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QUARTERLY



REVUE  
**TRIMESTRIELLE**  
de la  
**GRC**

. 43, No. 2

SPRING/PRINTEMPS 1978

**CURRENT ISSUE**

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# RCMP QUARTERLY

Vol. 43, No. 2



REVUE  
**TRIMESTRIELLE**  
de la  
**GRC**

SPRING/PRINTEMPS 1978

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## Our Cover

The arrival of Spring is heralded by a profusion of colour and beauty, especially in Canada's northland where the colour usually remains all summer due to the short growing season. Photo taken by Sgt. J. W. Anderson near Churchill, Manitoba, September, 1977.

## La couverture

Mille et une teintes chatoyantes saluent l'arrivée du printemps, particulièrement dans le nord canadien où les couleurs restent habituellement tout l'été en raison de la brièveté de la belle saison. Photo: sgt. J. W. Anderson, Churchill (Manitoba), 1977.



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## Contents / Sommaire

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur  | 29 Riding with the Redcoats<br><i>by Dr. Lawrence Breen</i>          |
| 4 Editorial  | 34 University Graduates  |
| 6 Letters to the Editor  | 36 RCMP Meet Their "First Lady"<br><i>by S/Sgt. Garth Hampson</i>    |
| 8 Lights-Camera-Action<br>"Silence, on tourne!"<br><i>by Sgt. J. E. P. Schumph</i>           | 38 Born Loser<br><i>by Cst. L. T. Sobering</i>                       |
| 18 Archbishop Jackson Resigns<br><i>by Sgt. W. K. Smith</i>                                  | 39 Security Service Nabs Soviet Spies<br><i>by G. J. I. Saunders</i> |
| 20 Outdoor Corner  | 49 Divisional Dispatches   |
| 21 Suggestion Award Program  | 71 Book Reviews  |
| 21 Old Timers<br>Reg. No. 1809, Cst. Isaac Collins<br><i>submitted by Sgt. L. P. Laronde</i> | 74 Promotions  |
| 23 Open House 1977<br><i>by Sgt. W. K. Smith</i>   | 76 Retirements   |
|  | 77 Obituaries  |



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## Editor's Notes...

**OOPS, We Goofed.** On page 16 of volume 43, No. 1, the Winter 1978 issue of the *Quarterly*, we incorrectly identified the man in the picture second from right as S/Cst. Howard Cameron. S/Cst. Cameron is stationed at Balcarres, while the photo was snapped a considerable distance to the northwest at Cutknife, Sask. The person in the photo, second from right is Reg. No. 27553, Cst. B. E. Van Stone.

**Address Change** We ask you, nay, we beg you — on bended knee — to advise us of your new address when you move. We are at a loss to come up with some scheme, some foolproof plan, to convince you that unless you send in an address change, we have no way of knowing a) that you have moved, b) where you have moved to. And do we ever get some nasty letters once in a while when someone has had a problem getting his magazine. Now I know that try as we might, we are not infallible, and neither is our printer who delivers each issue to the Post Office. But unless we are told a problem exists, we will continue along, blithely operating under the assumption that your *Quarterly* is arriving safely. When it doesn't, it is usually because you haven't changed your address and we have no alternative but to pull your cards from our mailing system and wait for you to tell us where we can find you. And a note to...

**Pensioners** — we are not automatically informed of your new address, and no, the pay office does NOT deduct subscriptions to the *Quarterly* from your pension cheques. Once you leave the Force, those areas are left up to you.

**Advertising Buttons** I'm sure most of our readers are aware of those buttons with a Canadian flag in the center and surrounded with the words, "Thank God we have the RCMP" in English and in French. Well, they are not put out by the *Quarterly*, nor by the Force for that matter. An ex-member of the Force, Laurent Regimbal, who is now head of security in Eaton's in Montreal, began producing the buttons in a campaign to support the Force, especially considering the bad press we have been getting of late. The idea skyrocketed from the very beginning; soon the RCMP Veterans Associations had picked up the production and funding, and have distributed them by the thousands. So if you want information concerning those buttons, please contact the RCMP Veterans Association in your area, or the Dominion Secretary, Mr. J. A. Turnbull, 1634 Dorion Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1G 0J8.



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## Notes du rédacteur...

**On a gaffé.** À la page 16 de l'édition d'hiver 1978, vol. 43, n° 1, nous avons identifié la deuxième personne à droite dans la photo comme étant le g.s. Howard Cameron, alors qu'il s'agissait en réalité du gend. B. E. Van Stone (matr. 27553). Le g.s. Cameron est en poste à Balcarres, tandis que la photo a été prise très loin de là, à Cutknife au nord-ouest de la Saskatchewan.

