16th century with the new fashion of that time for persons of distinction—nobility and aristocracy—to employ scribes for the express purpose of writing their personal correspondence. Thus the profession of secretary as we know it today was given birth.

The "Secretarie" system bears relatively little correspondence to any writing of this age. Probably the only carry over that we can recognize today is one of the several symbols which was dropped from general usage early in the 16th century but which present readers of ancient English have misinterpreted. This



(Fig. 2)

The six generally accepted genuine signatures of William Shakespeare.

- a) The signature on a deposition in the Belott-Mountjoy lawsuit, dated May 11, 1612.
- b) The signature to a conveyance (portion retained by vendor) in the sale of a house in Blackfriars, London, dated Mar. 10, 1613.
- c) The signature to a mortgage deed covering the same property dated Mar. 11, 1613.
- d) (e) and (f) The three signatures appearing on the three pages of Shakespeare's will dated Mar. 25, 1616.

symbol was the rune "thorn", which had the sound of the letters "th" as we know it, somewhat resembled the letter "y" and eventually degenerated into that form through careless execution. Thus the definite article "the" in old English was written in a style which now is mistaken, and the rest of scribes of 400 years ago must be disturbed to hear a simple phrase like "The Old Inn" given a Quakerish or biblical accent like "Ye Olde Inn" under the pretext of being old English.

There were other symbols representing abbreviations and contractions as well which, together with the differences in letter forms, complicated this study with problems in proper recognition and evaluation. To insure that individual habits did not elude detection and were correctly assessed in terms of their relative degrees of significance a certain period of orientation had to be undergone in which familiarity was acquired with a sufficient

sample of contemporaneous contemporaneous writings. Still other conditions had to be considered. The teaching of handwriting was not as controlled and therefore the practice not as uniform in Shakespeare's boyhood. Several distinct systems were in use simultaneously, and it was common for persons to be proficient in the use of two of them at once. Frequently one style was generally employed while a second (often the Italian system) was used in the execution of signatures.

Furthermore, signatures seemed to have served a different purpose in the 16th century. The word "signature" itself just came into existence around the time of Shakespeare's birth. Official documents were more frequently authenticated by affixing personal seals. If a signature was used it had to be inscribed on a ribbon of parchment which was inserted through slits in the document and had its end

Some will sayne the not married  
 of the 10th of November A. 1540  
 1540 Some will sayne the not married  
 of the 10th of June A. 1541  
 1541 Nicholas Sumner & Joane his wife not married  
 of the 10th of September A. 1541  
 Joane to some sayne the not married  
 of the 10th of November A. 1541  
 1542 Richard Rutter & Alice his wife not married  
 of the 10th of July A. 1542

An example of  
 "Secretarie" writing  
 of Shakespeare's  
 time. Note the  
 dotting of the  
 figures 1 in the  
 year dates 1540,  
 1541 and 1542.

(Fig. 3)

encased in a wax seal to secure it. (See Fig. 2 signatures (b) and (c)). Even more interesting to note is the fact that the "conveyance" signature (Fig. 2 (b)) of Shakespeare is incised on the vendor's copy (i.e. his own) of a bill of sale covering the transfer of real estate. It is reported that the purchaser's copy—to us the more important of the two—bears no signature of Shakespeare and this has given rise to much speculation as to whether the "conveyance" signature is genuine at all. On other official documents, such as wills, the written signature had to be prefixed by the words "By me" (See Shakespeare's third will signature, Fig. 2 (f)). Apparently the mere presence of the signature was not sufficient in itself to evidence the wilful attestation of the signer.

This study of Shakespeare was also seriously impaired by having to restrict the examination to photographic copies, some of which were procured from the Folger Shakespearian Library in Washington while others were found in the published literature on the subject. Certain assumptions had to be made that letter constructions were in fact as described by those who have had the opportunity to study the original documents in considerable detail. Other qualities of the writing had to be neglected entirely.

So much had been written on this subject between the years 1916 and 1927 that it seemed no real contribution would

be made to the issue by simply repeating the work of so many others. There did appear to be some merit in reviewing the handwriting evidence adduced by the paleographers on the basis of present principles of handwriting identification and from the point of view of one whose experience in the identification of persons of this day and age through handwriting may support or contest the evidence previously noted, and whose approach to such problems may suggest areas for further consideration and study.

Attention was attracted early in the study to one statement made by the proponents of Shakespeare's identification with "Hand D" to the effect that:

"There are both differences and likenesses between Shakespeare's hand and 'D' both of general effect and of detail, but the differences are hardly of a kind that cannot be explained by the lapse of ten, 15 or 20 years that separate the documents."

Briefly, this writer was not so confident that all of these differences could be attributed to natural changes in writing habits over a period of time. For example, none of the letters *i* were dotted in Shakespeare's signatures but *i* dots are regularly included in "Hand D". It has been argued that many people omit *i* dots in their signatures who habitually execute them in other writings, and Shakespeare is simply another example of such negli-



gence. But the case is far more complex than that.

In the years preceding Shakespeare's popularity on the Elizabethan stage the letter *i* did not possess a dot and the addition of this diacritic was a fashion just gaining popularity during the late 15 hundreds. Remarkable enough, while the *i* went undotted the figure 1 often was dotted, particularly when used in a year date, (Fig. 3). But to get back to the point, we are now faced with the question as to whether Shakespeare omitted his *i* dots because he was careless in the execution of his signature or because he was a student of the old school who were never taught to use them in any case. If the former is correct then we must account for the fact that the capital *W* as Shakespeare wrote it also possessed an otiose or decorative dot (as the Secretarie system prescribed) (Fig. 2) but there is no evidence that he was as negligent in omitting this diacritic as he was with respect to the *i*. Furthermore, to

suggest that pure negligence is responsible for the difference we are discussing here is to assume that the writing of signatures was of such common occurrence in that day and age to induce carelessness of this type to take place, and such an assumption may not be justified when one considers how much less the execution of one's signature was required by the customs and business practices of the time.

Other points might be similarly illustrated but it is only intended here to demonstrate the complexity of a study of this nature and the numerous unusual but relevant factors which must be taken into account which renders it at once difficult yet fascinating. In summary it must be said that there are many similarities present which clearly put Shakespeare within the relatively small group of writers of the era who could have written "Hand D". It is difficult, however, to reconcile several salient differences and consequently for me the case

## The Admissibility of

# CONFESSIONS

## in Criminal Matters

Few branches of the law of evidence have given both judge and practitioner as much difficulty as the admissibility of statements made by the accused. This is partly due to the fact that in this field no case can possibly be on all fours with any other, and, moreover, on questions of evidence the court is obliged to be both judge and jury. It is therefore not surprising to find that rulings differ more than one might ordinarily expect.

This book is intended as a ready reference manual for all those engaged in the administration of criminal justice. By distilling the principles from the cases the author, himself a prominent criminal lawyer, has made an excellent statement of the law as it is today in Canada. It is a well-written statement and will be a great help to police officers in their investigations.

by *Fred Kaufman*

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**Top**—Professor C. J. Sissons of London, England, one of the greatest living authorities on Shakespeare speaking with Mrs. Sissons (left) and Mrs. Huber (right) at the Stratford Seminar.

**Bottom**—S/Sgt. R. Huber checking a point on the charts.

(Stratford Beacon-Herald Photo)

for Shakespeare's identification was accordingly weakened.

Perhaps at this point it would be unfair to unravel a mystery which has survived a century of assaults by an army of arm-chair detectives. And who would want to be responsible for the confusion it would create if it was proven once and for all that Francis Bacon or Christopher

Marlowe or Ben Johnson was the real identity of Shakespeare's "Secretarie"?

Long known for witches and a Hamlet's ghost,  
Less in the realm of mystics lies his fame  
In tragedy and humour wrote he most  
Yet of his pen enigma does remain;  
For he excelled that which he left in rhyme—  
Himself,—

the greatest mystery of time.

\* \* \*

Professor Sissons, on his departure for England, wrote to Deputy Commissioner McClellan:

"I think it right and proper for me to write personally to you to say how greatly I appreciated your kind and full co-operation in the work for the Stratford Shakespeare Seminar upon Shakespeare's handwriting in his signatures and in the British Museum manuscript play of *Sir Thomas More*. I must also comment to you upon the wholly admirable and most thorough and scholarly, contribution of Staff Sergeant Huber, in a lecture and in discussions with me. It was indeed a remarkable feat on his part, not only in his expert skill, but in his mastery of the mass of previous work in the question, and of the application of handwriting analysis to an old and completely different script.

It certainly reflected great credit upon the organization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and I was greatly impressed myself, as were also my scholar-friends. . . . The apparatus and material he brought from Ottawa will be of permanent value to McMaster University. . .

. . . This is the first time, I am sure, that a modern 'detective' Branch has ever collaborated with a scholar-expert in an attempt to arrive at a decision upon a problem of palaeographical expertise. . ."

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Plan to attend the Canadian Congress of Corrections May 14-19 inclusive, University of Toronto. Items of interest to police include sentencing practices; role of police in prevention of juvenile delinquency; intercommunication in the corrections field. For further information please contact W. T. McGrath, Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ont.



# Canadian Chiefs of Police Conference

COMM. C. W. Harvison and other members of the RCMP were on hand at the 1960 conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police which was held at Sherbrooke, Que., September 20-21.

On the final day of the meet, the Commissioner gave an address, the text of which follows:

"The invitation to speak to you this morning was particularly welcome in that I have been waiting an opportunity to advance a suggestion for the consideration of Canadian Police officials... I hope that in doing so I will not give the impression that criticism of our Association is intended or implied. This and other associations have done and are doing an excellent job within the framework and terms of reference that govern their activities — but I suggest that it is time that we took a good hard look at the overall picture to see if the framework should be enlarged or changed.

"Work in the police field has changed and is changing rapidly. New laws have

placed greater strains on our resources. Good laws, enacted to protect the innocent, have unfortunately made it more difficult to arrest and convict the guilty. Criminals have perfected new and more complex methods. Speedy means of transportation and communication have changed many of the old patterns of law enforcement. Growing and unjustified criticism of police has reduced public confidence and—since good police work is dependent in large measure on public support—tends to reduce the efficiency while increasing the cost of policing in this country.

"The number of police and the cost of policing have increased rapidly during the past several years, until today we have in Canada about 25,000 policemen—and the annual bill to federal, provincial and municipal taxpayers is in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000.

"In a rapidly developing country such as Canada, our problems will continue to multiply and the cost to the taxpayer will continue to mount. So will crime.

Commr. C. W. Harvison, centre of photo, and other Officers of the Force, Deputy Commr. J. R. Lemieux, Asst. Commr. W. M. Brady, Insp. L. E. R. Defayette, attended the Police Chiefs' Convention in Sherbrooke, Que. Others in the group include Commr. L. H. Nicholson (Rtd.) (inset), Director J. Brunet, QPP, Chief Csts. J. D. Burger, Sudbury, Ont., C. MacArthur, Charlottetown, P. E. I., G. Stronach, London, Ont., R. B. MacDonald, Montreal West, J. Sixsmith, North Battleford, Sask., J. Edge, Dartmouth, N.S., P. White, Summerside, P. E. I., H. Hartley, Red Rock, Ont., H. Collister, Brandon, Man., A. Cookson, Regina, Sask., M. F. E. Anthony, Edmonton, Alta., E. Stanley, St. Vital, Man., C. Calcraft, Garson, Ont., H. L. Martin, Camrose, Alta., J. E. McCardle, Weyburn, Sask., R. W. Alcock, Tuxedo, Man., all former members of the Force.



And if we are not extremely vigilant and careful—if we do not bear in mind the fact that our country is presenting an increasingly appealing target for the racketeers—we will experience the highly-organized, professional criminal gangs, such as are giving our neighbors so much trouble. So far, good Courts, good laws and good enforcement, and a high regard for the law, have kept us relatively clear of such crime syndicates.

"I have said that crime and the cost of crime prevention will increase—but I think the rate of growth will depend to a considerable extent on our ability to place our views and problems before other groups concerned with the administration of justice—legislators, the Bench, the Bar, press, reform and rehabilitation groups and the public.

"We must, I believe—if we are to take our proper place in the administration of justice—make more and better use of the knowledge and experience of our 25,000

policemen across Canada—most of whom are dedicated to the proposition that there can be no justice, no freedom and no democracy unless there is also public peace, law and good order.

"... I believe very firmly that we need a stronger, better and more insistent voice than we have today—a voice that would speak seriously and thoughtfully on behalf of all those who are responsible for the administration of police forces—and indeed, for all policemen. An association, permanently and adequately staffed, could attempt to do for us what the Bar and the Medical Association do for those professions. Our views could, and should, be placed before legislators, the Bench, the Bar, the press and the public in a better, more helpful and more uniform manner than is now possible.

"During the past several years we have heard and talked a great deal about the growing trend toward criticism of police and of the effect that unjustified and unwarranted criticism has on the efficiency of a police force—and it is this latter point that should be our chief concern. Our Association should have adequate permanent staff which would enable it to study this trend and the reasons for it, and the Association could then, I believe, do a great deal toward offsetting such criticism which, in many instances and for various reasons, cannot be replied to by the force concerned or by individual police officers.

"Policemen are not thin-skinned and since it is our job to enforce the laws—popular and unpopular—we must expect criticism—and where it is justified, we can profit by trying to eliminate the grounds for complaint. But unjustified criticism, repeated over and over again—as has been the case in recent years—if allowed to remain unanswered has, in my opinion, a strong adverse influence on our efficiency—on the support secured from the public—and on the morale of our men.



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"An example of the sort of unfair criticism that I have in mind appeared in an Ottawa paper last week while I was preparing this talk. The article dealt with the Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference which was then in session in Ottawa. Most of the speakers on the day in question concerned themselves with the ethics of the legal profession and the duties and responsibilities falling upon members of that profession. Only one speaker, according to the article, referred to the police—yet the article covering that session, read: 'Blasts abuses of Police Powers'.

"And what was this 'blast' that was chosen as the headline of a report of the conference of this very distinguished group.

"A Canadian lawyer is reported as having warned the conference that there are points of danger for lawyers in Canada, including—and I am now quoting: 'Tendency for police officers in certain circumstances to resort to violence and to abuse the powers and confidence in them, in their methods of arresting, detaining and securing statements from those accused of crime.'

"This sweeping statement—since it was not, according to the press article, supported by any facts or details—could be and possibly would be read by the general public—particularly in view of the distinguished gathering before which it was made—as applying to all peace officers across Canada.

"The speaker went on to say: 'It is essential that there should be the most thorough investigation of allegations of abuse of police power and the most vigorous disciplinary measures to prevent the repetition of such abuses.'

"The lawyer did not say—always according to the press article—that he had personal knowledge of any case in which an investigation had not been made by police authorities—and apparently was not aware that in almost all police forces, all complaints are thoroughly investigated and disciplinary action is taken

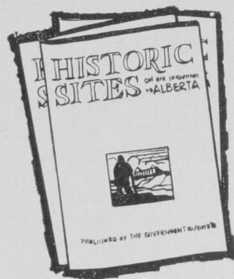


## HISTORIC SITES



### ST. CHARLES' MISSION

The first permanent Roman Catholic mission was constructed at Fort Dunvegan on the banks of the Peace River in 1866, by Father Christophe Tissier.



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whenever warranted by the facts. I agree wholeheartedly with the lawyer's suggestion that investigation into complaints is necessary and that vigorous disciplinary measures are required if a peace officer is found to have abused his authority. I would, however, add one point to his suggestion. That is, that where the investigation discloses that the charges were untrue and trumped up to discredit police testimony, the person who advanced the allegations should be severely punished.

"And—speaking of 'blasts'—I can well imagine the blast that would hit me if, speaking as a professional policeman to a gathering of professional policemen, I were to make such sweeping, loose, unwarranted and unjustified statements regarding members of the Bar.

"It is not my suggestion, however, that we should pay too much attention or attempt to reply every time that unjustified criticism is levelled at the police. But I think we should have an Association, possessing sufficient resources, to enable it to study the underlying reasons for the growth of unwarranted criticism and to study desirable counteraction.

"A well staffed and financed Association could, by building a wider knowledge of the problems facing law enforcement and by destroying the fairly widespread idea that policemen are less interested in human rights, fairness and justice than other groups, do a great deal toward increasing the efficiency of police—building public confidence—and decreasing the cost of law enforcement.

"Briefly, I am convinced that, as a group, policemen are as interested in and do as much toward maintaining justice and protecting human rights as does any other group in the country. I think, however, that we have been somewhat lax in allowing ourselves to be placed in a position where this opinion is not shared by all of those people who should support law and order and whose confidence we should enjoy.

"To give another brief example of the sort of thing that I think we should be doing, let us look for a moment at a subject that is used frequently by some speakers—the fear of a Police State. Usually speeches and articles expressing such apprehension stem from the fact that we are enforcing some unpopular law or laws. I think we should point out, over and over again, that so long as the police in a democracy enforce all of the laws enacted by the legislators fairly and impartially, there can be no danger of a Police State. A Police State starts when the police are allowed to use their own judgment as to what laws they think should or should not be enforced and thereby set their judgment above that of the elected governments. But this simple fact is overlooked by the persons who express such fears and the dead horse of a 'Police State' is beaten over and over again.

"May I suggest that this conference consider the possible advisability of setting up a committee to study ways and means by which an organization, such as I have referred to, might be brought into being. It is important that this receive careful study in that we might do as much harm as good to policing generally if we got off on the wrong foot. The problems of framework, terms of reference, finance and securing of the support of all or most police forces in Canada will require exhaustive consideration."

Commissioner Harvison was later gratified to learn that the conference decided to implement his recommendation and a committee, such as he suggested, has now been appointed.

As several retired and ex-members of the RCMP hold the position of Chief Constable in different municipalities across Canada, arrangements were made to have the group photograph taken at the top of page 197, showing these men together with the serving members in attendance. ●●●



# Recent Cases ...

R. v. Calyn, et al

*Conspiracy to Commit Theft of Mail—Difficulty in Securing Corroboration of Accomplice's Evidence*

THE offence of criminal conspiracy has always borne a sinister connotation and presented a serious challenge to police officers and prosecutors. The act in itself is normally so shrouded in secrecy that evidence of its existence usually comes only through the lips of a co-conspirator. Seldom is "real" evidence found to corroborate what this conspirator may reveal about the agreement.

A thirst for the commodity dispensed in licensed premises plus a period of unemployment resulted in John Calyn, a former mail truck driver on Canadian Pacific Transport hauls between Calgary and Edmonton, falling into the company of John Joseph Rodden and Robert Harvey Norsten. The former likewise found himself between jobs, whereas Norsten was employed as a welder. Calyn's intimate knowledge of mail truck operations led to a "meeting of minds and bodies" at Rodden's home in Calgary during the early morning hours of Mar. 24, 1959.

Detailed sketches of the mail truck interior and parking facilities around Ed and Wally's Coffee Shop at Airdrie, Alta., were studied by the trio. Word of mail trucks stopping for unauthorized coffee breaks at this point 18 miles north of Calgary, coupled with the knowledge that drivers had fallen into the dangerous habit of leaving the van doors unlocked proved to be too much of a temptation to the conspirators.

Plans were formulated whereby a taxi owned by Rodden would be driven to an unoccupied garage rented by his estranged wife, the rear seat removed, left in

storage, and the vehicle then driven to a remote area bordering the Calgary city dump. It was agreed that the portable illuminated taxi roof sign would be removed there and the auto bearing the trio proceed direct to Airdrie.

The plan called for a vigil from among parked house trailers until the mail truck arrived in Airdrie, picked up the last load at the local Post Office, and stopped at the coffee shop. It was agreed that the taxi would be parked in such a position that it could be quickly yet inconspicuously moved onto the cement apron in front of the building, thus forcing the truck to park on a darkened side of the premises. While the two drivers were having their coffee the taxi would be pulled alongside the semi-trailer on the side away from the shop and the truck pilfered of locked mail bags only, it having been decided that only these contained valuables worth taking. Following the attack the taxi would return to the city dump, the sign be replaced on the roof, the mail bags moved from the car interior to the trunk and taken to Rodden's basement. The vehicle was to be hidden in his garage.