**Changement d'adresse :** Nous vous demandons, nous vous supplions — à deux genoux — de nous communiquer votre nouvelle adresse lorsque vous déménagez. Nous ne savons plus quoi inventer pour vous convaincre que, sans un avis de votre part, il nous est impossible de savoir: **si** vous avez déménagé, et **où** vous avez déménagé. Dieu sait combien de lettres malveillantes nous avons reçues de gens qui n'avaient pas eu leur Revue! Quoique nous fassions, nous ne sommes pas infailibles, pas plus que notre imprimeur qui remet chaque numéro au bureau de poste. Ainsi donc, si nous ne sommes pas au courant d'un changement, nous continuerons à vous envoyer la Revue avec l'heureuse certitude qu'elle vous parviendra sans faute. Si vous ne la recevez pas, c'est sans doute que vous avez déménagé sans nous prévenir, et nous ne

pouvons faire autrement que de retirer votre carte de l'adressographe et d'attendre de vos nouvelles.

**Avis aux retraités :** Nous ne sommes pas informés automatiquement de votre nouvelle adresse et, encore une fois, non, le bureau de la paye ne déduit PAS le coût de votre abonnement de vos chèques de pension. C'est à vous de régler la note.

**Macarons :** Je suis sûr que la plupart des lecteurs connaissent ces macarons figurant le drapeau canadien entouré des mots: « Dieu merci nous avons la G.R.C. », en anglais et en français. Voilà, ils ne sont pas émis par la Revue, ni par la Gendarmerie. Laurent Régimbal, un ancien membre régulier aujourd'hui directeur du Service de sécurité chez Eaton à Montréal, a lancé l'idée du macaron lors d'une campagne de soutien en faveur de la Gendarmerie, surtout à cause de la mauvaise presse qu'on nous faisait dernièrement. L'initiative ayant fait boule de neige, l'Association des anciens de la Gendarmerie s'est chargée de les distribuer par milliers. Pour tout renseignement concernant ces macarons, prière de contacter votre Association régionale des anciens de la Gendarmerie, ou le secrétaire national, M. J. A. Turnbull, 1634 av. Dorion, Ottawa (Ontario), K1G 0J8.



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# What Importance is History?

About a year ago, shortly after the Fall, 1976, issue of the *Quarterly* hit the streets, we received a letter from a reader who launched a rather vitriolic attack against us for our choice of material. We were told that although there is a place for history, social issues facing the nation or scientific strides we have made deserve as great or greater attention. The reader was disappointed to realize he had to read about the Force's past — again.

While everyone is entitled to his own opinion, I can't help but shudder at the naïve realism expressed in his view of history vis-à-vis social realities. The reader seemed to suggest that our social world exists essentially in the present and that the past therefore is less than important. In other words, rather than being a springboard towards progress and understanding, the past, by implication, shackles the future and hinders progress. Unfortunately, too many people share that belief.

When we think about it, no other foundation for any society exists save its past. Consequently, no society can ever hope to achieve maturity without reflecting on past events and applying the lessons learned to the future as it unfolds. In fact, there is little activity in our everyday world that does not reflect the past in some way. Our books, our schools and universities, our accounting systems, our religion, the arts, the very thoughts we think are all part of, or have been conditioned by the life we have led so far, tempered by the teachings of those who have lived in a different place or in a different time or under different circumstances. These persons were willing to pass on the benefit of their experiences in order that we — today — here and now — might learn and be better equipped to meet the future.

Probably the simplest example is the accumulated wisdom passed on to children by their parents. The parents know the child will be inquisitive and will explore and expand the boundaries of its real world. But should that child run into difficulty, it will harken back to past parental guidance, or will seek advice from parents and implement that guidance or advice, together with its own innovations. Only a foolish person would spurn that wealth of free and unencumbered knowledge.

But let's return to the original criticism. In a nutshell, the reader said that we should get off the "Force-History" bandwagon and get on with today's issues. Although that reader is entitled to his own preferences, we can only answer that we are **living** today's "social problems" as a result of past events. Perhaps by looking back at where we went right or wrong we might have some idea about actions to be taken to make things better tomorrow. We must, as the French statesman, philosopher and orator, Jean Jaurès, said "... take from the altars of the past, the fire — not the ashes."