Offence was carried out around 4 a.m. Mar. 24, 1959, as planned with the exception that the taxi did not wait in vicinity of the coffee shop for the appearance of the mail van but drove another 12 miles north to Crossfield and followed it at a discreet distance until it pulled into Airdrie. Altogether five bags of registered and first class mail comprising non-negotiable instruments valued in excess of \$270,000 and negotiable valuables exceeding \$20,000 were taken. The loot was

removed from the bags and packed in various trunks, suitcases and containers at Rodden's place. Cash in the neighborhood of \$1,500 was split among the conspirators, a quantity of jewelry thrown in the Bow River, and the bulk of the mail and bags eventually destroyed by fire in isolated bushland 30 miles southwest of Calgary.

Calyn became a prime suspect during early stages of what proved to be a lengthy and complex investigation involving personnel of the CPR Investigation Department, Postal Administration Section and RCMP Calgary C.I.B. Five written statements were tendered by Calyn over a three week period, and each provided extended avenues of inquiry and more deeply involved him in the conspiracy. Concerted effort failed to uncover any trace of the stolen mail, and even though named as accomplices by Calyn, the other two denied any complicity.

Widespread inquiries succeeded in locating 24 potential Crown witnesses through whom it was proposed that Calyn's story might be corroborated. No direct or real evidence was available. The nature of evidence was of a circumstantial type as far as the corroborating witnesses were concerned. The conspirators were arrested some two months after investigation commenced and separately charged with Conspiracy to Commit Theft of Mail. After electing trial by Judge alone, Calyn was eventually sentenced to one year in Lethbridge Jail after entering a plea of guilty before Mr. Justice H. Riley, Alberta Supreme Court.

Rodden and Norsten elected for trial by Judge and jury and were admitted to bail. Preliminary hearing of the Conspiracy charge against Rodden before Mag. F. Quigley was impeded when Calyn appeared as a Crown witness, and although previously intimating willingness to testify fully, was evasive in answering questions, thus rendering the prosecution's case ineffective. Charge was dismissed, there being no further evidence

offered by the Crown. Preliminary hearing of the charge concerning Norsten commenced sometime later before Mag. R. V. Read, and when Calyn attempted to repeat his performance he was declared in violation of s. 457 Cr. Code (Refusing to Answer) and committed to jail for a week. On re-appearance Calyn requested protection of the Canada and Alberta Evidence Acts, and testified fully as to what had transpired.

Agent for Attorney-General, L. A. Justason, MBE, QC, who had acted as prosecutor throughout the entire investigation, instructed that Rodden be charged with Theft of Mail and be re-arrested. Subsequent preliminary hearing of this charge and continuation of Norsten's preliminary resulted in both men being committed for trial. They appeared before Mr. Justice J. M. Cairns of the Alberta Supreme Court, Calgary, sitting as Judge alone, charged jointly with Conspiracy to Commit Theft of Mail. After a two-and-a-half day trial, during which 25 Crown witnesses were called including Calyn, they were found guilty and each sentenced to 18 months in Calgary Provincial Jail.

The presiding Justice commented on the impressive manner in which Calyn had testified and expressed the opinion that this witness' veracity had been enhanced by his guilty plea to a similar charge prior to appearing for the Crown. Justice Cairns stated that although Calyn's evidence had not been corroborated in a legal sense a great deal of the circumstances related by him were substantiated by independent witnesses, thus lending credence to the entire story. The Justice took note of the well accepted principle, "it being dangerous to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but that a Justice may do so if he feels the accomplice is telling the truth and has been backed up by some independent evidence". He decided that this was a case for implementing this rule and convicted accordingly.

This investigation points out the value in viewing the stories of potential witnesses collectively as well as weighing their individual worth, for the overall

picture is often the "end" of the beginning when conspiracy law is invoked.

(Submitted by Cpl. W. G. Buchanan, RCMP, Calgary, Alta.)

\* \* \*

### R. v. Espedal

#### *Unlawful Killing of Animal—Ballistics Evidence*

Two years ago, a farmer of the Agassiz, B.C., District reported to the RCMP detachment that he had noticed a three-year-old Hereford cow, weighing 1,000 pounds live weight and valued at \$188 was missing from his pasture. As it was snowing heavily at the time he felt he might have overlooked the animal and was not unduly alarmed. However, on further checking he found it had been butchered.

The head had been thrown into a nearby creek and the entrails and feet were found close by. Tire impressions from a motor vehicle were noticed near the scene.

Agassiz Detachment conducted an investigation which included the dissecting of the animal's head, thereby locating the spent bullet used to kill the cow. This was forwarded to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, in an effort to learn the calibre of the gun with which it had been shot.

The conclusion of the laboratory examiner was that because of distortion and excessive stripping of the exhibit, it had been fired from any one of seven types of .380 and 9 mm. calibre semi-automatic pistols.

Suspicion centred on a local citizen, Earl Alvin Espedal, and it was learned that he owned a P.38 9 mm. Walther automatic loading pistol. It was noted that the tire treads of his vehicle were similar to those found at the scene, but not completely suitable for positive comparison. The suspect volunteered the weapon for examination purposes and it was forwarded to Regina for laboratory tests.

The result of the comparison by microscopic examination was that the firearms examiner concluded that the test fired bullets from the suspect's weapon were in full agreement with the exhibit taken from the butchered animal and therefore fired from that gun.

Efforts to locate the meat from the slaughtered animal proved fruitless and it was presumed that it was sold or stored at some other point.

The suspect had left the Agassiz area on business, but he was later arrested and charged under s. 385(a) Cr. Code. Following numerous remands at the request of defence counsel, Espedal was convicted on May 30, 1959 and sentenced to one day in jail and a \$500 fine or in default of payment, a further six months' imprisonment.

\* \* \*

### Beer Breath Bags Bold Boys

PEOPLE sometimes refer to Lulu Island as "Vancouver's Little Banana Belt" and increased housing and construction work in this area during the past three years would strongly support this statement. The weather is good,

often there are bright sunny days while in neighboring Vancouver, just across the north arm of the Fraser River, people are walking around with rain coats and umbrellas. It's not all roses though, as in Winter the tables are re-



versed to a great extent. The island receives approximately the same precipitation as Vancouver, but being "Low man on the Totem Pole" at 2.4 feet below sea level at high tide, there is also a fair share of dense fog, icy roads, and cars in drainage ditches.

In addition to the weather which is a recommended topic of conversation, Lulu Island also has a crime sheet similar to that in Vancouver, only on a lesser scale. Burglaries are included in the lengthy list and the latter months of 1958 and first half of 1959 were no exception. During this period the Municipality of Richmond, which consists of several islands in the mouth of the Fraser River and constitutes an area of over 50 square miles, was plagued with a series of house-breakings. Increased traffic and pedestrian checks had failed to halt, or even decrease these offences.

They occurred in the early evenings while the residents were out and in most cases the only commodity stolen was money. In several instances however, soft drinks, liquor, jewelry and transistor radios were included in the loot. A "pin-point" map of the municipality was used to record each offence for visual reference and results showed that the majority of offences were confined to a block approximately three square miles in area. This clearly indicated that the persons responsible were on foot and living within that "block". Fingerprints obtained at the scenes of several offences

were checked against prints on file with the RCMP, but without results. The method of entry, usually unlocked windows and doors, coupled with the size of the finger and footprints found at various locations, indicated that a well organized gang of local juveniles could be responsible. Dozens of youths were checked during the early evening hours, but all had valid accounts of their movements.

As increased traffic and pedestrian checks by both uniformed and plain-clothes police had failed to locate the persons responsible, a plan was formulated by the NCO in charge of Richmond Detachment, and on June 12 two uniformed men were removed from their regular shifts to supplement the plain-clothes detail. All were dispatched to the residential areas in unmarked cars to patrol the streets and "check everything that moved". Unknown to members at this time, the termination of this series of house burglaries was only hours away.

At 11.30 that evening, three local youths, aged 14 and 15 years, were checked by a Policeman in the 700 Block of Lucas Road, near the centre of the most frequented area. They were all chewing gum vigorously and while jotting down their names and addresses in his notebook, the constable detected the odor of beer. The youths emphatically denied consuming liquor of any kind and claimed that their only beverage during the evening was some Pepsi-Cola which they obtained at the soft drink cooler outside a nearby garage. The service station in question was closed and as there was no way to check the validity of their statements, they were allowed to go home.

At 1.05 next morning a resident in the 800 Block of Lucas Road, reported that he had just returned home and found that his house had been entered while he was out. The culprits had gained entry by climbing a drain pipe to an open second storey window. As in previous occasions, all drawers and cupboards in



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the dwelling had been ransacked and approximately \$10 in change and two bottles of beer had been stolen. Again, as in similar investigations, search of the area surrounding the house failed to turn up any substantial clues with the exception of two or three sets of footprints leading across the back lawn to the next street.

The three youths checked earlier were considered prime suspects, so investigators immediately turned to that possibility. At 2 a.m. the parents of one of the youths were aroused and after careful explanation of Police suspicions, consented to waking their son for a short interview. A half hour later the keen-nosed Policeman could still smell a faint odor of alcohol on the youth's breath, and when questioned about it, the boy sleepily but readily admitted that he and his two companions were responsible for this offence and many others. He was taken into custody and detained pending

further investigation. The first break had produced encouraging results and bright and early the same morning, the two other youths were arrested. Stories and circumstances given by the youths during extensive questioning were thoroughly checked and the results were amazing.

Twelve juveniles in all were arrested in the next few days for offences of breaking and entering, possession of stolen property and theft of a motor vehicle. Two of the offences had occurred in Vancouver and arrest of this gang enabled the Vancouver City Police to bring these cases to a successful conclusion. The multiple arrests also cleared up over 20 housebreakings which had been reported in Richmond and several others not reported. Two of the three youths first arrested were responsible for 19 offences each; the others each faced anywhere from one to seven charges. A total of 63 criminal charges were laid in Richmond



**THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE**

following this investigation; convictions were obtained on 61 and one of the remaining two was withdrawn when the youths were convicted of another criminal offence. Over \$3,000 in cash and property had been stolen during the gang's operation and when final recovery was tallied, less than \$500 was outstanding. This constituted mainly cash which had been spent lavishly and beverages consumed by the juveniles during their escapades. Stolen articles were recovered from a variety of places. An old-timer at the Lansdowne Race Track stood wide-eyed and amazed when Police, equipped with a shovel, dug up a carefully wrapped custom car radio which

had been buried beneath the door mat of a stable tack room.

Nearly all outstanding housebreakings which occurred during this period were cleared up and Richmond residents again enjoyed a feeling of security. The numerous and concentrated traffic, pedestrian and fingerprint checks had failed to halt the progress of the young burglars, but successful conclusion in this case is credited to a keen, reliable sense of smell, proving again that razor-sharp observations and minute details are most essential for successful and efficient police work.

(Submitted by Cst. H. R. Wilson, RCMP, Richmond, B.C.)

\* \* \*

### R. v. Derome, et al

#### *Policeman's Daring Pays off in Locating Long Sought-After Still*

**I**N the Fall of 1958, RCMP personnel at Montreal learned that Gabriel Derome was active in the distillation of illicit alcohol, but attempts to shadow this individual at the time were unsuccessful. On one occasion he was lost on the back roads in the Lachute district and another time he detected the police vehicles and returned to Montreal without visiting his still.

Nothing further was heard of this suspect until August 1959 when it was learned that Derome was setting up another still. The suspect, who did not own a truck, had rented a vehicle from a local "drive yourself" firm whenever he wished to transport ingredients to the site of his operations.

On September 24, a constable noticed a "drive yourself" truck parked in Lafontaine Park, Montreal, near one of the suspect's known hideouts. A check with the company disclosed that this vehicle had been rented to Derome the previous morning. It was therefore considered probable that he had taken a load of ingredients to the still the evening before

and that he would likely make another trip that night.

A shadow was maintained on the parked truck and at 2 p.m., Derome drove away in it. The vehicle was lost for a few minutes, but by back-tracking, the constable found it again. By this time Derome had picked up a helper. The pair drove to an oil dealer to pick up some empty drums and while these were being loaded, the Policeman noticed that two large round vats had also been placed on the back of the truck.

Observation continued and Police watched while the truck was driven to a vacant lot. Derome left on foot, but returned in a few minutes directing a large oil truck. For the next 20 minutes the suspect, his helper and the operator of the oil truck were busy filling the drums. Derome and his aide then returned to Lafontaine Park where the truck was left unattended until 6.30 p.m., when they drove off in it, apparently on their way to the still.

Considering the difficulty experienced in shadowing this individual in the past,



it was decided to attempt to have a man hide in the back of the truck. On crossing the bridge at St. Vincent de Paul, traffic was slowed to a fast walk by road construction. A constable seized this opportunity to jump in the back of the truck and hide among the oil barrels. The three police cars then abandoned pursuit. Just before they did, however, Derome suddenly stopped the truck and let them go by. He was heard to remark that the last vehicle to pass was a police car.

Some discussion then followed between Derome and his assistant as to whether they should go to the still. Finally they did in a round about way, stopping several times and making U-turns to ensure that they were not being followed. Eventually the truck approached the farm of Jean Jacques Levesque in the New Glasgow district, after having travelled 60 miles. Derome signalled with his headlights, then slowed down to negotiate a hill and the constable took this opportunity to jump from the truck into the ditch. After watching the vehicle turn into the farmyard and stop, the

Policeman walked 3½ miles back to New Glasgow and phoned an NCO in order that the location of the still might be passed on to St. Jerome Detachment.

Later that evening, after a chase of speeds up to 75 miles per hour, Derome's truck was intercepted on its return trip to Montreal. Levesque's farm was also searched and one incomplete still with a capacity of 90 gallons per day was located in an old barn. One thousand gallons of mash and the usual equipment associated with this type of operation were also found. Two attendants sleeping at the site were placed under arrest. The four persons arrested and the owner of the farm were all charged under the Excise Act.

If it had not been for the constable's daring action, this still would not have been located for sometime. This man rode in the back of the suspect vehicle for over 2½ hours under conditions of considerable personal discomfort and not without an element of danger should his presence have been discovered. In addition, his clothing was ruined from contact with the oil drums.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Hulme

*Counselling Others To Commit Crimes—Police Aided By Sharp-Eared Landlady*

MANY bizarre sights will be recalled to mind at the mere mention of a certain tenement house to any bygone member of Kamloops RCMP Detach-

ment. For this old rooming house has certainly hosted a fair share of life's deviates, and among the more recent, James or "Tony" Hulme.

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Hulme, at first a quiet unobtrusive guest, took residence at the dwelling during mid-February 1959. Before long though, the landlady, with a robust curiosity and a keen ear, had Hulme marked as decidedly different after hearing snatches of conversations of “whippings” and “break-ins” emitting nightly from his room. Concern soon replaced curiosity when during the evening of February 25, overheard was, “start the alarm on the Bay to keep the dumb cops busy while we knock over the army”, and, “remember anything you get, I get 25 percent”. It was then that she decided this was well worth a phone call to the Police.

Needless to say it was with some interest that the details of this woman’s call were noted at the detachment that evening and plans were hurriedly made to safeguard the properties apparently concerned. As the “army” appeared to refer to either the Salvation Army or the canteen and drill hall of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, both were guarded. The persons in Hulme’s room, found to have been youths, had left and attempts to learn their identities failed. Police in plain-clothes shadowed Hulme throughout the long and uneventful evening.

The following night, several youths again entered Hulme’s room and after a short whispered conversation, hurriedly left. Hulme then apparently went to bed. Steps were taken to accost the youths concerned resulting in a check of a 19-year-old from Merritt, B.C., and another from Kamloops on the street a short distance from the rooming house. On being questioned, they named two boys, aged 15 and 16 years, both of Kamloops, as being the other youths involved. Each of the four gave a similar story of the events leading to this evening.

Hulme met the 15-year-old, an easily influenced juvenile with a police record, apparently quite by accident in a local cafe. After a general conversation, Hulme suggested that they start a gang for the sake of something to do. They retired

to Hulme’s room to discuss the matter further. During their conversations, Hulme suggested that the gang be limited to eight members and that as his visitor was well known he would decide which others to admit.

On the evening of February 23, three youths went to Hulme’s room to discuss future plans. It was decided that the gang should have rules to follow and Hulme said that the first rule should be that each member should be initiated by being whipped. Hulme indicated that he would be first to join and asked to be whipped. The 15-year-old then gave Hulme ten lashes across the back with a belt. By this time the 16-year-old decided the gang was not to his liking and he did not return to subsequent meetings.

The next evening further plans were made in Hulme’s room over a few beers. Hulme suggested that some burglaries be committed and that the rules of the gang be written out. Accordingly, the rules of “The Spades” were made:

A. *Initiation:*

1. He will have to go out and get \$50 by himself or with the rest of the gang and if he “chickens out”, he will be served as a traitor and will get major punishment.

B. *Punishment:*

1. He will be hit in the face and “guts” till blue.
2. He will get ten lashes around the chest and back.
3. To go through town with rope around neck for two days. If he is caught with it off, he will be subject to beating with clubs and hot steamed towels sprinkled with salt.
4. When he leaves, he will be shaved on the head by the gang and he will have his bald head painted with “mercureacomb” (*sic*) red dye.

- C. There will be no leaving without saying where you are going and without permission! He must do his duty at all times except with the Spade’s permission.

These rules were, for the most part, suggested by Hulme. The paper containing them was secreted in the hollow leg of Hulme's bed.

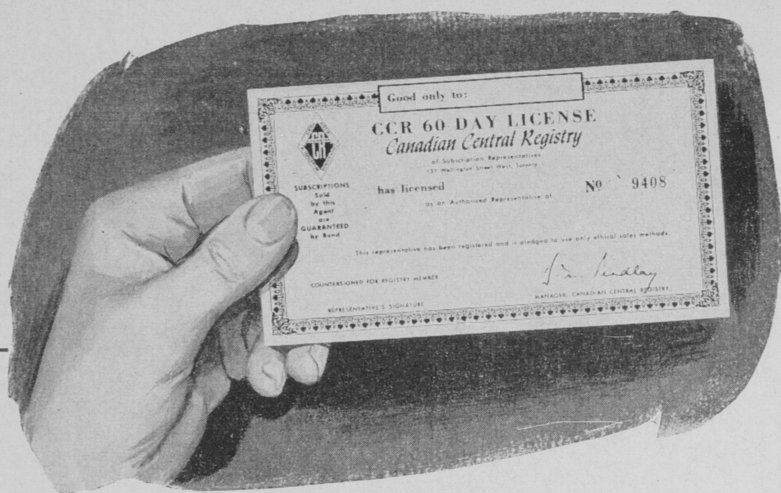
During the discussion of burglaries, it was decided that Hulme would direct the break-ins for a 25 percent cut, but would take no active part. As everyone was anxious to get started, the 15-year-old suggested they break into the Salvation Army and one of the others put forth the idea of starting the alarm on the Hudson's Bay store. No date was set for this offence and according to the boys, it was merely big talk to impress Hulme with their zeal.

Following the latest meeting, the boys were supposed to look for likely places to break into and submit their ideas at the next meeting. Complying with this, one of them drew from memory the floor plan of a local elementary school and at everyone's agreement, it was dated Friday 9.30 p.m. (February 27) for the

time it was to be entered. This plan was then placed with the hidden gang rules and the meeting then broke up. It was a short time after this that the boys were checked by the Police.

Following the interviews, Hulme was arrested and the gang rules and floor plan of the school recovered from the leg of his bed. It was noted that at the time Hulme was searched after arrest, his back bore several scars, both old and fresh which agreed with the statements concerning the whipping. It was quite apparent to Police that this man, 36, was in all probability a masochist.

On Feb. 27, 1959, Hulme appeared before Mag. D. M. MacDonald on three charges: counselling others to commit crimes, s. 407(a) Cr. Code; contributing to juvenile delinquency by supplying liquor to a juvenile, s. 33(1)b Juvenile Delinquents Act, and supplying liquor to a minor, s. 62 Government Liquor Act. Hulme pleaded guilty to all three and was



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sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first charge, three months on the second and a fine of \$50 or one month on the third, all sentences to be concurrent.

No charges were preferred against the youths concerned because it was obvious

that had it not been for Hulme's leadership, probably no thought would have been given to either the formation of a gang or the burglaries.

(Submitted by Cpl. J. W. White, RCMP, Kamloops, B.C.)

\* \* \*

### R. v. Pawluik

#### *Breaking, Entering and Theft—Fingerprints—Laboratory Evidence*

ON a Summer night the Co-Op Store in Maidstone, Sask., was forcibly entered. A small amount of silver, merchandise and cigarettes were taken. The Maidstone RCMP Detachment investigated and as a matter of routine called an Ident man to the scene. Although he found numerous fingerprints, only one on the bottom of the rear of the change drawer tray in the cash register could not be eliminated.

Two days later members of the Saskatoon Sub-Division C.I.B. arrested Michael Pawluik and Lawrence Severn near Dalmeny, Sask. The two men, who were returning from Alberta, had some loose change and a quantity of merchandise in their possession, including two pairs of men's dress gloves bearing a price mark "\$3.29". Twelve square pieces of celluloid suitable for cheating door locks were found under the floor mat of their auto and as the suspects had no reasonable explanations it was quite apparent that they had obtained their property by crime.

Severn was the owner of the car and he admitted committing several offences in the district, but there was no evidence to implicate Pawluik. Although none of the other items in the car could be identified as having come from the Maidstone offence, one pair of gloves bearing a similar price marking was still in stock at the Maidstone Co-Op Store. The fingerprint found on the bottom of the cash tray was compared with the suspects' and found to have been made by Pawluik. Both denied any knowledge of this offence.

Appearing before Magistrate J. M. Policha in North Battleford Severn entered a plea of guilty to this and other charges and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Pawluik pleaded not guilty, and elected trial by a Judge without jury. Severn was prepared to accept sole responsibility for this and the other offences and at the Preliminary Hearing he gave evidence to the effect that Pawluik had been sleeping during the time of this offence.

At Pawluik's trial before Judge R. Nay at Battleford, a Crime Detection Laboratory witness from Regina testified that in his opinion the price markings on all three pairs of gloves probably had been made by the same marking instrument indicating irregularities in the lettering of the "\$3.29". In evidence, an Identification man from North Battleford said he believed it was Pawluik who had left the fingerprint impression on the cash tray, and that the tray was out of the drawer when the print was made. Severn, as a witness for the defence, stated that Pawluik had been sleeping in the car at the time of the offence. When he returned to the car with the stolen property he had awakened Pawluik who told him he would have no part in the crime and pushed the tray of change aside, thus accounting for the fingerprint. In an effort to remove his accomplice from the scene, Severn stated under cross examination that he had parked over two blocks away from the store. He also claimed that he had returned to the store with the merchandise and change tray on Paw-

luik's instructions, but had changed his mind and actually kept the spoils for himself.

The Judge did not accept this explanation, stating that it was not at all reasonable that Severn would walk two

blocks from the crime with the cash tray in his hand, and then turn around and walk two blocks back just to put the tray back. Pawluik was sentenced to one year in the Regina Jail and he did not appeal the sentence.

\* \* \*

### Theft of Tug and Dangerous Operation Leads to Jail-Terms for Youths

A PAIR of foolhardy youths from B.C.'s Surrey district found to their dismay last Spring that their "night out for kicks" proved to be extremely expensive, at least so far as their personal freedom was concerned.

On April 23, the crew of the RCMP Patrol Boat *Little Bow II* were surprised to receive a message from Richmond Detachment to the effect that the 36-foot tug boat *Westminster Chief* had been stolen from a pier at New Westminster and was proceeding down the north arm of the Fraser River toward the Strait of Georgia.

The NCO in charge of the Police vessel ordered an immediate patrol to the mouth of the Fraser in an effort to intercept the tug and also notified the signal tower at the First Narrows Bridge (Lions Gate) to be on the lookout.

Failing to locate the tug at the mouth of the Fraser, the Police craft set course for the Point Grey Bell Buoy. At 2.40 a.m. an unidentified object was observed on the ship's radar and the course was

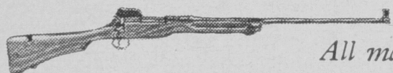
altered to investigate. When within 200 feet of the object, the *Little Bow II*'s searchlight revealed it was the missing tug, hove to with no lights showing.

Suddenly that vessel's searchlight came on, beamed directly at the Police boat and then with engines at full speed, the tug attempted to ram the Police boat. The latter swerved in time, but twice more during the ensuing chase the fugitive craft tried unsuccessfully to ram its pursuer.

Seeing the crew had no intention of obeying the command to halt, the RCMP corporal ordered his men to break out the ship's rifle and he fired two shots into the water. This was also ignored and the tug headed on a straight course for West Vancouver, attempting to outrun the Police boat.

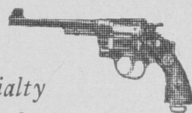
Finding this was going to be impossible, though, the persons on board the stolen craft had another trick up their sleeves. They immediately hove to and signalled to the Police vessel to come alongside.

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When the latter approached from the stern, once again they attempted to ram by throwing the tug's engines in reverse at full power.

Police fired another warning shot and this time the occupants of the tug indicated they had had enough. They were ordered to the bow of the boat in order that the controls would be inaccessible and then the *Little Bow II* pulled alongside.

The "crewmen" were found to be two youths, one 19, and the other 17. They were taken into custody and transported to Vancouver where they were turned over to members of the New Westminster City Police. The *Westminster Chief* was returned to its owner, Roy Cooper of Westminster Towing Company. The pair had done considerable damage to the tug,

smashing the wheelhouse windows and doors.

The two appeared in Court in New Westminster, each charged with theft under the Criminal Code, pleaded guilty, and on May 27, were each sentenced to nine months definite and nine months indefinite at the Young Offenders' Unit of the Oakalla Prison Farm.

Additionally, they were both charged under s.74(1) of the Small Vessels Regulations (1959) for the dangerous operation of the tug boat, and after pleading not guilty to this charge, they were remanded to June 22. Trial was held that day and the older boy was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment while the younger was adjudged to be a juvenile delinquent under that section and his sentence was suspended indefinitely.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Enns

#### *Used Family As Cover—Caught Shopbreaking Red-Handed*

JOHN Enns, 22, of Winnipeg, Man., had a good thing going for him until he pushed his luck too far. He should have heard of the law of averages, or known that he couldn't get away with it forever.

Throughout the Fall of 1959, some of the smaller villages and towns within a radius of 50 miles of Winnipeg were being plagued with breaking and enterings. RCMP from Winnipeg and nearby detachments put on extra night patrols, but still the offences occurred.

Enns had run into several Mounted Police patrols, but as he was always accompanied by his wife and infant son, he was above suspicion. What was he doing out in the country at that time of night? Why, he was returning home after visiting relatives.

On at least 11 occasions, Enns had good luck on his night-time safaris and then he began to take chances.

About 2 a.m. Nov. 20, 1959, two RCMP constables from Winnipeg started to drive through the town of Fanny-

stelle, some 30-odd miles south-west of the Manitoba capital. In front of one of the garages, they noticed a 1948 model car idling with one occupant sitting on the passenger's side. They also saw a man inside the premises, so they stopped and ran to opposite sides of the building, one of them hesitating long enough to remove the keys from the stopped vehicle.

As one of the Policemen approached the right side of the building, the man jumped out a window and began to run. He was caught in a neighboring yard after a brief chase and taken to the Police car. So ended the night life of John Enns.

Appearing later in Court, Enns faced a total of 12 charges of breaking, enter and theft. He pleaded guilty to them all and was sentenced to a term of two years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Much of the stolen property was recovered and returned to the rightful owners and 11 previously "open" cases were terminated.



# Old-timers' Column

## "Grand Old Man of the North" Passes

One of the men responsible for the founding of Flin Flon, Manitoba, and a special constable (cook) in the North-West Mounted Police, 94-year-old Dan Milligan died in hospital at Prince Albert, Sask., last November 5.

Prince Albert was more or less Dan's home. Although born in Ireland, he came to "P.A." in 1885, the year of the North-West Rebellion. After trying his hand at work in a sawmill and as a fireman on a river boat, he joined the ranks of the "Mounted" as a cook. He was able to recall vividly the events surrounding the Almighty Voice affair of 1895. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1957.)

After leaving the employ of the Force, Dan struck out for the west coast, working first at the newly-constructed smelter at

Trail, B.C., and arriving at Vancouver in 1898. He worked up and down the coast as a miner, cook and prospector. In 1914 he returned to Prince Albert.

That year, in company with a partner, Dan Mosher, he travelled down the North Saskatchewan River some 400 miles and the following Spring, joined by four other prospectors, the group founded Flin Flon, seat of rich ore deposits.

In his later years, Dan lived both at Prince Albert and St. Louis, some 20 miles south on the South Saskatchewan River. He was buried at P.A. November 8. Insp. J. J. Atherton was an honorary pallbearer and six members of Prince Albert RCMP Detachment acted as pallbearers.

\* \* \*

## 370 Years on Pension

Headquarters Central Registry recently compiled an interesting list containing the names of a few of the first pensioners from the Mounted Police still residing in this hemisphere.

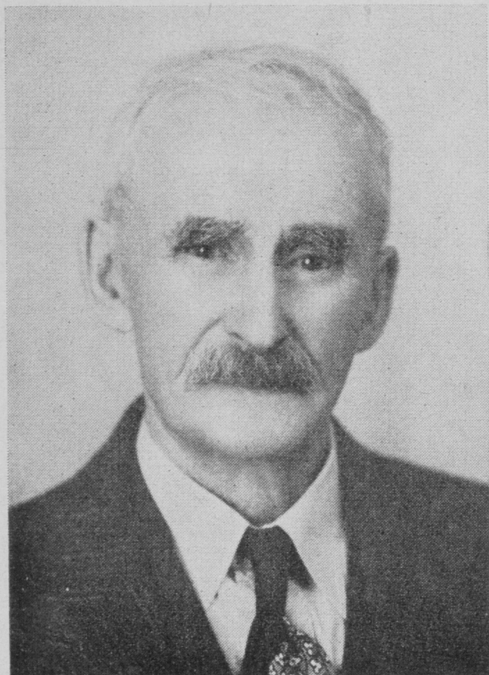
Heading the list of these is Reg. No. 2386 ex-S/Sgt. Frederick Walter Light, 93, of 3355 Richmond Road, Victoria, B.C. "Freddy" Light, an Englishman, joined the North-West Mounted Police at Regina on Nov. 21, 1889. While stationed at Moosomin (Sask.) he was promoted to corporal June 1, 1891, but two years later, requested that he relinquish his rank to take a staff position at "Depot".

He was promoted again while on this job on Mar. 15, 1894, and on June 1, 1897 was made a sergeant. While holding the job of Quartermaster, he was promoted to staff sergeant May 1, 1898. He was transferred to Battleford (Sask.) in mid-October 1902, and remained there until retiring to pension Sept. 15, 1913. For the next 18 years he was the postmaster at Battleford before moving to Victoria in 1931.

Reg. No. 3149 ex-Sgt. Percy Cutting, 87, of Fort Macleod, Alta., has been retired from the Force for nearly 37 years. He was another of the few remaining "19th century joiners", having engaged in the NWMP June 27, 1896. He left the Force Oct. 4, 1901, but re-engaged Apr. 14, 1902 and remained until he retired to pension Mar. 31, 1924. (For more details of his service, see the Old-Timers' Column, *RCMP Quarterly*, January 1960, "The Sergeants".)

Another octogenarian, Reg. No. 3322 ex-Sgt. Lewis McLauchlan, is now living at 91

The late Dan Milligan.



Three Valleys Drive, Don Mills, Ont. Born in Scotland May 21, 1874, Lewis McLaughlan went to the U.S. as a lad and worked on cattle ranches in Montana and Wyoming prior to coming to Canada. He joined the NWMP at Fort Saskatchewan (Alta.) July 1, 1898 and shortly after was posted to the Yukon where he remained until his term of service expired June 30, 1903.

He re-engaged Jan. 15, 1909 and continued to serve in the Yukon—attaining the rank of sergeant—until 1916 when, at his own request, he was transferred to Lethbridge, Alta. Once again he left the Force when his term was up in January 1918, but this time it was to fight for his country Overseas. He joined the Royal Flying Corps and later transferred to the Royal Air Force during World War I.

He re-joined the Mounted Police Jan. 6, 1920 at Lethbridge, and a few months later was posted to Haileybury, Ont., for duty as a detective sergeant. He retired to pension Apr. 11, 1927 and became Chief of Police at Timmins, Ont. (See also *Old-Timers' Column*, *RCMP Quarterly*, April 1955.)

Probably the youngest man ever to have joined the Mounted Police was Reg. No. 3787 ex-Cpl. John Joseph Hogan, 74, of 172 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg, Man. On Feb. 9, 1900, at the age of 13, John Hogan joined the Force as a special constable, and the following year, on May 1, he engaged for five years as a boy trumpeter, serving at Fort Saskatchewan, Regina and Macleod.

He left when his term was up, but joined as a special constable once again Apr. 24, 1913 at Edmonton. He was taken on as a regular constable that December and stayed in Edmonton, being promoted to corporal on Apr. 1, 1917. Corporal Hogan was a member of the Force's "A" Squadron in the C.E.F. during World War I and served in France from May 15, 1918 to Mar. 14, 1919. He returned to duty at Edmonton and purchased his discharge Apr. 13, 1920.

He joined the Edmonton City Police for a period of nine months and re-engaged in the RCMP Feb. 1, 1921. He was sent to Fort Norman, N.W.T., for a short period, returned to Edmonton and then was transferred to Regina where he remained until invalided to pension Nov. 21, 1926.

Reg. No. 4217 ex-Sgt. Patrick Roger Conway, 78, of 3257 Bathurst Street, To-

ronto, Ont., joined the Mounted Police June 10, 1904, a year after coming to Canada from Ireland. He was posted to Regina, Calgary, and then Fort Churchill and Cape Fullerton in old "M" Division. En route to these latter detachments, he was a member of the Peace River-Yukon Trail Party in the Summer of 1908. He was made a corporal in 1915 and a sergeant Apr. 1, 1919. He retired to pension after completing 20 years' service on June 9, 1924.

Insp. F. H. French (Rtd.), 76, of Melville, Sask., joined the RNWMP Apr. 6, 1905 as a constable. His regimental number was 4355. He retired to pension 36 years ago New Year's Day, and is the holder of the Imperial Service Order, awarded as a result of leading the Bathurst Inlet patrol of 1917-18 to investigate the murders of Radford and Street. (See *Old-Timers' Column*, *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1960).

Reg. No. 4493 ex-Sgt. Archibald Birtwistle, 83, of 1 North River Road, Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been retired to pension from the Mounted Police for over 33 years. He engaged in the RNWMP Aug. 17, 1906, having come from England where he had served a year in the Cheshire Constabulary and four years in the Scots' Guards.

He was posted to Regina and Moose Jaw, Sask., promoted to corporal Jan. 1, 1911 and to sergeant Apr. 1, 1913 and given charge of Indian Head (Sask.) Detachment. He served with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft (C.E.F.) during World War I from May 1, 1918 to Mar. 14, 1919, was stationed at Melville, Sask., on return, and the following year placed in charge of the RCMP detachment at Windsor, Ont. He remained there until the Fall of 1925 when he took charge of the detachment at Niagara Falls, Ont. He retired to pension Nov. 25, 1927 with over 21 years' service to accept the position as Chief of Police at Charlottetown, a job he held for 22 years.

Next on the list is a man who actually retired to pension twice from the Force, having a total of just under 40 years of service. Reg. No. 4523 ex-S/Sgt. Philip Sidney Reckitt, 75, of 2364 Midway Avenue, Ottawa, first joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police Nov. 23, 1906. Promotion came quickly, and during his first five-year term in the Force, he rose to the rank of sergeant. Sergeant Reckitt left the Force

when his term expired and secured employment with the Calgary City Police until Mar. 31, 1913 when he re-engaged again as a constable.

He was posted to Maple Creek, Sask., as Orderly Room Clerk, and within a year had recovered his rank as a sergeant. He was promoted to staff sergeant Jan. 1, 1916. During World War I he served with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft (C.E.F.) from May 7, 1918 to Mar. 14, 1919. A year later he was transferred to RCMP Headquarters at Ottawa to be in charge of supply stores, where he remained until he retired to pension Mar. 30, 1928.

On Oct. 26, 1939, Mr. Reckitt re-engaged in the Mounted Police, this time as a special constable and was employed in the supply stores, finally being in charge of the Inspection Branch until Feb. 2, 1959 when once again he retired to pension.

Reg. No. 4657 ex-Sgt. George Henry Bridger, 81, of Port Perry, Ont., came to Canada from England where he had served with the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry and joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police Nov. 28, 1907 at the age of 27 years. His first posting was to Moosomin Detachment where he was assistant provost at the guard-room. Constable Bridger left the Force when his term of service expired Nov. 27, 1912, but re-joined Apr. 11, 1913 and was promoted to corporal the following November. He was given command of Montmartre (Sask.) Detachment. Within the next few years he was at Northgate and Balgonie, Sask.

He enlisted in the RNWMP Cavalry Draft during World War I, serving from Aug. 29, 1918 to July 9, 1919 and upon return

was promoted to sergeant and stationed at Brandon, Man. In the Fall of 1920, he went to Fort William, Ont. He returned to Regina two years later, then was assigned special duties at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., for a short time and early in 1923 moved to "O" Division to take charge of the post at Ohsweken, Ont. He was at Brantford, Ont., next, and finally at Toronto, where he remained until he retired to pension Apr. 10, 1928.

Tenth man on the list is Reg. No. 4693 ex-S/Sgt. Reginald Morrison Millar, 73, of Nassau, Bahamas, who has been on pension from the Mounted Police since July 31, 1928. He joined the Force at Edmonton Feb. 27, 1908, having come to Canada from London, England. After training at Regina, he was sent to Fort Saskatchewan and then moved to take charge of district headquarters office in Edmonton where on Nov. 20, 1909 he was promoted to corporal. He was returned to Fort Saskatchewan for duties as Quartermaster and promoted to sergeant Nov. 1, 1911. One year later he was further raised to staff sergeant.

When he had completed seven years with the Force in 1915, he took his discharge to accept a commission in the 49th Battalion, C.E.F., which unit he joined Feb. 27, 1915. He held the rank of Captain upon his return to Canada. Staff Sergeant Millar re-joined the Force Mar. 27, 1920 and was posted to Toronto and then Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where he remained until the Spring of 1926 when he was moved to Haileybury. Following his retirement to pension two years later, he accepted a position as Divisional Inspector of Police in the Bahamas.

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**Cst. J. H. Bourdeau winner of "Depot" Division broad jump in action.**

Constable Bourdeau the broad jump. The latter also copped the high individual aggregate for the day and "C" Troop with 24 points took the high team aggregate.

Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division, presented the trophies and prizes following the meet.

"N" Division's annual recruit track-and-field-day was held September 16 at the Rockcliffe grounds. In the mounted sports, which included bare-back wrestling, musical chairs, Balaclava and post and ball, "54" Troop amassed the highest number of points and Cst. A. M. Conrad accepted the trophy on behalf of his troop from Supt. W. Dick, O.C. The Baron Rosenkrantz Trophy, awarded for the best recruit performance in horsemanship, was won by Cst. W. J. Wood of "53" Troop for his near faultless execution of eight jumps.

In the track and field events, it was "52" Troop which topped the field with Cst. L. Langlois accepting the trophy on behalf of his mates. Winners of the different events each received crested silver spoons.

A feature of the afternoon was competition for the Pocock Trophy, donated in 1938 by "M" Squadron of the Legion of Frontiersmen for tent-pegging. This trophy has only been won twice prior to 1960 and this time it was awarded to Cpl. Sam Strang. Silver cup for jumping competition amongst the Riding Staff was won by Cst. S. M. Baird.

September 16 was also the day for the staging of the seventh annual RCMP "E" Division Invitational Golf Tournament at the Royal Colwood Golf and Country Club. Affair attracted a record 110 entrants including representatives from all Victoria district police forces, Federal and Provincial Government departments and the FBI.