And maybe it isn't such a bad idea to look at the achievements of our forefathers, at their resourcefulness and courage, and to tip our hats in respect, for it was, to a great extent, their efforts which gave us the good life we enjoy today. I'm certain they too, would tell us to use only the true, the significant and the applicable. **Ed.**



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# L'importance de l'Histoire

Il y a environ un an, peu après la parution de la *Revue trimestrielle* de l'automne 76, nous avons reçu la lettre d'un lecteur qui critiquait vertement notre choix de textes. L'histoire a son importance, nous disait-il, mais les questions sociales et les progrès scientifiques de notre pays méritent beaucoup plus d'attention. Ce lecteur déplorait que le passé de la Gendarmerie fût encore à l'honneur dans la *revue*.

Chacun a droit à son opinion, mais la pensée qu'on veuille placer la réalité sociale au-dessus de l'Histoire me renverse. Ce lecteur semblait insinuer que notre monde ne vit qu'au présent et que le passé n'a par conséquent, aucune importance. En d'autres mots, au lieu d'être un tremplin vers le progrès et la compréhension, le passé serait implicitement un obstacle à l'avenir et au progrès. Malheureusement, trop de gens sont de cet avis.

À la réflexion, une société n'a d'autre fondement que son passé, et conséquemment, aucune société ne peut espérer évoluer sans réfléchir sur les événements passés et sans en tirer des leçons applicables à l'avenir. En fait, presque toute l'activité contemporaine reflète le passé dans une certaine mesure. Nos livres, nos écoles, nos universités, nos systèmes de comptabilité, la religion, les arts, même nos pensées, tout cela est partie intégrante ou a subi l'influence de la vie que nous avons vécue jusqu'à présent. Ces pensées ont été forgées par l'enseignement de personnes qui ont connu des circonstances, des temps et des endroits différents. Ces gens veulent nous transmettre le fruit de leur expérience pour que nous puissions apprendre — aujourd'hui — tout de suite — comment mieux nous préparer à l'avenir.

Le meilleur exemple est probablement la sagesse accumulée que les parents transmettent aux enfants. Les parents savent que leur enfant sera curieux et qu'il voudra explorer au-delà des limites de son monde. Mais devant les difficultés, le jeune reviendra à l'enseignement de ses parents, ou il leur demandera conseil et se servira de leur avis aussi bien que de ses propres idées. Seul l'écervelé rejettera ces précieuses connaissances.

Mais retournons à notre propos. En un mot, le lecteur disait que nous devrions mettre de côté la « marotte de l'histoire de la Gendarmerie » et nous attaquer à des questions d'actualité. Même si ce lecteur a droit à ses préférences, nous lui répondrons que les « problèmes sociaux » que nous **vivons** aujourd'hui sont le résultat des événements passés. Nous trouverions peut-être un moyen de mieux vivre notre avenir si nous examinons nos erreurs et nos succès d'autrefois. Nous devons, comme le disait Jean Jaurès, homme d'État et philosophe, «... de l'autel érigé au passé, prendre le feu — et non les cendres ».

Et peut-être que ce ne serait pas une si mauvaise idée que d'admirer les réalisations de nos ancêtres, leur imagination et leur courage, et de nous incliner respectueusement, car ce sont leurs efforts qui, dans une large mesure, nous ont donné la vie agréable que nous vivons aujourd'hui. Je suis sûr qu'ils nous diraient, eux aussi, de ne prendre que le vrai, l'important et le durable.

La Rédaction

# Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Would you please put an announcement in the next Quarterly on my behalf. I would like to thank all members of the Force across Canada for their sympathy and support during the recent death of my husband, Cpl. Barry Lidstone.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,  
Jan Lidstone

Dear Editor,

This is to acknowledge receipt of my first copy of the Quarterly, which I received about two weeks ago.

I am very impressed with the magazine; the effort put into the publication of each issue must be tremendous, especially with the added worry of rising costs. At \$4 a year, it works out to about 50p in English money — a tremendous value. I am already looking forward to my next copy.

I enjoyed Cst. Larson's Outdoor Corner and, though it is unlikely we will get winters like you have over here (God forbid!), the hints are interesting all the same. I also found the list of University Graduates interesting.

I will take the Quarterly to work with me and, if anyone is interested, I will pass subscription information on to them. May I take this opportunity to wish you and your staff a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours faithfully,  
Barry L. Slaughter  
Surrey, England

Dear Mr. Slaughter,  
Thank you. Ed.

M. le Rédacteur,

Le 24 novembre 1977, j'avais le plaisir de lire dans la Revue trimestrielle de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada, Vol. 42, n° 4, automne 1977, l'article intitulé « Ah... ce bilinguisme... Ah to be bilingual... ». La scène décrite dans cet article référerait à l'avocat que je suis et, étant toujours orgueilleux de mon sens de l'humour, je n'ai pas manqué de rire aux éclats.