For the first time, the championship left Victoria as Chilliwack RCMP Detachment's Cst. E. J. Gee shot a cool 73 to walk off with the trophy. Mr. N. A. McDiarmid of the Attorney-General's Dept. took low net honors. Other winners were: First flight, ex-Cst. D. Ross gross, Cst. F. Kilner net; Second flight, N. Bouchard gross, Cpl. K. Kiezer net; Third



flight, R. Irwin gross, Insp. A. T. Lashmar net; Fourth flight, R. Coulter gross, A. W. Hobbs net; Fifth flight, M. McCaw gross, George Walton net; Sixth flight, Sgt. C. Wicks gross, Cpl. J. H. R. Boisvert net; Seventh flight, B. D. Speton gross, Sgt. C. S. Dryden net; Retired members, ex-Sgt. C. R. C. Peters gross, ex-Spl. Cst. H. Young net. Special prizes went to N. Galbraith, A. Wells, Csts. L. F. S. Holotuck, A. F. Missler and Supt. C. B. Macdonell.

Sgt. W. J. Clancy was awarded the T. Lowe Trophy for taking low gross honors in the monthly medal competition in Victoria which is run annually from April to August and decided on the average scores for the five months. In the championship flight in this competition, Cst. J. Stephenson took low net. Other winners were: First flight, ex-Cpl. T. Lowe gross, S/Sgt. W. R. Morgan and Cst. K. N. Gale net; Second flight, Cst. B. I. Greenwood gross, Cpl. R. M. Van Norman net; Third flight, Cpl. D. M. Wilmott gross, S/Sgt. S. P. Gregory and Cst. H. E. Reed net; Fourth flight, Sgt. E. H. Fleetwood gross, Csts. K. S. Sutherland and F. C. Dalziel net; Fifth flight, Cpl. D. A. Grayline and Cst. M. S. Novak gross, Cpl. P. J. Maguire net.

"Depot" Division's annual golf tourney was held at the Regina Golf Club in September and this year's winner of the Meadows Trophy was Insp. Geoff Mortimer who used to do his

**Left to right, Cpl. S. A. Strang, winner of the Pocock Trophy for tent-pegging, Cst. W. J. Wood, who won the Baron Rosenkrantz Trophy for best recruit horsemanship, Cst. A. M. Conrad who accepted the Troop Trophy for mounted events won by 54 Troop.**





**B.C.'s Attorney-General R. W. Bonner, left, presents the "E" Division Golf Championship trophy to the 1960 winner, Cst. E. J. Gee of Chilliwack.**

golfing around Ottawa. Other winners included: First flight, Sgt. Major Bill MacRae and S/Sgt. W. D. Pomfret; Second flight, Sgt. D. B. Lemieux and Sub-Insp. J. Mudge; Third flight, Cst. H. Bucholz and Sgt. J. Gongos; long drive, S/Sgt. Bud Godfrey; hidden holes, S/Sgts. L. C. Rooney and Bud Godfrey.

Following the event, participants congregated in the basement of the division mess for a social evening and prizes were presented by Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division.

The annual **Yorkton Sub-Division** golf tournament on September 16 was held at the York Lake Golf Course and consisted of nine holes medal play for men's and women's championship and a nine-hole two-ball foursome for both men and women. Cst. F. J. Carter and Miss Linda Kiggins walked off with individual honors and Constable Carter teamed up with Mrs. S. F. Cunningham to take the two-ball prize. In the interval between the medal and two-ball rounds, a barbecue of burgers and dogs was dished up by Cpl. W. F. Isaac who presided at the charcoal burners.

**Saskatoon Sub-Division** personnel trotted the 18 holes in the Tri-Services Golf Tournament which was the brain child of Maj. Rene Morin, Commander of the Dundurn, Sask., Camp. To be an annual event, the trophy goes to the team winning the four or five rounds played during the Summer. The first tournament was decided by a single 18-hole round although two previous "field days" were

held as test runs. Saskatoon's O.C., Insp. K. Shakespeare took individual honors at both "field days" and the trophy was won by the RCMP team of Inspector Shakespeare and Constables Cory, McAuley and Elliott.

Twenty-five members of **Brandon and Dauphin Sub-Divisions** took time off from regular duties September 22 to participate in the "Duffers" golf tourney staged at the exacting Wasagaming Golf Club in Manitoba's Riding Mountain National Park. Cpl. F. W. Spriggs of Swan River captured low gross with an 85 while Cst. R. Wheadon of Reston fired low net with a 68. Cpls. W. A. Dwyer of Wasagaming and H. Burkholder of Brandon took the hidden hole prizes and Cst. J. Manson of Brandon was the "most honest golfer".

**"O" Division's** annual golf tournament was held at **Toronto's** St. Andrew's Golf and Country Club July 15 and attracted 45 entries. After the totals were added up, Constable Nicholson was declared low gross winner with an 83 and other honors went to Constables Rowan, Jones, MacIsaac and Pullen, Corporal McCallum, Reg. Huxley and Ivor Graham. Event was followed by a banquet, during which a movie of the 1959 Grey Cup game was presented.

Moss Innes, FBI Liaison Officer in Ottawa, once again topped the field in the annual **Ottawa RCMP** golf tourney, firing an even par 72 at the Gatineau Golf and Country Club on September 27. Ed Waller won the flight A low net honors. In flight B, Cst. Ken Murray and George Auger tied for low gross with Cpl. M. O. Nord taking low net, while in flight C, it was Cst. Bruce Crosby low gross and Cst. Claire Reed low net. Other prizes went to Cpl. Al Wiseman and Csts. Jim DeGeer and Vic Stauffer.

Sgt. A. L. Regimbal was presented the handsome O'Keefe Trophy for capturing the Ottawa area's annual Summer match play tournament by edging out Sgt. George Pickering. Bob Splaine was B flight winner over Cpl. Wally Kroeker and Cst. John Wiebe topped Cpl. Erv Pethick in C flight. Consolation winners in this event were Cpl. Jack Rankin, Cst. Bruce Crosby and Cst. Harvey Luft.

Members of **"A" Division** in **Ottawa** held their own tournament at the Gatineau Golf Club September 23 and Cpl. Glen Land and Cst. Stan Maduk took low gross and net honors, respectively. Other prize winners were Insp.

## PLEASE

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C. W. Speers, S/Sgt. Jack Peer, Cpl. E. A. Simpson, Csts. G. J. Albert, Claire Reed, Roy Turnbull, P. T. Legare and C. R. Dawson.

The same day, "H" Division's **Truro Sub-Division** staged its first tee tourney at the Truro Golf Club. The trophy was captured by Cst. R. DeGroot, a first-year golfer. Following play, a dance was held at the RCAF Depot Mess at Debert, N.S., where a buffet lunch of lobster and chicken was served.

Five-pin **bowling** has been a Tuesday night affair since early September for "**Head-quarters**" Division personnel and regular league play continues through to the end of March. An even dozen teams are vying for the title in what appears to be a fairly close race. Individuals bowlers setting the pace in the early season were Miss Bertha Cosgrove who rolled a 318 and crossed a 753, Cst. Dick Einarson whose 361 was tops among the men for a single game and Don Grenier who posted a three-game 752.

Following a one-year layoff, "**C**" Division keggers in **Montreal** have reformed a ten-pin league with six teams participating. The team composed of Officers and senior NCOs appeared to be the team to beat in the early season battles.

Because of the increased enthusiasm, bowlers in the "**J**" Division league at **Fredericton** have

increased each of the six teams by one player in order to accommodate everyone. After the first six weeks of play, the Pin-Ups, captained by Sergeant Wellings held a slim two-point margin over Sergeant Major Saul's Centuries. Constable Swim's Alley Oops and Corporal Wilson's Hornets were three and four points off the pace, respectively. Other two clubs are the King Pins, captained by Constable Ethier and the Comets, headed by Sergeant Dunfield.

With the new Bowl Arena opened in **Yorkton**, RCMP bowlers in that centre are taking full advantage of this "new deal" and have four clubs entered in the Civil Service League and one in the Commercial League.

Twelve teams are entered in the "**E**" Division HQ five-pin league at **Victoria**, made up of members of the Force, the civilian staff, husbands, wives and friends. Mondays are bowling nights at the Strathcona alleys.

That ever-increasing Winter pastime, **curling**, of course, is well into the thick of things with all the championship bonspiels coming up within the next couple of months. Still in "**E**" Division, sweepers in the **Prince George** area have five teams entered in the local curling club. And from that sub-division, reports from Fort St. John, Vanderhoof and Quesnel indicate members there are working towards a share of the spiel spoils. Vanderhoof is natur-

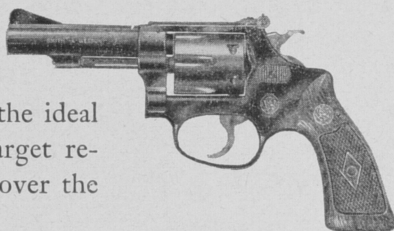
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ally anxious to retain possession of the Inspector Shank Challenge Trophy.

The season opened in **Victoria** October 15 and this year there is the newly-formed Police League comprising 16 rinks which in addition to the RCMP rinks from Division HQ, Victoria Sub-Division HQ, local detachments and veterans, contains representatives from Victoria, Oak Bay and Saanich Police departments.

Ten rinks are in operation in **Nelson Sub-Division** and zone playoffs are expected to be completed before the end of February to determine who will represent the area in the provincial play-offs. Cpl. R. J. C. Gilday is the sub-division representative for the West Kootenays and Cst. D. F. Nordick for the East Kootenays.

In **Regina**, a 14-rink Staff Curling League is in operation for personnel from "Depot", "F" and "Headquarters" Divisions located in that area. Play this year is at the Wheat City Curling Club in Regina in view of the fact "Depot's" old curling rink has been dismantled.

Curling season officially opened in **Ottawa** October 29 when club members met in the lounge to discuss plans for the season. Each new curler was introduced to the gathering and the chairman of the membership committee reported a full roster of 204 active members for the season. Following adjournment of the business meeting, a number of pick-up matches were played when the magnetism of the four glistening sheets of ice couldn't be overcome.

Seven members of the **Rifle and Revolver Club** from "Headquarters" took part in the 14th annual Ontario Police Revolver Matches held in Toronto October 12 and the senior RCMP team of S/Sgt. Carson Armstrong, Cpl. R. C. Reynolds and Cst. Bill Martin won the senior trophy. Corporal Reynolds took the Toronto Elevator Trophy for top marks in the expert class, Staff Armstrong topped the timed fire in the master class and Constable Martin was first in the timed fire expert class. Cst. A. A. Black was third in the aggregate. First place in the deliberate fire, sharpshooter

class was won by Sgt. C. E. Gaines with Cpl. Mel McCulloch third in the aggregate.

The Inter-Divisional .38 calibre outdoor revolver competition for 1960 was won by the "Headquarters" team of S/Sgts. E. Davis and Armstrong, Sgt. Larry Libke, Corporal Reynolds and Constable Martin.

**Prince George** shooters commenced their Winter activities, competing in the DCRA, CCAM, and inter-divisional postal matches in rifle, revolver and sporting rifle shooting. Cst. R. W. C. Ranson attended the DCRA big bore matches in Ottawa last Summer where he won the Bostock Trophy for top score in the Governor-General's Match, qualifying stage. The score also gave him the DCRA Souvenir for high tyro in the same match.

Cpl. Chris Tiller of "F" Division was 1960 winner of the Grosser and Glass Trophy in the annual shoot-off at **Prince Albert** in September, beating out Cst. F. C. Young. As runner-up, the latter was awarded the Jim Harris Trophy. Competition for top award was divided into three groups and all of the winners and runners-up were given prizes. They were, group A, Csts. Young and R. A. Tedeschini, group B, Corporal Tiller and Cst. B. D. Baird, group C, Cst. D. C. Nielsen and Cpl. A. F. Brewin. The Eiler Trophy for high score in the sub-division's annual shoot was won by Cpl. V. J. Johansen of Melfort Detachment.

**Swift Current** Sub-Division's annual rifle and revolver shoot was staged last September and Cst. K. B. Taplin of Swift Current Highway Patrol posted top score in the revolver fire with 198. Maple Creek Detachment's Cst. R. J. Henderson led the rifle shooters with a score of 168.

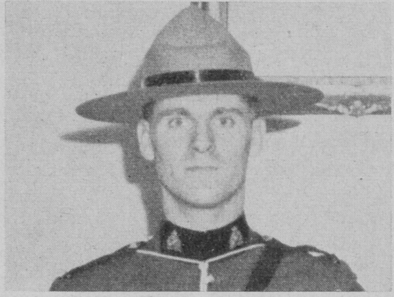
The Minto Cup, awarded annually to the best recruit shot in the Force, was won last year by "B" Division's Cst. G. Green of Harbour Grace Detachment. In the St. John's Sub-Divisional annual revolver classification in 1960, Cst. W. O. McTavish paved the way, failing to make a "possible" by a single point.

"A" Division's Cpl. W. G. Turner distinguished himself at the invitational .22 calibre and service revolver shoot at Sudbury, Ont., on September 10, sponsored by the Sudbury District Police Pistol Association. He walked off with a trio of first and second prize medals. He was also a member of the team that won



**Annual Grosser and Glass Trophy competition in Prince Albert shows the donors of prizes and prize-winners lining up. Front row, l. to r., Csts. B. D. Baird, F. C. Young, Cpls. C. D. Tiller, V. J. Johansen, Cst. D. C. Nielsen. Back row, Mr. Leo J. Harris, Cpl. A. F. Brewin, Cst. R. A. Tedeschini, Mr. J. D. Smith.**

**Cst. G. Green of "B" Division, last year's winner of the Minto Cup, awarded to the best recruit shot in the Force.**



the INCO Trophy for Sudbury in the inter-district service revolver shoot.

In what will likely become an annual affair, the inauguration of the Yukon-Alaska Police Handgun Competition was staged at **Whitehorse** October 14 between the Force and Alaska Police. A third entry, composed of FBI personnel in the northern U.S. state was also invited but was unable to attend at this time. A trophy was donated for the affair by a well-known brewery and the first winner was the RCMP team composed of Sgt. J. W. Meahan and Csts. W. S. Craig, G. A. Loeppky and R. W. Asbil. They downed the Alaska Police by 49 points. Sgt. J. L. Goodfellow, Deputy Commander of the western division at Anchorage, Tpr. D. L. McQueen of Haines and Tprs. M. R. McRoberts and W. R. Nix of Fairbanks made up the ASP squad. It is hoped to stage next year's shoot in Alaska.

**Baseball and softball** wars in 1960 ended happily on several fronts for members of the Force, with a particular stellar performance being turned in by Cst. Jack McNaughton, captain of the **Pembroke** Ponies baseball club. In the final game of the best-of-seven series for the North Renfrew Baseball title, McNaughton came to the plate in a tight-fought contest and poled out a home run to give his club the title, 1-0. Also, his season's batting average of .460 won him the Delux Cleaners batting trophy.

Annual **"K" Division** fastball tournament was held at **Red Deer** September 11 with squads from Edmonton, Calgary and Red Deer Sub-Divisions competing. Last year's champs, Calgary, didn't fare so well this time, dropping the opening fixture to Red Deer and being knocked out of further competition when they succumbed to Edmonton. In the final, Red Deer emerged victorious to capture the trophy which was presented by Mr. A. C. Bury, Q.C., an ex-member of the Force.

In the three-game finals for the Army Garrison Fastball League title in **Winnipeg**, the Force's "D" Division HQ nine was crowned champion on the strength of two straight victories. Rumor has it that this Summer there will be a Police League in the area comprising

a dozen teams made up of the different police forces.

The **Regina Sub-Division** softball club completed a good season in the Communications Softball League last Summer, dropping only one fixture, but to their dismay, they were knocked out of the semi-finals by the CKCK-TV crew which went on to take the championship.

At **"Depot"**, a third softball game between the Sergeants' Mess and Corporals' Mess was played September 22 to decide the 1960 title, each team having previously won a game apiece. In a hectic, free-swinging affair, the junior NCOs wound up the victors.

Cst. J. C. Smith, **Courtenay** Detachment, was president of a newly-organized Upper Vancouver Island Intermediate A Baseball League embracing teams from Union Bay, Cumberland and Courtenay. Formed by local business and professional men, the loop completed a highly successful season with the Cumberland Red Sox taking the title. It is hoped in 1961 to extend the league to other district areas.

Members of **Prince George** Detachment, playing under the colors of Frank's Royalite Service, copped the senior C softball loop honors boasting 20 wins against only four setbacks in the regular season, and they went on to win the play-offs National Trophy in four straight games.

**Quesnel** Detachment personnel did a good job as coaches and managers of little league baseball teams last Summer. Sgt. J. Stinson and Cst. D. H. Peterson took the Quesnel All-Stars to Prince George for the northern zone play-

**Members of the RCMP Whitehorse Sub-Division pistol crew which defeated an Alaska State Police squad in a competition October 14. Left to right, Sgt. J. Meahan, Cst. G. Loeppky, Inspr. J. L. Vachon, Officer Commanding, Csts. W. Craig, R. Asbil.**







**Winners of the Sooke Fuel Trophy, this RCMP softball squad took the Independent Athletic Association League title in Victoria. Standing, l. to r., Cst. F. C. Pachal, Ken Stewart, Csts. D. E. Williams, K. N. Gale; Orv Coulter, Csts. P. N. Church, H. W. Hall, Sgt. J. M. Fletcher (coach). Kneeling, "Mac" McGinnis, Cpl. I. P. G. Awalt, M/Csts. S. A. Hall, J. Houlihan, Insp. N. C. C. Roberts (manager).**

downs, while Csts. R. E. Thorpe, T. N. Baldwin and J. A. R. Switzer coached two little league clubs known as the Tigers and the Mounties.

A **Victoria** RCMP softball team was entered in the six-club circuit sponsored by the Independent Athletic Association of Victoria last Summer. After a slow start, the club picked up in the second half of the 22-game schedule, winding up in a tie for third position. Title was taken by Pacific Sheet Metal. The play-offs showed the Police entry displaying its worth. After defeating Duncan's Garage in the semis, they went on to whip Cantins in the finals three games to one to cop the honors. Presentation of the Sooke Fuel Trophy was made to team captain Cst. F. C. Pachal at a dance held at the Royal Canadian Legion Hall, Victoria, on September 24. Success of the league was due in no small way to the untiring efforts of "Mac" McGinnis of the association.

Cpl. W. J. R. Macdonald of "**L**" **Division** once again put his spare time into coaching the Prince of Wales **football** team and while the club won no special honors, it nevertheless made a vastly improved showing over its record of the previous three seasons.

"**J**" **Division's** gym team at Fredericton has been the scene of **badminton** activity each Thursday evening since the Fall with about 20 shuttle enthusiasts taking part. Plans call for a visit to McAdam, N.B., as well as other area clubs for friendly tournaments. In addition, a junior club for players 14 years or over has been started by the senior body, with sessions held in the gym Saturday afternoons.

The "**C**" **Division** **judo** club is back in action and this year boasts a record of 30 members, 21 of which are either regular, reserve or special constables of the Force. Practices are held Tuesday and Thursday evenings under the supervision of Rene Lalonde, third Dan Black Belt.

Also in Montreal, for the first time in many years, a **basketball** team has been organized and is entered in the Tri-Service League. Although green, the team is looking forward to an interesting season under the coaching of R/Cst. Tom Derbyshire. League has been in operation for three years and other clubs include Army, 25th C.O.D. Montreal, RCAF, St. Hubert, St. Jean, Lac St. Denis and Quebec. Players on the Police team are Constables Archambault, Banning Cale, Corey, Clay, Gouguen, Graziano, Hewitson, Marshall, Mathieu, Masse, O'Hara and Pearce. In addition, Constable Beausejour volunteered his services as official statistician for the club.

News of **hockey** action among RCMP personnel reaches us from **Charlottetown** where the Force has an entry in a four-team setup which opened play at the end of November. Cst. R. E. Williams is president of the circuit which plans a 16-game schedule to be followed by play-offs.

In **Ottawa**, the National Defence Hockey League will be functioning again this Winter embracing three teams from the RCAF, with one each from the RCMP, Navy and Army.

The **Prince George** RCMP Recreation Club has added to its popular fishing derby a side attraction for **hunters** by obtaining several attractive prizes to go to the lucky man who bags such trophy heads as moose, elk, deer, caribou, goat, sheep and bear. All judging, by the way, will be made under the Boone and Crocket Club regulations.

And speaking of hunting, personnel from **Swift Current** Sub-Division are bragging about their well-stocked freezers containing ducks, geese and upland game as well as the odd antelope steak. Could be anyone slated for courses at "Depot" in the near future should volunteer to aid them in diminishing their supplies?





Receiving guests at the annual "C" Division Ball staged at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, left to right, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. W. M. Brady, Deputy Commr. and Mrs. J. R. Lemieux, Supt. and Mrs. R. J. Belec.

A "hard-times" dance held at Nelson Sub-Division of "E" was on October 21, in honor of Cpl. and Mrs. T. Scales. Corporal Scales, who has been in charge of traffic in the sub-division and has been stationed at Nelson since 1945, has retired to pension. On behalf of the sub-division personnel, Insp. F. W. Joinson presented the corporal with a pair of yachting binoculars and his wife with a crested copper tray and spoon. On a satin scroll was listed the names of members of the sub-division. Guests included some new personnel and others recently retired. Music was supplied by Roy Kline. On November 5 a joint Canadian Provost Corps-RCMP dance was held at Vedder Crossing near Chilliwack, B.C. Guests included members of the legal profession, Provincial Welfare Branch and Matsqui Municipal Police. The party was held in the "Old Corporals' Mess" with music being supplied by five members of the RCE Band. "Welcome Aboard" and "Enjoy Yourself" were the obvious messages contained in the naval signal flags draped in the Old Drill Hall at HMCS *Naden* on October 29 (though a yeoman of signals might differ with that interpretation). It was the night of "E" Division Headquarters Halloween ball and the 360 couples in attendance did their best to comply. There was an ample buffet supper and music was supplied by the orchestra of the HMCS *Naden* band. Guests included distinguished officers of Navy and Army.

Prince Albert Sub-Division of "F" Division, reports a social-dance on July 26 at the

Prince Albert Club to welcome Insp. and Mrs. R. W. Duff and Cpl. and Mrs. A. F. Brewin and to say farewell to Insp. and Mrs. J. J. Atherton, Sgt. and Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie, Cpl. and Mrs. C. T. Evenson, Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Nelson and Cst. and Mrs. K. O. Preece who were on transfer. Arrangements were under the capable guidance of S/Sgt. F. N. Brien and Cpl. C. D. Tiller. Swift Current Sub-Division held its annual formal ball in the Skyline Hotel, with music supplied by a local orchestra. And at Regina, a gay and colorful formal harvest ball was held at the barracks on October 29, with an attendance of more than 300. Preceding the dance the officers held a reception in their mess for the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, the Hon. F. L. Bastedo and Mrs. Bastedo.

In "H" Division, Sydney Sub-Division personnel held their 11th annual ball at the RCAF Radar Station on October 28, with 126 couples attending. The grand march was conducted in true Cape Breton style headed by piper Miss Carol Hines. Dancing was to the music of Gib Whitney and his orchestra.

"J" Division's annual Halloween dance was held on October 28 in the headquarters gym, with 57 couples present. Music was supplied by Paul Yerxa's band. The committee arranging the function was chaired by Sgt. D. Lauber, with Csts. M. Swim and B. Jack, Mrs. Mary Wilson and Miss Charlotte Gregory assisting.

A Chinese motif in decorations and food featured a social-dance to mark the third anniversary of the "K" Division Sergeants' Mess, held on November 4. Those present included a good representation of senior NCOs throughout the division, as well as the Division O.C., other officers and Magistrate S. V. Legg of Edmonton. The function was a memorable one for the newly-promoted sergeants, some of whom were unable to be present.

The "O" Division annual dinner and ball was held October 14, in the ballroom of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. J. Keiller Mackay. There were a number of distinguished guests among the crowd of over a hundred members and friends. The grand march was led by two pipers in



"Hard-times" dance at Nelson. Inspector Joinson, Mrs. Scales, Cpl. T. Scales.



### The Grand March at the "O" Division ball held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

full highland dress and dance music was furnished by Moxie Whitney's orchestra.

"Smokers" or "stag" parties have been held at several points throughout the Force. "L" Division reports one on November 16 when Sgt. Major J. D. Fraser, S/Sgt. T. J. Keefe, Sergeants Chipman and Wannamaker and Corporals Murray and MacDonald celebrated their promotions by playing host to the division. Special guests were Sgt. Major D. R. George and Sgt. T. D. Trenouth who were on retirement leave.

The Ottawa Area Sergeants' Mess held an informal steak dinner on September 22 to mark the retirement of Sgts. R. J. Andrews, F. J. W. Sauriol and R. E. Brown. This and the impromptu promotion party held November 4 found harrassed stewards striving to cope with the large and enthusiastic turnouts. On November 7, Commr. C. W. Harvison was guest speaker at the 7th annual Regimental Mess Dinner. A record crowd of 134 members and guests also saw for the first time the Mess' newly acquired buffalo head, a superb specimen of record size, obtained through the kind co-operation of "K" Division Sergeants' Mess and the National Parks Department of Alberta. The Band under S/Sgt. H. A. Blackman and Choral Group under Sgt. J. C. Cook furnished enjoyable dinner music. Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were presented by the Commissioner to Sgt. Major J. Slattery, S/Sgt. Major H. Chenier, Staff Sergeants Halward and Flumerfelt, and Sergeants Cavanaugh, Koshman, McDonald, Fraser, King, Cubitt, Hough and Carter.

Another stag was held on September 16 by members of the Ottawa Crime Detection Laboratory at the home of Cpl. N. Luker to honor Cpl. J. A. A. Wellard who has retired to pension after 21 years' service.

"B" Division reports a smoker held on August 26. Presentations were made to Cpl. H. S. Davis of Communications on transfer to Ottawa, Cst. K. L. Jacobs of the same branch en route to Regina and Cst. W. R. Bowering who has gone to Winnipeg.

On September 14, a stag in "C" Division was held in the Reserve "Blue and Gold Room" to mark the retirement of Sgt. J. L. G. A. Martin after 20 years' service. A power saw was the going-away present for the guest of honor,



who has accepted a position as investigator with the Fire Underwriter Investigation Bureau of Canada, Montreal office. He was also feted at a dinner held in the Sergeants' Mess on September 30. Another stag party, also held at "C" Division Headquarters, was in honor of the senior sergeant of the division, Sgt. R. Lefebvre, who is retiring after 28 years' service. He was recently appointed a Special Agent in the Quebec Provincial Police and will be responsible for reorganizing their Central Registry. At this party on November 1, he was presented with a purse and at another dinner-social held in the Sergeants' Mess on December 3, he was the recipient of another memento. Two other "C" Division smokers—one on September 30 and the other November 7—were "farewells" for Cpls. N. F. King and J. Reddy,



Sgts. R. E. Brown, R. J. Andrews and F. J. W. Sauriol, honored by the Ottawa Area Sergeants' Mess on their retirement.

both transferred to Headquarters, Ottawa. Pewter steins were presented to them by the Corporals' mess.

The only smoker reported from "**D**" Division, was held in Brandon, Man., on September 27, to say good-bye to Cst. J. W. Merka, who was leaving for Prince Rupert (B.C.) Sub-Division Identification Section. A presentation was made by the sub-division O. C.

At **Regina**, the Sergeants' Mess held two get-togethers to say farewell to Sgts. C. E. Ennals and R. A. Faircloth on transfer to "HQ" and "H" Divisions respectively. Staff Sergeant McMahon, mess president, made both presentations, and in each case the guest received the traditional engraved stein. **Yorkton** Sub-Division held a smoker on September 30 for Csts. A. J. Peters, R. V. Steg and H. Cahoon, all of whom have been transferred to Headquarters, Ottawa. Suitable gifts were presented to them on behalf of sub-division personnel.

At **Sydney** Sub-Division ("H" Division) a stag party was held September 23 to extend good wishes to Cpl. H. R. G. Ferraris on transfer to Ottawa. Smokers were also held at Thornvale Barracks, **Halifax**, on October 14 and November 3 and on the latter date, members of the RCMP dance orchestra from Ottawa, who were in Halifax to play at the United Services Institute's Annual Armistice Ball, attended.

"**K**" Division's Corporals' Mess was officially formed on November 1 and three days later held a stag to celebrate the promotions of Cpls. N. L. Hicks, R. K. Burke of Edmonton, and D. R. Wilson of Drayton Valley. Other new NCOs unable to be present were also the subject of congratulations. The new mess has no permanent home yet, and social gatherings are being held in the old canteen lounge at Edmonton.

In "**O**" Division, 140 members and ex-members of the Force enjoyed a stag held in the

"Arrow" room of the RCAF Officers' Mess, Avenue Road, Toronto. The evening afforded an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and meeting several newcomers who arrived in the division during the Summer.

**Social evenings** frequently serve as functions to say farewell to retiring personnel. "**L**" Division held one in the Fall to honor retiring Sgt. Major D. R. George. The enjoyable mixed affair was under the direction of Sgt. Major J. D. Fraser and the presentation to the guest of honor was made by the Division O.C.

**North Bay Sub-Division of "A" Division** held an informal social on October 21 at the conclusion of a sub-division conference. The gathering was held in the Sergeants' Mess, Chippewa Barracks and Sub-Insp. and Mrs. D. F. Fitzgerald were hosts to the 104 people who attended.

The **Regina Crime Detection Laboratory** held an open house on September 2 for the chemists and their wives who attended the Fifth Western Regional Conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada. **Ottawa Laboratory** staff held an informal promotion party at the home of S/Sgt. R. Huber on November 4. In an attempt to stave off Winter, the party featured a "South Seas" theme, with personnel and their wives dressed in keeping and refreshments to conform.

In "**D**" Division a social evening was held October 14 in the Minto Armouries. A good number from country detachments were among the crowd attending. The **Sergeants' Mess** also staged a similar affair to honor S/Sgt. and Mrs. P. G. Hunt. A presentation was made to the Staff who is retiring from the Force, and best wishes were extended to him on his new position with the Provincial Highways Department.

In "**E**" Division members of the Vancouver Sub-Division and the City Police Drug Squad, and their wives, gathered at Canyon Gardens, North Vancouver, to honor S/Sgt. W. A. Carson, who is retiring to pension. Presentations were made to the guest and a testimonial offered by S/Sgt. E. P. Turner. "Kit" Carson has been in charge of the RCMP drug squad since his arrival from Toronto in August 1957. He has won the respect and admiration of all those with whom he has been associated and upon returning to Toronto, the Carsons will take with them the best wishes of their Vancouver friends.

Saskatoon Sub-Division of "**F**" Division held a social evening at the RCAF Station Ser-

**Chief Supt. L. Bingham bids farewell to Dr. James Hill Stirrat, pathologist, at a function at Edmonton Headquarters.**



Insp. M. T. Laberge, O.C. Red Deer Sub-Division, was feted prior to his transfer. L. to R.—Mrs. Suttill, Inspector Laberge, Barbara Laberge, Mrs. Laberge, S/Sgt. H. S. Suttill, Sub-Insp. E. A. C. Hertzog.



geants' Mess on August 15 in honor of the following who were on transfer: Cpl. T. J. Peck, Csts. J. D. Hendricks, R. N. Baynes, E. Montrose and K. C. Hollington. On October 13, Swift Current Sub-Division held a farewell get-together in the form of a card party to say good-bye to Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Neidig. Constable Neidig, who has been stationed in this sub-division for nine years, has been transferred to Saskatoon.

An informal party was held at Thornvale Barracks, **Halifax**, on September 16 to bid farewell to Csts. L. L. Gates and H. A. Ireland who are retiring from the Force, and to Cst. J. G. Stewart who has purchased his discharge. The event served also to welcome Supt. L. J. C. Watson and Insp. J. R. Steinhauer from "F" Division.

Red Deer Sub-Division of "**K**" Division held a Fall social at the Q-Bar-F Club, RCAF Station, Penhold, Alta., on October 7. S/Sgt. H. S. Suttill and Sgt. E. O. Kumm were presented with Long Service Medals by Insp. M. T. Laberge, sub-division O.C. In turn, Inspector Laberge received a pipe as a birthday present from members of the sub-division. On November 11, a farewell party was held at the same place by the sub-division for Inspector and Mrs. Laberge. The Inspector, who has been transferred to Ottawa, was presented with an inscribed silver mug by the recreation club, while Mrs. Laberge received a bouquet of flowers and a pair of silver candelabra from personnel of the sub-division.

A close associate of the Force for many years, Dr. James Hill Stirrat, pathologist, who left for Perth, Australia, in December, was feted at a gathering at "K" Division HQ November 24. He was presented with a copper tray and coasters by Chief Supt. L. Bingham.

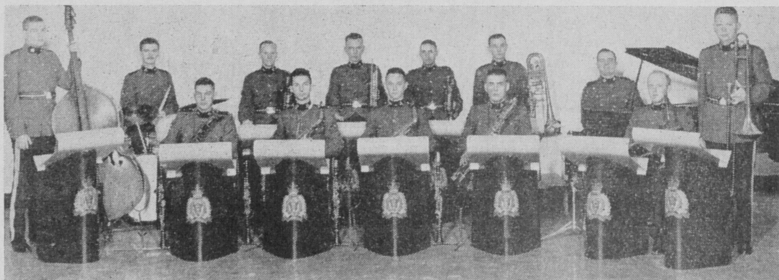
Officers in the **Regina** area, entertained Mr. J. L. LaPage, who has been Superintendent in

charge of the CPR Department of Investigation, Prairie Region, at a luncheon in the Officers' Mess on September 7. Mr. LaPage, who is well known to members of the Force in the West, has been transferred to take charge of the Atlantic Region. He was accompanied to the luncheon by Mr. C. A. Brown, Assistant Inspector of the Investigation Department, Regina. Mr. T. M. Sutherland who succeeds Mr. LaPage as Superintendent of the Prairie Region, paid an official visit to the barracks on November 22.

**The Band:** A new series of autumn concerts at Vincent Massey Park was opened by the Band on September 18 and 25. Excellent weather prevailed on both occasions and there was a good attendance at the Sunday afternoon concerts at which Insp. E. J. Lydall conducted programs of marches, novelty tunes and selections from Broadway. Other September dates saw the Band give a short concert in front of the Supreme Court Building for members of the Commonwealth Bar Association; provide incidental music for garden parties at the British Embassy, the Royal Sanatorium and the annual sports day at "N" Division.

During September and November the dance orchestra of the Band, under the direction of Cpl. R. H. D. Twemlow, filled ten engagements, the highlight of which was the Armistice Ball of the United Services Institute of Nova Scotia on November 14. For this engagement, 13 members of the orchestra were flown to and from Halifax by RCAF aircraft. On October 21 the full Band and dance orchestra played for the "C" Division Annual Ball in the colorful surroundings of the Queen

**RCMP Dance Orchestra**  
which played  
at the U.S.I.  
Armistice Ball  
at Halifax.





Elizabeth Hotel. On November 10 the Band and Choral Group provided music for the Sergeants' Mess Dinner. The following day, the Band participated in the nationally televised Remembrance Day ceremonies at the National War Memorial at Ottawa, and on November 28 participated in the mammoth parade through the capital's business district to welcome home

the victorious Ottawa Rough Riders after their Grey Cup triumph over the Edmonton Eskimos in the annual Fall football classic.

In December, the Band will present Christmas concerts at the Technical, Ridgemont and Woodroffe High Schools and an evening concert sponsored by the Social and Athletic Club of Headquarters.

## Book Reviews

**ALBERTA REVISITED**, by Ken Liddell.  
The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada.  
Illustrated. Pp. 227. \$4.

From Dinosaurs to Indians—this is an interesting history of the Province of Alberta.

The author's language is particularly picturesque and his style free-flowing and very readable. Here is not only a history of Alberta as a province, but the many colorful vignettes of early settlers give the book far more appeal than the mere recording of history could ever do for the average reader. These early settlers were resourceful men whose determination and labor sometimes met with discouragement and failure, but were often the foundation of family fortunes.

An interesting narration of the life of the Hutterites and Mormons is included. Nor is the North-West Mounted Police forgotten, and many exciting anecdotes of their earlier days appear throughout the book.

Such intriguing names as "Whisky Gap", "Whoop-Up", "Fort Slide-Out", to mention just a few, appear with various speculations as to their origin.

Rich in natural resources as this Province is, it is interesting to follow the development of these industries to their present-day wealth.

The vast scope of this book makes summation a difficult task and in this review, therefore, it is only possible to dwell on some of the highlights. Here is the drama of the endless droughts; the miracle of irrigation; a particularly descriptive account by an early settler of the dreaded dust storm; and so many varied topics that each reader must explore for himself these gems of our heritage.

I would say then, that here is a history of Alberta which, thanks to the talent of the author, is never "dry" and a book all

Canadians—be they Easterner or Westerner—will read with interest and a feeling of justifiable pride. G.M.C.

**REMEMBER, NURSE**. Donalda McKillop Copeland as told to Eugenie Louise Myles.  
The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada.  
Illustrated. Pp. 250. \$4.50.

If I were permitted only one word to describe "Remember, Nurse" I would choose "fascinating". This fascination is doubled when the reader bears in mind that this is not the story of a primitive race on some distant continent, but of inhabitants of our own Canada.

Here is not the typical account of life among the Eskimos, or the life of the Eskimos as seen through the eyes of a white man, but rather it is a story of the Eskimo people as individuals with distinct personalities who, though you may not comprehend their philosophy of life, nevertheless do become real people to you as the story unfolds.

Their stoic acceptance of a cruel fate and formidable hardships may, in part, be attributed to lack of education and deeply ingrained traditions, but this reader finished the book with the conviction that courage and good humor also play a major role. Their co-operation, willingness to share in times of great hardship, and their enjoyment of the simple pleasures of life will, I feel, be a source of inspiration to the reader.

Although the book deals in large part with the monumental task of teaching good hygiene, banishing age-old superstitions, and is of necessity concerned with the constant tragedies they face, there is a pleasant intermingling of refreshing humor.

I would recommend this book highly as both educational and extremely entertaining. G.M.C.

# Retirements

Reg. No. 11182 S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson commenced retirement leave on Nov. 10, 1960 after serving 29 years mostly in "H" Division, with the exception of four years in "B" Division. He will be residing at 15 Highland Drive, Truro, N.S.

Reg. No. 11202 S/Sgt. F. H. Finney retired to pension on Nov. 13, 1960 following 29 years' service practically all of which was spent in "H" Division. He now resides at 85 Charlotte Street, Sydney, N.S.

Reg. No. 11959 Sgt. T. D. Trenouth left on retirement leave on Aug. 14, 1960 after serving 28 years in "D", "N", "L", "J", and "H" Divisions. He has settled at 132 Upper Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reg. No. 11693 Cst. L. L. Gates commenced retirement leave on Aug. 31, 1960 following 29 years' service, all of which was served in "H" Division. He engaged originally with the Nova Scotia Police and was the last serving member of that body to retire in Nova Scotia. He has taken up residence at R.R. No. 1 Lower Burlington, Hants Co., N.S.

Reg. No. 13973 Cst. H. A. Ireland left on retirement leave on Sept. 3, 1960 after serving 20 years in the Force, practically all of it being in "H" Division. He is residing at Apt. 5, 127 Bayers Road, Halifax, N.S.

Miss Helen D. Purves, a stenographer with the Force began retirement leave on Nov. 1, 1960, after 32 years' service, all spent in Nova Scotia. Miss Purves engaged originally with the Preventive Service at Sydney and her service has been divided between that point and Division HQ at Halifax. Miss Purves is now residing at 361 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.

Reg. No. 13037 S/Sgt. J. W. B. L. Descent started his retirement leave on Sept. 1, 1960. Although it was not possible for Staff Sergeant Descent to attend a "C" Division social gathering, a suitable gift was

forwarded to him together with best wishes in his new position as Special Agent with the Quebec Provincial Police.

After 26 years' service in the Force, Reg. No. 10614 Sgt. W. E. Gardiner, better known as "Paddy", retired on leave to pension from "N" Division on July 8, 1960. Sergeant Gardiner joined the Force in March 1929, and served in "Depot" and "F" Divisions until 1932 when he purchased his discharge. He re-joined in 1939 and served in "A", "F", "O", and "Depot" Divisions. In 1942 Sergeant Gardiner arrived at "N" Division where for nearly 18 years he instructed new members in the fine art of horsemanship. Members of "N" Division gathered at a farewell party on July 8 to bid him good-bye.