Disons immédiatement que les initiales d'un individu peuvent souvent prêter à confusion, à preuve les miennes (J.C.S.) qui sont également celles de « Juge de la Cour Supérieure », « Juge de la Cour Suprême » et plus encore, « Jésus Christ Seigneur », et enfin « Jesus Christ Superstar ».

Connaissant les qualités des membres de la G.R.C., je vous dirai également que ce n'est pas avec une très grande surprise que j'ai lu dans ledit article l'aveu fort révélateur, et je cite: « The witness with calm deliberation replied: Glenn Roderick Carroll ». En effet, je n'aurais jamais pensé que la lenteur des membres de votre corps policier allait jusqu'à les obliger à « délibérer calmement » avant de pouvoir donner leur nom.

Vous vous êtes amusés à mes dépens, permettez-moi maintenant de le faire moi-même à vos dépens. J'inclus également avec la présente ma demande d'abonnement à votre Revue trimestrielle.

Amitiés à tous les membres de votre corps policier.

Dear Editor,

On November 24, 1977, I had the pleasure of reading your article "Ah... ce bilinguisme... Ah to be bilingual..." I am the lawyer described in the article and,



taking pride in my sense of humour, could not help but laugh.

Let me say that a person's initials can often lead to confusion. My own initials for example, "J.C.S.", could mean "Juge de la Cour Supérieure", "Juge de la Cour Suprême", "Jésus Christ Seigneur" or "Jesus Christ Superstar."

I would also say, knowing the qualities of RCMP members, I was not surprised to read that most revealing statement: "The witness with calm deliberation replied: Glenn Roderick Carroll." But it had never occurred to me your members were so lethargic they had to "calmly deliberate" before being able to give their names.

You amused yourself at my expense, so please let me now have fun at yours. I in-

clude with this letter my subscription payment for the next year.

My best to all members of the Force.

Jean-Claude Sarrazin, avocat  
Bâtonnier de Hull

Monsieur Sarrazin,

Selon nos traducteurs, vous auriez mal interprété les mots « calm deliberation ». Cependant, tout le monde reconnaît que vous avez vraiment le sens de l'humour.

Our translators think you may have misinterpreted the meaning of "calm deliberation". However, we all agree that you do indeed have a good sense of humour.

La Rédaction/Ed.

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## WOW!

*In Ottawa recently a man pleaded not guilty to a charge of illegal parking on the basis that his traffic citation was incorrectly worded. The judge agreed with him and dismissed the case. One can only wonder how that same judge would have reacted if he had been presented with the following as a citation, rather than a warning.*

*Town of Lamoustache*

*July 16, 1974*

*Mr. James Mulrooney*

*Morris Sask*

*Der Sir*

On April the 28 yous have parck your car on

the side wack what is contriry of twon bylawno 4 and betwen parking sing and youhave ticquet on your car what yous dint not report .

on the futur be carfoul of your parking as i will pesequet yous for that ofence. that is only awarning this time

yous truly

will brenfurn Constable  
Lamoustache Sask

Your Plate No is 479-276

### Aux membres retraités de la GRC

S.V.P.

Aviser la *Revue Trimestrielle* de tout changement d'adresse si vous désirez recevoir tous les numéros de la revue.

# Lights- Camera-Action

by Sgt. J. E. P. Schumph

This cry, during the month of October, 1976, became as familiar as "TROOP, ATTENTION!" had been during the nine month training period of that famous "C" Troop '57.

It all began on September 17, 1975, when a "stranger" came to my office with a project: to write a television series based on the activities of the RCMP. The series would be titled: "Paul Morin, Sgt." With memories of "Corporal Gagné" (CBC series, early 1960) flashing through my mind, I was rather skeptical. However, as our conversation progressed, I began to realize the seriousness of his project and its potential in reaching RCMP objectives, to promote the Force in the Province of Quebec and to institute Crime Prevention programs within our jurisdiction.

The "stranger" had introduced himself as Réjean Lefrançois, stage and television actor, and after he left I asked our female employees and members whether they knew him. RÉJEAN LEFRANÇOIS! YOU DON'T KNOW RÉJEAN LEFRANÇOIS? they chided. I felt like Charlie Brown being accused of gross ignorance by his friends, including his trusty dog Snoopy. It turned out that Réjean was one of French television's most popular personalities and the dreamboat of more than one female, including my own mother!