Reg. No. 12045 S/Sgt. C. A. F. Anderson, who has been in charge of the Communications Section of the RCMP in Saskatchewan since 1949, left on retirement leave on Oct. 30, 1960. He has completed almost 28 years' service. He was born in Winnipeg, lived in the Peace River district until 1925 and worked for the Hudson's Bay Company at Hudson Hope and the Inginka Mining Company in the North for over five years. He also acted as a licenced guide for hunting and fishing parties in northern B.C., until joining the Force on Aug. 9, 1933. He has served in Vancouver, B.C., and in the North, where he was stationed at Fort Good Hope, Fort Smith and Fort Providence. He returned to serve in Saskatchewan at Prince Albert, Rosthern, Goldfields, Stony Rapids, Shellbrook, Saskatoon and Regina. Staff Anderson and his wife, Jean, were the guests of honor at a party in the Sergeants' Mess at Regina on October 8 with many of their friends among the senior NCOs and their ladies. Asst. Commr. E. H. Perslon presented him with a useful gift on behalf of the division. The Andersons, and son, Andrew, will make their home at Winnipeg, Man.

# Promotions

Here is the complete list of annual Fall promotions in the Force according to divisions:

## "HQ" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgts. B. A. Wright, R. J. Davidson, E. W. Janes, R. A. Robertson.

Sergeant—Cpls. W. M. Beatty, A. M. Belanger, R. L. T. Hough, A. S. Northcott, J. A. G. de la Durantaye, L. G. Pantry, A. G. Mowat, L. H. Munro, M. R. Christensen, A. M. Headrick, D. F. Mundy, E. W. Anderson, D. N. Brown, E. R. Robitaille, W. R. Allen, D. E. J. Champagne, D. P. Atkinson, H. G. Van Dusen, A. Zitzelsberger, R. J. Fraser, W. R. Pilkey, D. M. Duke, D. Heslop, H. E. Kippen, L. J. Jones, V. E. Williams, H. S. Davis.

Corporal—Csts. J. J. R. G. Coulombe, H. Neufeld, J. A. C. Price, R. E. Brownlee, G. E. Taylor, J. A. V. Smith, W. F. Kroeker, J. R. G. Ferraris, G. B. Blake, J. R. Sexton, E. H. Pethick, L. H. Winters, B. D. Sawers, J. D. Pike, J. A. Lariviere, J. B. Tafford, M. N. McCulloch, S. W. Kelly, J. R. Corley, E. G. Kurtz, S. O. Cederberg, N. W. Luker, W. B. Robertson, W. J. Hameluck, R. Barnabe, J. B. Nutt, S. J. G. Kirby.

## "A" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgts. G. A. Potts, C. Rachel.  
Sergeant—Cpls. J. A. L. Daoust, E. A. Simpson, T. C. Smith.

Corporal—Csts. J. F. J. Dumouchel, S. E. McDivitt, T. R. Smith, J. F. Armstrong.

## "Air" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgt. V. G. Rose.  
Corporal—Cst. W. W. Kittle.

## "B" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgts. D. S. Davis, C. A. McCormack.  
Sergeant—Cpls. E. A. Rose, C. Parsons.

Corporal—Csts. R. C. Strong, R. E. Noel, R. G. Zinck, E. D. C. Reeve, L. E. Young.

## "C" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgts. J. S. LeBlanc, J. R. Lapointe.  
Sergeant—Cpls. J. W. G. Boucher, J. A. G. Sabourin.  
Corporal—Csts. G. F. Morey, J. P. G. Ricard, V. F. R. A. Rodrigue, J. J. M. Maynard.

## "D" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgt. R. J. Wall.  
Corporal—Csts. G. H. Slykhuis, H. J. Rokosh, J. A. O'Malley, J. P. R. Beaudette.

## "Depot" Division

Sergeant—Cpl. D. B. Lemieux.  
Corporal—Cst. G. W. Skuce.

## "E" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgts. J. Friederich, J. A. Johnston, G. L. Simons, E. A. Gostling, T. J. L. Kelly.  
Sergeant—Cpls. J. Rogers, D. H. Pye, G. Redhead, J. M. Nelson, H. L. Drybrough, G. R. Gordon, D. A. Harvey.

Corporal—Csts. B. R. Braden, R. L. Jonsson, R. R. Spray, R. R. MacKeracher, G. S. Corder, B. W. Gilberson, E. Fairweather, P. C. A. Huggard, F. Schmidt, R. P. Gilchrist, W. Welychka, W. L. Dempsey, J. W. White, E. Boechler, J. B. Urquhart, W. J. O. Regtignig, L. E. Taylor.

## "F" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgt. G. L. Newman.  
Sergeant—Cpl. L. C. Naldrett.  
Corporal—Csts. K. O. Preece, S. A. Juniper, T. E. Andrew, J. D. Cunin.

## "G" Division

Staff Sergeant—Sgt. G. L. Clark.  
Sergeant—Cpls. A. H. Crawford, E. E. Jones, C. J. Keohane, H. T. Nixon.

*Corporal*—Csts. M. R. Kennedy, B. A. Deer, E. T. Millan, A. B. McIntosh, J. D. S. Clark, C. M. Tomas, G. J. Greig, R. R. Schramm.

#### "H" Division

*Sergeant*—Cpls. M. D. Mattson, C. J. Goodyear.  
*Corporal*—Csts. Q. W. Wenaus, G. Howard, G. E. Wallace, W. W. Stewart.

#### "J" Division

*Staff Sergeant*—Sgt. G. U. Spohr.  
*Corporal*—Cpls. M. F. Horsley, B. M. Lamb, T. L. Winter.  
*Corporal*—Csts. D. J. Johnson, J. A. L. P. Lecocq, C. A. Roy, K. I. MacNevin, H. D. Zwicker.

#### "K" Division

*Staff Sergeant*—Sgts. G. P. Jones, C. H. Begg, R. C. Francis, W. F. G. Perry, J. H. Baxter, W. W. Peterson.  
*Sergeant*—Cpls. T. A. Boal, J. T. Johnson, F. A. E. Ward, C. T. W. Wallace, R. C. Ford, P. Wright.  
*Corporal*—Csts. R. W. Creelman, W. A. Ripley, A. C. Wilson, E. J. Clark, W. F. Cutts, R. H. Pinnock, R. K. Burke, N. L. Hicks, D. R. Wilson, N. A. Bromberger.

#### "L" Division

*Sergeant Major*—S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser.  
*Staff Sergeant*—Sgt. T. J. Keefe.  
*Sergeant*—Cpls. S. D. A. Wannamaker, H. G. E. Chipman.  
*Corporal*—Csts. J. O. Murray, W. J. R. Macdonald.

#### "Marine" Division

*Staff Sergeant*—Sgt. B. G. Boutilier.  
*Sergeant*—Cpl. J. L. Grady.  
*Corporal*—Csts. W. A. Coolen, L. D. N. Musclove, R. J. Brannan, N. H. Brownell, H. H. Greeno, D. C. Drewe.

#### "N" Division

*Sergeant*—Cpls. H. H. Gilbey, P. J. C. Morin.  
*Corporal*—Csts. W. E. Foster, C. A. J. J. Phillion, S. A. Strang.

#### "O" Division

*Staff Sergeant*—Sgt. J. A. Macaulay.  
*Sergeant*—Cpls. J. T. Bildfell, J. W. Tomelin, K. J. Maciver.  
*Corporal*—Csts. A. A. Bitz, R. C. Hill.

## Vital Statistics . . .

### BIRTHS

#### "Headquarters" Division

To Reg. No. 13138 Sgt. and Mrs. J. de C. Fletcher, a son, John Peter de Courcy, at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17859 Cpl. and Mrs. N. W. Luker, a daughter, Suzanne, on Sept. 13, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16880 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Fietz, a son, Alan Bradford, on Oct. 16, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18290 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Grant, a son, Michael Gary, on Nov. 1, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16832 Sgt. and Mrs. A. Zitzelsberger, a daughter, Louise Anne, on Sept. 17, 1960, at Regina, Sask.

To Reg. No. 15352 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Hameluk, a son, Christopher John, on Aug. 6, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15641 Cpl. and Mrs. E. J. Riley, a daughter, Carolyn Gail, on Oct. 15, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18766 Cst. and Mrs. B. M. Blachford, twin daughters, Linda Anne and Lauren Marie, on Aug. 8, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18392 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Diepold, a son, Mark John, on Oct. 6, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15155 Cpl. and Mrs. M. J. Doucet, a son, Paul M. on Sept. 28, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18187 Cst. and Mrs. J. McArthur, a daughter, Janice Alleyne, on Oct. 25, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18376 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Schram, a daughter, Brenda Alice, on Sept. 28, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16115 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Milligan, a son, Patrick Martin, on Aug. 27, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Charman, a son, Alan John, on Oct. 24, 1960, at Ottawa.

#### "A" Division

To Reg. No. 16941 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Corrigan, a son, Thomas Hugh, at Ottawa, on Oct. 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13760 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. MacPhee, a daughter, Linda, at Ottawa, on Oct. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19600 Cst. and Mrs. F. M. Gardner, a son, Michael John, at Ottawa, on Nov. 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19533 Cst. and Mrs. W. C. Maffett, a daughter, Patricia Lynn, at Ottawa, on Nov. 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16077 Cst. and Mrs. G. P. J. Lafreniere, a daughter, Mary Cecilia, at Hull, Que., on Aug. 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18999 Cst. and Mrs. G. G. Brunet, a daughter, Janice Louise, at Ottawa, on Oct. 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19771 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Young, a daughter, Catherine Florence, at Moncton, N.B., on Oct. 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19088 Cst. and Mrs. A. Hrechuk, a daughter, Ann Christine, at Ottawa, on Oct. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18657 Cst. and Mrs. P. S. Roy, a daughter, Denise Elizabeth, at Elliot Lake, Ont., on Oct. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18194 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Brookmyre, a daughter, Melaine Helen, at Ottawa, on Oct. 31, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19375 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Salt, a daughter, Alison Maureen, at Ottawa, on Oct. 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15782 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Waugh, a daughter, Constance May, at Ottawa, on Sept. 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19609 Cst. and Mrs. R. P. J. Lellig, a daughter, Kimberley Anne Marie, at Ottawa, on Sept. 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15990 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Turner, a son, Ross William, at Sudbury, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19403 Cst. and Mrs. M. M. Henrion, a son, Joseph Alain, at Hull, on Sept. 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17659 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Vineyard, a daughter, Judith Marie, at Timmins, Ont., on Sept. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18532 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Dempster, a daughter, Susan Lin, at Ottawa, on Sept. 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19086 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Pelletier, a daughter, Laura Pauline, at Ottawa, on Aug. 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18913 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Elmquist, a daughter, Karen Elizabeth, at Ottawa, on Sept. 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18994 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. M. Deschenes, a son, Joseph Adelard Denis, at Ottawa, on Aug. 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19453 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Rowett, a daughter, Cynthia Leigh, at Ottawa, on July 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14759 Cpl. and Mrs. G. L. Soper, a son, David Bruce, by adoption, at Timmins, Ont., on July 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17750 Cst. and Mrs. B. Dawson, a daughter, Elizabeth, at Timmins, on July 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14241 Cpl. and Mrs. T. R. Magnusson, a son, Michael Robert, at North Bay, Ont., on July 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18811 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. L. Corbiell, a daughter, Paula Maria, at Ottawa, on Aug. 20, 1960.

#### "Air" Division

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. B. K. Lace, at Prince George, B.C., on Sept. 14, 1960, a son, Patrick Charles.

To Reg. No. 18637 Sgt. and Mrs. R. J. Haddad, at St. John's, Nfld., on Sept. 19, 1960, a son, Kevin Roger.



**"B" Division**

To Reg. No. 16213 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Mullaly, Burin, Nfld., a son, David William, on Sept. 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16190 Cpl. and Mrs. E. S. Hunt, Grand Bank, Nfld., a daughter, Jean Elizabeth, on Sept. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16229 Cpl. and Mrs. H. Taylor, Grand Falls, Nfld., a son, Darroch John, on July 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18978 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Godfrey, St. John's, a son, William Donald, on June 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19217 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Munroe, Corner Brook, Nfld., a daughter, Debra Ann, on July 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18141 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Hooper, St. John's, a daughter, Catherine Jean, on Aug. 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17253 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Williams, St. John's, a son, Stephen Clifton Ralph, on July 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17834 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Knickle, Corner Brook, a daughter, Julie Margaret, on July 26, 1960.

**"C" Division**

To Reg. No. 14992 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. D. Cardinal, a daughter, Marie Kathleen Pauline, at Gaspe, Que., on Feb. 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17965 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Upton, a son, Earl Wayne at Montreal, Que., on June 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18333 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. L. J. Sauve, a daughter, Marie Josee, at Montreal, on Aug. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13897 Cpl. and Mrs. N. F. King, a daughter, Marianna Agnes, at Montreal, on Aug. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16967 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. P. Villeneuve, a son, Joseph Gerard Robert, at Quebec, P.Q., on Oct. 13, 1960.

**"D" Division**

To Reg. No. 14949 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. Shepherdson, Winnipeg Beach, Man., a daughter, Bernice Marie, on July 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17277 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Abrassart, Swan River, Man., a daughter, Diane Karen, on Aug. 1, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17613 Cst. and Mrs. V. J. Aquilina, Dauphin, Man., a son, Robert Vincent, on Aug. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17296 Cst. and Mrs. T. M. Gardiner, Winnipeg, a son, Ian Cameron, on July 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18796 Cst. and Mrs. S. G. Person, Dauphin, a daughter, Sharon Anne, on Sept. 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17371 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Nolan, Selkirk, Man., a son, Patrick Charles, on June 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17764 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Coutts, Portage la Prairie, Man., a son, Gordon Brock, on Sept. 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15013 Cpl. and Mrs. W. S. Munn, Thompson, Man., a daughter, Pamela Eileen, on Sept. 15, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17365 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Neill, Winnipeg, a son, Scott William, on Aug. 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17864 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Whelan, Brandon, Man., a daughter, Catherine Mary Ann, on Aug. 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18406 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Bleackley, Virden, Man., a daughter, Karen Lynne, on Oct. 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14899 Cpl. and Mrs. G. H. Slykhuus, Carberry, Man., a son, Ian Christian, on Sept. 28, 1960.

**"Depot" Division**

To Reg. No. 16919 Cpl. and Mrs. E. K. Williams, at Regina, Sask., on Sept. 15, 1960, twins, Lloyd Edwin and Lorna Mary.

To Reg. No. 18782 Cst. and Mrs. H. V. Muma, at Regina, on Sept. 27, 1960, a son, Dean Douglas.

To Reg. No. 15067 Sgt. and Mrs. B. H. M. Armstrong, at Regina, on Oct. 11, 1960, a daughter, Mary-Lou.

To Reg. No. 16018 Cpl. and Mrs. G. H. Graham, at Regina, on Oct. 26, 1960, a daughter, Sandra Jean.

**"E" Division**

To Reg. No. 16150 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. A. O'Connor, at Trail, B.C., on July 4, 1960, a daughter, Shannon Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 17383 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Morgan, at Cranbrook, B.C., on June 29, 1960, a son, Brent Alexander.

To Reg. No. 18347 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Bricken-den, at Vernon, B.C., on July 4, 1960, a daughter, Lorena Cecile.

To Reg. No. 15204 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Wingrove, at New Westminster, B.C., on July 18, 1960, a daughter, Laurie Hazel.

To Reg. No. 18252 Cst. and Mrs. W. R. Todd, at Surrey, B.C., on May 13, 1960, a son, Mark William.

To Reg. No. 17898 Cst. and Mrs. D. H. Peterson, at Quesnel, B.C., on May 25, 1960, a daughter, Kimeley Anne.

To Reg. No. 18956 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Duffin, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 26, 1960, a son, Patrick Hugh.

To Reg. No. 18250 Cst. and Mrs. S. L. Patridge, at Prince George, B.C., on Aug. 3, 1960, a son, Laurence Robert.

To Reg. No. 15060 Cpl. and Mrs. R. T. W. Partridge, at Nelson, B.C., on July 29, 1960, a son, Richard Frederick.

To Reg. No. 18372 Cst. and Mrs. N. A. Negrey, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Aug. 16, 1960, a son, Jeffrey Brent.

To Reg. No. 18751 Cst. and Mrs. B. H. McDonald, at Port Alberni, B.C., on July 23, 1960, a daughter, Brenda Lynn.

To Reg. No. 16439 Sgt. and Mrs. E. C. Domay, at New Westminster, on July 29, 1960, a daughter, Kacia.

To Reg. No. 18665 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Savage, at North Vancouver, B.C., on July 15, 1960, a daughter, Shannon Louise.

To Reg. No. 16456 Cpl. and Mrs. R. A. Brett, at Prince George, on May 1, 1960, a daughter, Lori Jayne.

To Reg. No. 17604 Cst. and Mrs. E. K. Cullen, at Prince George, on June 20, 1960, a son, Kevin Michael.

To Reg. No. 17682 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Guy, at McBride, B.C., on July 4, 1960, a daughter, Diane Susan.

To Reg. No. 20310 Cpl. and Mrs. G. W. Pierce, at Prince Rupert, on Aug. 20, 1960, a son, Gordon William.

To Reg. No. 18124 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Thorp, at Quesnel, on July 31, 1960, a son, Brian Harold.

To Reg. No. 15127 Cpl. and Mrs. K. H. Katzalay, at Vanderhoof, B.C., on July 30, 1960, a daughter, Karen Elaine.

To Reg. No. 15640 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. C. Gilday, an adopted son, Patrick Kelly, born Aug. 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17601 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Neale, at North Vancouver, on Sept. 6, 1960, a daughter, Stephanie Ann.

To Reg. No. 17771 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. E. Paquette, at Salmon Arm, B.C., on Aug. 23, 1960, a daughter, Wendy Leigh.

To Reg. No. 16581 Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Starr, at Nanaimo, on Aug. 15, 1960, a daughter, Ellen Ann.

To Reg. No. 18334 Cst. and Mrs. M. I. Murton, at Grand Forks, B.C., on Sept. 11, 1960, a son, Jeffrey Cameron.

To Reg. No. 16649 Cpl. and Mrs. E. R. Lloyd, at Victoria, B.C., on Sept. 27, 1960, a son, William John.

To Reg. No. 16932 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Hope, at Rossland, B.C., on Sept. 13, 1960, a son, Kelly Donald.

To Reg. No. 19209 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Holmes, at Burnaby, B.C., on Aug. 13, 1960, a daughter, Florence Mary-Lou.

To Reg. No. 18535 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Riddell, at Hope, B.C., on Sept. 7, 1960, a son, Kirk Dennis.

To Reg. No. 18236 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Meyer, at Terrace, B.C., on June 19, 1959, a daughter, Leanne Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 18236 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Meyer, at Terrace, B.C., on July 31, 1960, a son, Gregory Vernon George.

To Reg. No. 19313 Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Claxton, at Prince George, on Sept. 14, 1960, a son, Richard Bruce.

To Reg. No. 17099 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Pollard, at Penticton, B.C., on Sept. 28, 1960, a daughter, Kimberly Anne.

To Reg. No. 19157 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Heyland, at Vancouver, B.C., on June 22, 1960, a daughter, Sandra Marie.

To Reg. No. 18667 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Barnes, at Vancouver, on June 5, 1960, a daughter, Lyn.

To Reg. No. 18112 Cst. and Mrs. C. S. W. Fuller, at New Westminster, on Oct. 12, 1960, a son, Sidney Charles.

To Reg. No. 18890 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. G. Bishop, at Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 14, 1960, a son, Darrell William.

To Reg. No. 18829 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Coles, at New Westminster, on Aug. 29, 1960, a son, Ronald Allan.

To Reg. No. 16727 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Phipps, at Burnaby, on Oct. 22, 1960, a son, Marcus James.

To Reg. No. 20412 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Creally, at Victoria, on Sept. 1, 1960, a daughter, Kim Elaine.

To Reg. No. 17596 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Coxen, at Vanderhoof, B.C., on Sept. 30, 1960, a son, Kenneth Dean.

#### "F" Division

To Reg. No. 17787 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. McDonald of Green Lake, Sask., a son, Robert Ian, on Aug. 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17122 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Church of Onion Lake, Sask., a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, on Sept. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18195 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Zorn of Meadow Lake, Sask., a daughter, Kelly Ann, on Sept. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16960 Cpl. and Mrs. C. D. Tiller of Prince Albert, Sask., a son, Dale Keating, on Sept. 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17149 Cpl. and Mrs. R. N. Heywood of Blaine Lake, Sask., a son, Gregory John, on Oct. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18009 Cst. and Mrs. A. Pless of Melfort, Sask., a daughter, Janice Colleen, on Aug. 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13635 Cpl. and Mrs. H. F. Phelps of Indian Head, Sask., a son, Trevor Kent, on Aug. 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13706 Cpl. and Mrs. I. D. Grant of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Janice Elizabeth, on Oct. 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15244 Cpl. and Mrs. T. A. Farr, a daughter, Nanessa Lynn, on Oct. 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16868 Cst. and Mrs. E. F. N. Reed of North Portal, Sask., a son, Randall Edward, on Sept. 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18876 Cst. and Mrs. E. I. Olfert of Estevan, Sask., a son, Kim Randall, on Sept. 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14112 Cpl. and Mrs. L. C. Stephenson of Outlook, Sask., a son, Donald Royce, on June 23, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14315 Cpl. and Mrs. L. J. Hruszowy at Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Susan Joan, on July 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15138 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. McDougall of Saskatoon, a son, Robert Stuart, on Aug. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17039 Cst. and Mrs. C. C. Coutts of Hanley, Sask., a daughter, Pamela Joan, on Sept. 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15365 Cpl. and Mrs. T. M. Light of Kerrobert, Sask., a daughter, Sharon Gail, on July 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 20321 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Stewart of Swift Current, Sask., a son, Shawn Dixon, on June 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15342 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Snell of Shaunavon, Sask., a son, Randy Robert, on Aug. 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18111 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Goodwin of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Kelly Douglas, on Aug. 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18139 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Dinnen of Yorkton, a son, Kelly Gray, on Sept. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17746 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Harvey of Foam Lake, Sask., a son, Raymond Arthur, on Oct. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15540 Cpl. and Mrs. P. F. Komaike of Sturgis, Sask., a son, David William, on Oct. 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17204 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Bucholz of Regina, a son, Gregory Allan, on Sept. 3, 1960.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward of Swift Current, a son, Trevor, on Oct. 1, 1960.

#### "G" Division

To Reg. No. 14389 S/Sgt. and Mrs. I. H. Thue at Ottawa, on Oct. 13, 1960, a daughter, Katherine Edith.

To Reg. No. 17988 Cst. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander at Winnipeg, on July 27, 1960, a son, Calvin Glenn Keith.

To Reg. No. 18644 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Clark at Ottawa, on Sept. 27, 1960, a daughter, Kimberley Carole.

#### "H" Division

To Reg. No. 18797 Cst. and Mrs. G. Timko, a daughter, Kathleen Lynn, at Sydney, N.S., on Sept. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18038 Cst. and Mrs. W. D. Lough, a son, Allan Bruce, at Sydney on Sept. 29, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14856 Cpl. and Mrs. J. K. K. Scissons, a son, John Michael, at Baddeck, N.S., on Oct. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18683 Cst. and Mrs. B. J. McNenly, a son, Stephen Curtis, at Sydney, on Oct. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15760 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Arsenault, a son, David Roy, at Glace Bay, N.S., on Aug. 16, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17919 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Abell, a son, Gary Ray, at North Sydney, on Nov. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18081 Cst. and Mrs. G. D. Hurry, a son, Robert Clement, on Oct. 8, 1960, at Halifax, N.S.

To Reg. No. 15091 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Stairs, a daughter, Holly Diane, at Windsor, N.S., on Sept. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17917 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Steeves, a daughter, Melinda Laura, at Halifax, on Aug. 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14554 Cpl. and Mrs. M. L. Cottell, a daughter, Marion Genevieve, at Sheet Harbour, N.S., on Aug. 3, 1960.

#### "J" Division

To Reg. No. 17602 Cst. and Mrs. P. Zerr, a son, David Anthony, on Aug. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16853 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. E. Michaud, a son, Bernard Eric, on Aug. 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17094 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. W. McGuire, a daughter, Patricia Lynn, on July 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 20177 Cst. and Mrs. G. V. Stewart, a daughter, Pamela Denise, on Aug. 22, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18319 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Culligan, a daughter, (adopted), Karen Elizabeth, on Sept. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17374 Cst. and Mrs. M. O. Adamson, a daughter, Cheryl Jane, on Aug. 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17225 Cst. and Mrs. B. H. F. Fry, a son, Christopher George, on Oct. 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19636 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Grady, a daughter, Marguerite Donald, on Aug. 22, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17720 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. MacMonagle, a daughter, Deborah Lee, on Oct. 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16711 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. Ferguson, a son, Colin David, on Sept. 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18492 Cst. and Mrs. I. E. Furey, a son, Michael Edward, on Sept. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17233 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Rushton, a daughter, Suzan Elaine, on Oct. 17, 1960.

#### "K" Division

To Reg. No. 15229 Cpl. and Mrs. D. W. Kirk, a son, Rodney Allen, on June 4, 1960, at Edmonton, Alta.

To Reg. No. 16915 Cpl. and Mrs. T. S. Venner, a daughter, Dana Leigh, on June 7, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 17269 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Fawcett, a daughter, Glenda Lori (by adoption), born June 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15769 Cpl. and Mrs. F. S. Dyck, a son, Robert Michael, on July 17, 1960, at Banff, Alta.

To Reg. No. 17128 Cst. and Mrs. L. K. Farrell, a son, Ronald Lloyd, on July 20, 1960, at Lethbridge, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14945 Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, a daughter, Heather Frances, on July 30, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 15513 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Gray, a son, Robert John, on Aug. 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15270 Cpl. and Mrs. W. W. McCall, a son, William Curtis, on Aug. 16, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17444 Cst. and Mrs. K. W. A. Swan, a son, Douglas Kenneth, on Aug. 20, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 19127 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Moffatt, a son, William Charles, on Aug. 20, 1960, at Drumheller, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18757 Cst. and Mrs. H. Kozak, a son, Henry Michael, on Aug. 22, 1960, at St. Paul, Alta.

To Reg. No. 16954 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Garvin, a son, Erin Edward, on Aug. 24, 1960, at Vegreville, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18772 Cst. and Mrs. M. L. Thompson, a daughter, Danielle Elizabeth, on Aug. 24, 1960, at Lac La Biche, Alta.

To Reg. No. 14719 Cpl. and Mrs. D. O. Vidalin, a daughter, Deborah Anne, on Aug. 26, 1960, at Lethbridge.

To Reg. No. 19040 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. Thatcher, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn, on Sept. 3, 1960, at Drumheller.

To Reg. No. 18612 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Klapproth, a daughter, Tammie Dawn, on Sept. 4, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 18413 Cst. and Mrs. N. E. Leclaire, a daughter, Patricia Ann, on Sept. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14667 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Harries, a daughter, Dianne Marie, on Sept. 25, 1960, at Peace River, Alta.

To Reg. No. 16675 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Benthams, a son, John William, on Oct. 1, 1960, at Calgary, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18468 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Murray, a daughter, Trudy Bridget, on Oct. 2, 1960, at Peace River.

To Reg. No. 17390 Cst. and Mrs. N. B. Nergaard, a daughter, Morena Lynn, on Oct. 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18732 Cst. and Mrs. G. K. Keown, a son, Stuart Ward, on Oct. 9, 1960, at Calgary.

To Reg. No. 18676 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter, a son, Timothy James, on Oct. 26, 1960, at Peace River.

To Reg. No. 17531 Cst. and Mrs. G. O. George, a daughter, Kathleen Margaret, on Oct. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18608 Cst. and Mrs. S. A. Fookes, a daughter, Lianne Patricia, on Oct. 28, 1960, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

#### "Marine" Division

To Reg. No. 20310 Cpl. and Mrs. G. W. Pierce, a son, Gordon William, on Aug. 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 20649 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. A. Roach, a daughter, Bethany Ann, on July 21, 1960.

To Reg. No. M12 M/Cst. and Mrs. J. F. Girard, a son, Paul Vincent, on Aug. 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. M69 M/Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Hiltz, a son, Daniel Alexander, on Oct. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. M20 M/Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hazelton, a son, Bruce James, on Sept. 23, 1960.

#### "N" Division

To Reg. No. 17785 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Clifford, on June 28, 1960, at Ottawa, a daughter, Nancy Christina.

To Reg. No. 17711 Cst. and Mrs. W. K. Hoover, on Nov. 5, 1960, at Ottawa, a son, Joseph Dean.

#### "O" Division

To Reg. No. 15594 Cpl. and Mrs. B. Toews, a daughter, Elizabeth, on May 8, 1960, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17514 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Overton, a daughter, Lori Susan, on Aug. 14, 1960, at Hamilton, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18506 Cst. and Mrs. J. Stecko, a daughter, Glenna Marie, on Aug. 6, 1960 at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 18265 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. Baker, a son, Dean John Allen, on June 7, 1960, at Hamilton.

To Reg. No. 17635 Cst. and Mrs. E. M. Swift, a son, Michael Paul, on Aug. 18, 1960, at Hamilton.

To Reg. No. 15318 Cpl. and Mrs. D. W. Thurston, a daughter, Judith Ann, on Aug. 2, 1960, at Sarnia, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17506 Cst. and Mrs. M. P. Robertson, a son, Gary Richard, on Sept. 8, 1960, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17643 Cst. and Mrs. D. P. Luchak, a son, Wayne Douglas, on Oct. 13, 1960, at Scarborough, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15624 Cpl. and Mrs. G. R. McCowan, a daughter, Cheryl Ann, on Oct. 15, 1960, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18620 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Kristel, a son, Bradley George William, on Sept. 1, 1960, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 18169 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. McDowell, a son, Scott Alexander, on Sept. 11, 1960, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17704 Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Harding, a daughter, Janis Leigh, on Oct. 5, 1960, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17460 Cst. and Mrs. C. C. Conrod, a son, Gregory Carmon, on Oct. 21, 1960, at Toronto.

## MARRIAGES

#### "Headquarters" Division

Reg. No. 18219 Cst. P. F. Austin to Miss Audrey J. Horn, on Sept. 10, 1960, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Reg. No. 18906 Cst. R. McCabe to Miss Maureen Graham, on Oct. 22, 1960, at Richibucto, N.B.

Reg. No. 18983 Cst. J. P. P. Robin to Miss Marie Lise J. Paquette, on Nov. 11, 1960, at Valleyfield, Que.

Reg. No. 17946 Cst. D. E. Clark to Miss Barbara Jean Woodcock, on July 30, 1960, at Peterborough, Ont.

Reg. No. 18310 Cst. K. W. Anderson to Miss Elsie I. Brown, on Sept. 17, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 18511 Cst. S. J. Kirby to Miss Frances Joyce Bakrud, on Sept. 10, 1960, at Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 20206 Cst. T. Prokop to Miss Patsy Marie O'Brien, on Aug. 27, 1960, at Regina.

Reg. No. 17047 Cpl. G. H. M. Annand to Miss Mary Eileen Labelle, on June 4, 1960, at Ottawa.

#### "A" Division

Reg. No. 17916 Cst. J. W. M. Thibault to Miss Carmel Elizabeth Brunet, at Ottawa, on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 20456 Cst. W. D. Sundkvist to Miss Marion Elizabeth Hopper, at Nixon, N.B., on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 19066 Cst. W. J. Cliffe to Miss Jean Roberta Gerand, at Virden, Man., on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19865 Cst. J. F. M. Blanchard to Miss Ethel Marguerite Muldoon, at Ottawa, on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 20415 Cst. W. D. Ford to Miss Mary Virginia Wirth, at Fruitland, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 20362 Cst. W. O. Anderson to Miss Ellen Anne Lewis, at Ottawa, on Sept. 3, 1960.

#### "B" Division

Reg. No. 18428 Cst. J. B. Donald, Gander, Nfld., to Miss Elizabeth Ann Blackwood, St. John's, Nfld., on June 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 18884 Cst. L. H. Reilly, Bonavista, Nfld., to Miss Barbara Jessie Sweetland, Bonavista, on June 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 20273 Cst. J. G. Grant, Corner Brook, Nfld., to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Charlesworth, Corner Brook, on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 17594 Cst. M. K. Smith, St. John's, to Miss Anna Delores English, Gander, on Aug. 13, 1960.

Reg. No. 19864 Cst. N. E. Hirtle, Goose Bay, Lab., to Miss Bernice Edith Osborne, Waterville, N.S., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 19322 Cst. A. W. Halliday, Bell Island, Nfld., to Miss Bernadette Mary Crotty, St. John's, on Oct. 26, 1960.

Reg. No. 19531 Cst. G. S. MacCharles, Placentia, Nfld., to Miss Margaret Lucy Follett, Placentia, on Nov. 12, 1960.

#### "C" Division

Reg. No. 18429 Cst. J. R. C. G. Marineau to Miss Joyce Mary Johnson, at Beebe, Que., on July 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 18335 Cst. J. L. Gard to Miss Mary Deanna Laurie, at Quebec City, P.Q., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19606 Cst. J. G. Boucher to Miss Marie Rejeanne Sylvia Martha Laurin, at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 17061 Cst. J. P. F. Plourde to Miss Marie Marguerite Lise Dumouchel, at Valleyfield, Que., on Sept. 5, 1960.



Reg. No. 18966 Cst. J. P. E. M. Menard to Miss Marie Michele Drouin, of Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 17295 Cst. W. A. Bisailion to Miss Linda Mae Cumming Sloan, at Montreal, on Oct. 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 19235 Cst. J. J. P. A. D. Desmeules to Miss Marie Angelina Yolande Lafamme, of Drummondville, Que., on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 19417 Cst. R. G. P. Brown to Miss Gertrude Mary McKam, at Montreal, on Oct. 15, 1960.

#### "D" Division

Reg. No. 18547 Cst. G. G. Eppy, Winnipeg, Man., to Miss Florence Marlene Nicholson of Mossbank, Sask., on July 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 18797 Cst. C. D. Munro, Winnipeg, to Miss Gaydha Uldine Ashley of Manitou, Man., on Aug. 6, 1960.

Reg. No. 16268 Cst. C. L. A'hearn, Headingley, Man., to Miss Jennifer Magdalene Lockie of Brandon, Man., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 15612 Cst. W. Yakemishin, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Edith Andrina McMillan of Minnedosa, Man., on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 16704 Cst. J. Sonnenberg, Winnipeg, to Hilda Edna Fiege of Winnipeg, on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19378 Cst. R. J. M. McLaughlin, Dauphin, to Miss Carol Alma Penty of Victoria, B.C., on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19418 Cst. M. Prokopchuk, Winnipeg, to Miss Lillian Greta Walker of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on July 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 20073 Cst. D. L. Coates, Winnipeg, to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Davies of Byron, Ont., on Sept. 24, 1960.

#### "Depot" Division

Reg. No. 20269 Cst. G. K. Schulhauser to Miss Bernice Theresa Czemes of Dysart, Sask., at Regina, Sask., on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19138 Cst. N. D. Dech to Miss Shirley Iola Eastman, at Regina, on Oct. 15, 1960.

#### "E" Division

Reg. No. 19820 Cst. W. T. McAuley to Elizabeth Dianne Davis of Nelson, B.C., on June 18, 1960, at South Slokan, B.C.

Reg. No. 19583 Cst. R. A. Flowers to Sharie Margaret Kellar of Pouce Coupe, B.C., on June 17, 1960, at Dawson Creek, B.C.

Reg. No. 19303 Cst. R. E. Collis to Anne Marie Kueng, of Prince George, B.C., on July 9, 1960, at Prince George.

Reg. No. 17901 Cst. M. Kitchen to Carol Anne Welsh, on June 25, 1960, at Picton, Ont.

Reg. No. 19924 Cst. D. I. Woods to Rose Marie Stadnyk of Flin Flon, Man., on Aug. 6, 1960, at New Westminster, B.C.

Reg. No. 20079 Cst. J. L. Horton to Merilyn Lorraine Johnston of Burns Lake, B.C., on Aug. 6, 1960, at Langley City, B.C.

Reg. No. 19569 Cst. R. B. Pickell to Carol Anne Froom of Staurburn, Man., on July 23, 1960, at Dominion City, Man.

Reg. No. 19820 Cst. V. L. Cook to Alvina Barbara Stuby of Fort St. John, B.C., on Aug. 6, 1960, at Fort St. John.

Reg. No. 19027 Cst. S. A. McLeod to Elizabeth Rae Dubeau of Medicine Hat, Alta., on July 12, 1960, at Medicine Hat.

Reg. No. 19446 Cst. E. P. Ouellette to Lucine Jeannette Lawrence of Vancouver, B.C., on May 28, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18093 Cst. E. M. Nedzelski to Barbara Mary Helen McNaughton of Halifax, N.S., on Aug. 6, 1960, at Courtenay, B.C.

Reg. No. 20199 Cst. T. A. Shortridge to Miss Olga Cook of Vancouver, on Aug. 6, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16677 Cst. T. R. M. Fullerton to Mary Vesta Douglas of Richmond, B.C., on July 13, 1960, at Prince George.

Reg. No. 19894 Cst. M. K. Petrie to Myrna Eileen Wray of Fort McPherson, N.W.T., on July 16, 1960, at Baldur, Man.

Reg. No. 18744 Cst. G. A. Duncan to Judith Velma Dixon of Burnaby, B.C., on Aug. 19, 1960, at Burnaby.

Reg. No. 20476 Cst. R. F. LeBlond to Shirley Irene Pauls of Abbotsford, B.C., on Sept. 10, 1960, at Abbotsford.

Reg. No. 19826 Cst. J. C. Smith to Joyce Elizabeth Wasney of Kenora, Ont., on Sept. 3, 1960, at Kenora.

Reg. No. 16705 Cpl. R. M. Van Norman to Janet Agnes Loretta Gordon of Cumberland, B.C., on Sept. 10, 1960, at Chemainus, B.C.

Reg. No. M65 M/Cst. L. A. Batherson to Judith Marie Jacob of Vernon, B.C., on Feb. 20, 1960, at Victoria, B.C.

Reg. No. 19552 Cst. K. N. Gale to Miss Margaret Ann Warren on Sept. 24, 1960, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 18027 Cst. W. J. Halloran to Miss Gladys Avis Hougham at Vancouver, on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19499 Cst. G. R. Wallace to Miss Margaret Rose Gelson of Esquimalt, B.C., on June 25, 1960, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 19998 Cst. D. L. B. Johnston to Miss Sylvia Marie Maki of Chilliwack, B.C., on Sept. 3, 1960, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 18982 Cst. M. G. Markell to Miss Ruth Evelyn Willoughby of Victoria, on Sept. 16, 1960, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 20254 Cst. R. G. Wolsey to Miss Catherine Isabel Ferguson of Vancouver, on Sept. 3, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 20678 Cst. E. C. Barnes to Miss Marlene Gertrude Callin of Revelstoke, B.C., on Oct. 8, 1960, at Revelstoke.

Reg. No. 20196 Cst. J. E. Weiland to Miss Patricia Mary Nelson of Lions Bay, B.C., on Oct. 14, 1960, at West Vancouver.

Reg. No. 20149 Cst. I. G. Bailey to Miss Marlene Audrey Follis of Vernon, B.C., on Sept. 28, 1960, at Charleswood, Man.

Reg. No. 18918 Cst. F. L. Long to Aletha Emily Rathwell of Vancouver, on Oct. 28, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 20412 Cst. D. G. Creally to Doris Elaine Ferguson of Victoria, on Mar. 12, 1960, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 19615 Cst. R. E. Long to Madeline Elizabeth Schaefer of Kelowna, B.C., on Sept. 24, 1960, at Kamloops, B.C.

Reg. No. 17426 Cst. F. J. Denis to Julia Eileene La Grandeur of Trail, B.C., on Sept. 24, 1960, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 20222 Cst. E. L. Hill to Diann Amelia Williams of Cumberland, on Oct. 22, 1960, at Cumberland.

Reg. No. 19415 Cst. D. K. Doane to Yvonne Marion McKay of Chilliwack, B.C., on Oct. 22, 1960, at Vancouver.

#### "F" Division

Reg. No. 19711 Cst. D. L. Kipping to Miss Donna Gail Daily at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19816 Cst. R. E. G. Smith to Miss Mary Elizabeth Sarson at Swift Current, Sask., on Aug. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19232 Cst. B. J. Adam to Miss Linnea June Marklund at Prince Albert, Sask., on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 19464 Cst. R. D. Parsons to Miss Ellen Janet Martin at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19766 Cst. G. R. McHardy to Miss Norma Irene Hayes at Saskatoon, Sask., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 19456 Cst. A. Antoniuk to Miss Nancy Hilda Cashion at Williamstown, Ont., on July 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 17474 Cst. B. C. Hawkins to Miss Clara Jean Baker on Sept. 17, 1960, at Broadview, Sask.

Reg. No. 19182 Cst. J. P. Newbold to Miss Dolores Marion McDonald at LaRonge, Sask., on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19490 Cst. W. L. Drake to Miss Theresa Rosa Lewans at Shaunavon, Sask., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19529 Cst. H. R. Ammeter to Miss Alwyn Ellen Mackie at Stony Mountain, Man., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19981 Cst. J. W. Fairhurst to Miss Elsie Averille Phillipow at Regina, Sask., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19263 Cst. D. C. Myers to Miss Sharon Fae West at Moose Jaw, on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 18001 Cst. C. D. Magnusson to Miss Elda Lenore Alstad at Saskatoon, on Aug. 6, 1960.

#### "G" Division

Reg. No. 17871 Cst. E. A. Kuhn to Miss Elinor Claire Brunet at Ottawa, on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19212 Cst. R. D. Ellis to Miss Rita Isabelle McCarthy at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19051 Cst. D. S. Webster to Miss Barbara Ann Miller at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Aug. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19562 Cst. L. R. MacDonald to Miss Marie-Rose Camille Plourde at Whitehorse, on Sept. 16, 1960.

Reg. No. 18614 Cst. B. Thorstad to Miss Kathleen Sally Beane at Calgary, on Sept. 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 19746 Cst. M. Bowles to Miss Marion Roberta Humphrey at Inuvik, N.W.T., on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 19586 Cst. T. K. Vickers to Miss Irene Caroline Montsko at Inuvik, on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19056 Cst. G. H. Johnson to Miss Frieda Ernestine Villebrun at Edmonton, on Aug. 28, 1960.

Reg. No. 19452 Cst. D. R. Martin to Miss Melanie Mary Bourke at Hay River, N.W.T., on Sept. 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 19297 Cst. J. V. Matthewson to Miss Sherrie Mae Gaehring at Edmonton, on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19139 Cst. L. D. Minion to Miss Fay Merle Morgan at Yellowknife, N.W.T., on Oct. 1, 1960.

#### "H" Division

Reg. No. 19008 Cst. W. H. C. Rowan to Miss Joan Beverley Byers, at Tatamagouche, N.S., on Aug. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 19780 Cst. C. F. Martyn to Miss Patricia Betty Goodwin at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 19044 Cst. E. R. J. Miller to Miss Frances Ann Watling at Amherst, N.S., on Sept. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 19124 Cst. J. G. Stewart to Miss Carol Moss at Westville, N.S., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19364 Cst. S. S. Sulewski to Miss Leona Marie Martell of Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 19161 Cst. J. B. Brennan to Miss Anna Lorraine Chisholm at Inverness, N.S., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 19229 Cst. R. S. Durling to Miss Marian Elsie Gerrard at Sydney, on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 14888 Cpl. D. S. Moodie to Mrs. Joyce Agnes Catherine Wilkinson at Montreal, on Sept. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 18889 Cst. C. D. Edgren to Miss Marilyn Dorcas Ferguson, R.N., at Flatlands, N.B., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 18028 Cst. R. H. Johnston to Joan Marie Woodworth R.N., at Mahone Bay, N.S., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 18755 Cst. E. J. Byrne to Mrs. Joan Dawson, at Prince's Lodge, N.S., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19975 Cst. M. H. Bolland to Miss Geraldine Barbara Pineo at Waterville, N.S., on Aug. 2, 1960.

Reg. No. 19246 Cst. M. W. S. Sieber to Shirley Edith Duncan on Oct. 15, 1960, at Halifax.

Civil Servant Lorna M. Kennedy to William Albert Little on Sept. 24, 1960 at Fairview, N.S.

#### "J" Division

Reg. No. 19962 Cst. A. V. Rouble to Miss Mary Elaine McEachrean at South Nelson, N.B., on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 20053 Cst. G. W. Snow to Miss Shirley Helen Williams at Lancaster, N.B., on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19274 Cst. L. J. McCarthy to Miss Agnes Wilma Simpson at Scarborough, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1960.

Reg. No. 18605 Cst. G. R. Neufeld to Miss Barbara Jean Hughes at Harvey Station, N.B., on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 18823 Cst. J. L. Spracklin to Miss Thora Lorraine Perry at Havelock, N.B., on Sept. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 18636 Cst. R. O. Esau to Miss Ruth Wade at Penniac, N.B., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 18661 Cst. R. C. Knowles to Miss Margaret Ruth Alward at Sussex, N.B., on Oct. 8, 1960.

#### "K" Division

Reg. No. 18878 Cst. D. E. Davies to Miss Eugenia Rita Strynadka at Vegreville, Alta., on Aug. 6, 1960.

Reg. No. 18690 Cst. J. E. Munro to Miss Sylvia Ourie Yakimchuk at Edmonton, on Aug. 6, 1960.

Reg. No. 18585 Cst. J. G. Frame to Miss Jean Smilanich at Edson, Alta., on Aug. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. 19084 Cst. R. M. Macara to Miss Gwen-dolyn Veona Adams at Edson, on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 20507 Cst. N. Chobotar to Miss Mary Marilyn Anne Brennan at Vegreville, on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19982 Cst. E. W. H. Ellis to Miss Jane Edna Elizabeth Morgan at Burdette, Alta., on Sept. 5, 1960.

Reg. No. 18870 Cst. N. K. Simpson to Miss Carol Anne Aikens at Kimberley B.C., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 20550 Cst. R. M. Stephen to Miss Doreen Isabelle Smith, on Sept. 10, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 19001 Cst. E. R. Kelly to Miss Dorothy Mae Mansell at Hanna, Alta., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19805 Cst. H. G. Bradley to Miss Elizabeth Mary Skomoroch at Edmonton, on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19449 Cst. L. S. Douglas to Miss Aloha Jeanne Matheson at Calgary, on Sept. 16, 1960.

Reg. No. 19100 Cst. R. W. Galbraith to Miss Dorothy Edith Nason at Abbey, Sask., on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19833 Cst. W. A. Hutmacher to Miss Anna Lucille Cote, on Sept. 24, 1960, at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Reg. No. 18928 Cst. D. J. Rooke to Miss Helen Theresa Schatz, on Oct. 1, 1960, at Edmonton.

Reg. No. 19320 Cst. J. F. Kusalk to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cicman, on Oct. 1, 1960, at Lethbridge, Alta.

Reg. No. 20132 Cst. R. F. Gerrard to Miss Doreen Margaret Richardson at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 20153 Cst. C. W. Stinson to Miss Marlene Doris Kelm, on Oct. 8, 1960, at Medicine Hat.

Reg. No. 20535 Cst. A. Trakalo to Miss Shirley Lenore Shannon at Canora, Sask., on Oct. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19560 Cst. A. W. Sedler to Miss Gwen-dolyn Jean Hart at Calgary, on Oct. 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 19742 Cst. R. W. Johnston to Miss Vivian Alexandria Kucy, on Oct. 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 20604 Cst. H. M. Buchanan to Miss Doris Ruth McKenzie at Regina, on Oct. 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 19716 Cst. C. W. Lefroy to Miss Helga Alice Horoba at Calgary, on Oct. 25, 1960.

Reg. No. 19151 Cst. J. R. P. Corson to Miss Durraine Golfen at Pincher Creek, on Oct. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 19422 Cst. R. J. Kleininger to Miss Viola Ilana Burkholder at Edmonton, on Nov. 5, 1960.

#### "L" Division

Reg. No. 18970 Cst. M. E. Foster to Joan Eleanor McKay at St. Andrew's, N.B., on Sept. 10, 1960.

#### "Marine" Division

Reg. No. M77 M/Cst. C. A. Rose to Miss Agnes Ethel Mailman, at Halifax, N.S., on July 30, 1960.

Reg. No. M101 M/Cst. E. E. Walker to Miss Barbara Marion Smith at Dartmouth, N.S., on Aug. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. M68 M/Cst. M. R. McKay to Miss Connie Leona Boutilier at North West Cove, N.S., on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. M105 M/Cst. R. S. Surrette to Miss Mary Frances Campbell, at Halifax, on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. M108 M/Cst. G. H. White to Miss Janet Hilda Thompson, at Twillingate, Nfld., on Sept. 27, 1960.

Reg. No. M103 M/Cst. J. W. Doucette to Miss Frances Ruth Webber, at Halifax, on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. M121 M/Cst. W. B. Thorbourne to Miss Claudette Marie D'Eon at Middle West Pubnico, N.S., on Oct. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. M48 M/Cst. D. B. Taylor to Miss Barbara Louise Clark, at Keewatin, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1960.

Miss Joan Marie Young to Mr. Joseph Regene Daneau, at Halifax, on Oct. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. M89 M/Cst. F. S. Prest to Jean Emily Sim, at Esquimalt, B.C., on Oct. 1, 1960.

#### "O" Division

Reg. No. 18711 Cst. G. E. Creelman to Spl. Cst. (Miss) Donna Anne Seebeck on Aug. 27, 1960, at Markham, Ont.

Reg. No. 19897 Cst. H. L. R. Tims to Miss Roberta Gail Saccone on Sept. 23, 1960, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Reg. No. 19043 Cst. D. F. W. Marshall to Miss Sharon Patricia Anderson at Vancouver, on Sept. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19455 Cst. S. Orobko to Miss Joan Anne Ziegler on Oct. 22, 1960, at Galt, Ont.

Reg. No. 19102 Cst. P. L. Whitemore to Miss Jeannine Flurette St. Jacques on Oct. 29, 1960, at London, Ont.

Reg. No. 19131 Cst. R. A. MacGibbon to Miss Dorothy Margaret Carter on Oct. 29, 1960, at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Reg. No. 20191 Cst. T. R. Wagstaff to Miss Donna Isabelle Metcalfe on Oct. 22, 1960, at Wingham, Ont.

Reg. No. 19491 Cst. L. N. Cowan to Miss Margaret Staus on Sept. 3, 1960, at Toronto, Ont.

Reg. No. 20398 Cst. H. G. Borle to Miss Phyllis Muriel Bigg on Sept. 19, 1960, at Toronto.

Reg. No. M102 M/Cst. R. K. MacEachern to Miss Jo Ann Thelma Gill on Oct. 14, 1960, at Riverside, Ont.

## OBITUARY

Reg. No. 9620 ex-Sgt. William James Goodey, 65, died at Kelowna, B.C., Oct. 14, 1960. He joined the RCMP Nov. 9, 1920 and retired to pension Nov. 29, 1946. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. Prior to joining the Force, he served with the B.E.F. during World War I from Aug. 4, 1914 to Apr. 2, 1916 and with the RAF from June 5, 1918 to Sept. 14, 1919.

Reg. No. 16349 ex-Cpl. Norman Osborne DeWitt, 59, died Nov. 4, 1960. He joined the B.C. Provincial Police Jan. 1, 1929 and became a member of the RCMP when that force was absorbed Aug. 15, 1950. He retired to pension Feb. 12, 1957. He was stationed with the RCMP at Smithers and North Vancouver, B.C. He also had served with the Canadian Army from Oct. 15, 1919 to May 6, 1921.

Reg. No. 5451 ex-Cpl. William Ormsby Lillis, 74, died July 15, 1960 at Medicine Hat, Alta. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 4, 1912 and was discharged Feb. 22, 1929. During World War I he served with the C.E.F. from May 15, 1918 to Mar. 14, 1919. Most of his service was in southern Alberta.

Reg. No. R1049 R/Cst. Harry Eugene North, 61, died Sept. 27, 1960 at Montreal, Que. He joined the RCMP Reserve Oct. 29, 1942, and served continuously at Montreal.

Reg. No. R864 ex-R/Cst. Thomas Douglas Robertson, 53, died in a shooting accident near Ellerslie, Alta., Sept. 30, 1960. He joined the RCMP Reserve Dec. 18, 1941 and was discharged "time-expired" Dec. 17, 1954. He was stationed at, Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 5420 ex-Cpl. Stanley Herbert Kistruck, 70, died Sept. 27, 1960 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Aug. 12, 1912 and took his discharge five years later when his term expired. He was stationed at Regina Sask., Macleod, Pincher Creek and Blairmore, Alta. He was a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from 1917 to 1923.

Insp. Howard Northcote Trickey (Rtd.), 72, died Oct. 3, 1960 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP May 30, 1908 as a constable. He became corporal in 1911 and a sergeant on Oct. 25, 1913. He left the Force May 29, 1917 when his term of service expired. He joined the Alberta Provincial Police June 11, 1917 and was discharged June 10, 1924, holding the rank of Sub-Inspector. He re-joined that force Aug. 30, 1928 and became a member of the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 when the APP was absorbed. He was commissioned a Sub-Inspector Nov. 1, 1938 and became a full Inspector two years later. He was invalided to pension May 1, 1942. Almost all of his service was in Alberta. He had also served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles from Oct. 27, 1905 to Apr. 10, 1908.

Reg. No. 5572 ex-Cpl. Edward Ward, 70, died July 18, 1960, at Portage la Prairie, Man. He joined the RNWMP May 8, 1913 and was discharged (time expired) May 7, 1916. He served at Regina, Battleford, Sask., and Dawson, Y.T. During World War I he served Overseas with the C.E.F.

Reg. No. R522 R/Cst. Jean Jacques Berard, 58, died at Montreal, Que., in October 1960. He joined the RCMP Reserve Feb. 6, 1941 and served at Montreal.

Reg. No. 9484 ex-Cst. Harold Vaughan Gough, 60, died at Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1, 1960. He joined the Force Oct. 13, 1920 and purchased his discharge June 14, 1927. He re-engaged Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Sept. 30, 1947. He was stationed at Ottawa, Oskeweken, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor and Toronto, Ont., Halifax, N.S., and Doaktown and Bathurst, N.B. He was a member of the Preventive Service from Mar. 16, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1932 and served with the Permanent Force and C.E.F. during World War I.

Reg. No. 9015 ex-Cst. Ernest Charne, 61, died June 28, 1960 at Camlachie, Ont. He joined the Force Jan. 21, 1920 and was discharged Feb. 8, 1921. He served at "Depot" Division.

Reg. No. 8875 ex-Cst. Smoky Rowles, 65, died Sept. 30, 1960 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Nov. 10, 1919 and purchased his discharge July 9, 1923. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont. During World War I he served with the C.E.F. from November 1916 to Oct. 30, 1919.

Reg. No. 10571 ex-S/Sgt. William Albert Griffin, 52, died Aug. 29, 1960, at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP Apr. 23, 1929 and was discharged June 8, 1932. On Oct. 13, 1939 he re-engaged and retired to pension Feb. 28, 1958. He had served at Regina, Consul, Sask., Vancouver, Esquimalt, Richmond, B.C.

Reg. No. 6463 ex-Cpl. Alfred William Holtom, 75, died Sept. 14, 1960. He joined the RNWMP on Oct. 4, 1915 and was discharged (time expired) Oct. 3, 1917. He rejoined the Force Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Oct. 14, 1939. From Oct. 15, 1917 to Mar. 31, 1932 he served with the Alberta Provincial Police. He served at Regina, Sask., Macleod, Edmonton and Lac La Biche, Alta.

Reg. No. 16440 Cst. William Purvis Roberts, 53, died Oct. 10, 1960 at Victoria, B.C. Joining the B.C. Provincial Police Mar. 28, 1943, he became a member of the RCMP Aug. 15, 1950, when that force was absorbed. He was stationed at Red Pass, Chilliawack and Victoria while with the Force.

Reg. No. 3517 ex-Cst. John Henry McLeod, 83, died Sept. 25, 1960 at Claresholm, Alta. He joined the NWMP at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Mar. 22, 1900 and after being sent to Regina, was posted to Macleod, N.W.T. He was discharged Aug. 25, 1905. He was also stationed at Stand-Off.

Reg. No. 14115 ex-Cst. Joseph Dollard Marcel Demers, 41, died suddenly at his home in Montreal, Que., Sept. 20, 1960. He joined the RCMP May 12, 1941 and was discharged four years later when his term of service expired. He was stationed at Rockcliffe, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Montreal.

Reg. No. 7346 ex-Cst. Edward Bernard Duval Michell, 73, died July 16, 1959 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the RNWMP at Calgary, Alta., May 25, 1918 and was discharged when his term expired one year later. He was stationed at Calgary and Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 3248 ex-Cst. Charles Russell Sibbald, 81, died Oct. 22, 1960 at Winnipeg, Man. He joined the NWMP as a special constable Jan. 4, 1898 and was taken on as a regular member April 1 the same year. He served at Regina and Battleford and took his discharge when his term expired Mar. 31, 1903.

Reg. No. 7060 ex-Cst. Robert John Jorgensen, 70, died Nov. 11, 1960 at North Surrey, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 27, 1918 and transferred to the C.E.F. four days later. He was demobilized May 22, 1919 and returned to the Force. He purchased his discharge July 19, 1919.

Reg. No. 3582 ex-Cst. John Hazzard, 88, died Sept. 21, 1960 at New Westminster, B.C. He joined the NWMP Apr. 7, 1900 and was granted a free discharge Feb. 27, 1901 in order to join the South African Constabulary. He had served at Macleod, N.W.T.

Reg. No. 5417 ex-Cpl. William Horsey Cope, 67, died Oct. 23, 1960 at Courtenay, B.C. He engaged in the RNWMP Aug. 19, 1912 and after serving for a brief period with the C.E.F. during World War I, purchased his discharge June 30, 1920. He re-engaged in the Force Nov. 2, 1920 and once again purchased his discharge June 30, 1924. He was stationed at Regina and Indian Head, Sask., Dawson and Mayo, Y.T., and Prince Rupert, Grand Forks, Cumberland and Esquimalt, B.C.

Reg. No. 10394 ex-Cst. Lionel George Dubois, 59, died Nov. 25, 1960 at Montreal, Que. He engaged in the Force Feb. 6, 1928 and was invalided to pension June 30, 1950. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Montreal and Bersimis, Que.





*3 Gold medals-2 Silver medals-10 Bronze medals*

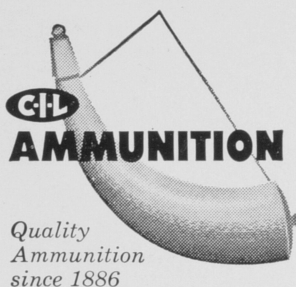


*29 medals of merit—Olympic Games, World*



*Shooting Championships, Pan American Games:*

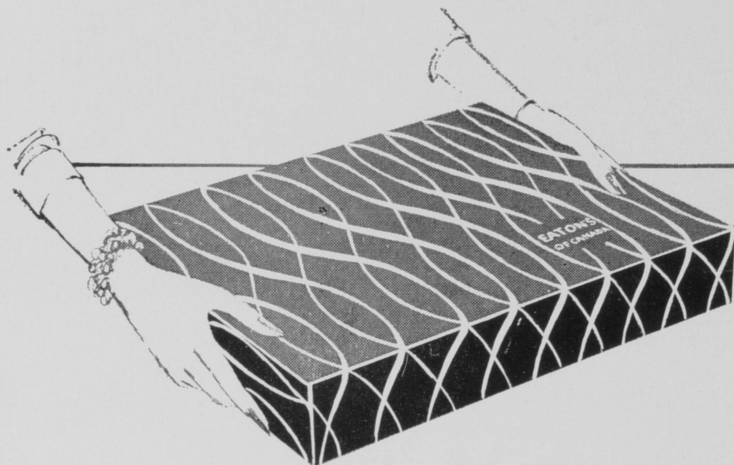
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