Through "Our Man in Ottawa", Inspector John Poirier, Réjean obtained the Commissioner's approval to proceed with a pilot film using the RCMP in name and in pictures. He also received the C.O. "C" Division's blessing and all members were encouraged to assist. I was appointed technical advisor.

# « Silence, on tourne! »

Par le sergent J. E. P. Schumph

Au cours du mois d'octobre 1976, ces mots devinrent pour moi aussi familiers que le retentissant « TROOP ATTENTION! » des neuf mois d'entraînement de la fameuse troupe « C » de 1957.

Le tout débuta le 17 septembre 1975 lorsqu'un « étranger » vint me soumettre un projet: celui de produire une série télévisée basée sur les activités de la G.R.C. Cette série s'intitulerait « Paul Morin, sergent ». Au souvenir de la série du « Caporal Gagné » (Radio-Canada, début des années 60), une certaine dose de scepticisme m'envahit. Toutefois, au fil de notre entretien, je découvris le sérieux de l'entreprise ainsi que la possibilité pour la G.R.C. d'atteindre ses objectifs, soit de faire connaître la Gendarmerie au Québec et de promouvoir un programme de prévention policière sur notre territoire.

L'« étranger » en question s'était présenté sous le nom de Réjean Lefrançois, comédien. Après son départ, je demandai à quelques employées si elles le connaissaient. « RÉJEAN LEFRANÇOIS! VOUS NE CONNAISSEZ PAS RÉJEAN LEFRANÇOIS? » me répondirent-elles d'un ton réprobateur. Je me sentais un peu comme Charlie Brown accusé d'ignorance crasse par tous ses amis, y compris son fidèle Snoopy. J'appris alors que Réjean était en fait une des vedettes les plus populaires de la télévision canadienne-française, et la coqueluche de plus d'une femme, dont ma propre mère (Ouf!).

Par l'entremise de notre « contact » à Ottawa, l'inspecteur John Poirier, Réjean reçut du Commissaire la permission d'employer le nom de la Gendarmerie ain-



Having obtained copyrights, Lefrançois set out to research the Force's activities in Quebec. He was invited to our Headquarters in Montreal on many occasions and met with experts in various sections. He was highly impressed with our members and showed amazement at the beehive of activity which usually goes totally unnoticed by the public.

Meanwhile, Réjean had sold Radio-Canada on the series and a pilot film was given the green light. A mini-budget was scraped up and, Richard Martin, a great guy and very capable director, was assigned to direct the production. From then on, the three of us worked as a team.

We were then at the end of August, 1976, and the film had to be ready for the television festival in Europe in early December. Shooting had to begin within the next two weeks.

Réjean had written two episodes. The first was to serve as an introduction to the series and to situate the principal characters. Accordingly, the plot had been kept to its simplest form with little police intrigue: Sgt. Morin is sent to Winnipeg to bring back an informant, the plot thickens when it is discovered that a killer is aboard the aircraft and there is no possible way our hero can be alerted. The second was based on an actual drug case and contained the four major elements of the series. It was 1) typically Canadian 2) within the bounds of reality 3) full of suspense 4) action-filled and provided a well-rounded study of the characters. The latter episode was chosen as being more representative of the series.

We set about to polish the script and make arrangements for the shooting. However, we soon realized that the budget would not permit the production of this episode so we switched to the introductory one. But what a mess! The script was poorly done and would have to be almost entirely re-written. No time. Over Director Martin's objections (Richard is a perfectionist) Réjean decided that the texts would be re-done as

si que toute image ou autre représentation d'un membre de la Gendarmerie pour le tournage d'une émission-pilote. Le Commandant de la Division «C» lui offrit en outre ses meilleurs vœux de succès et exhorta tous les membres à collaborer avec M. Lefrançois. C'est ainsi que je fus nommé conseiller technique.

Après s'être assuré les droits d'auteur, Réjean entreprit des recherches sur les activités de la Gendarmerie au Québec. Il fut invité à notre quartier général de Montréal à maintes reprises et eut l'occasion de rencontrer des experts de diverses sections. Il fut fort impressionné par nos membres et ne cacha pas son étonnement devant l'activité incessante dont le public n'a, le plus souvent, aucune notion.

Entre-temps, Réjean avait convaincu Radio-Canada de la valeur de ses projets et on lui avait donné le feu vert. Un mini-budget fut laborieusement constitué, et le très sympathique Richard Martin fut nommé réalisateur. Dès lors, nous devions tous trois travailler en équipe.

Nous étions déjà à la fin d'août 1976 et le film devait être prêt pour le festival de télévision en Europe au début de décembre. Le tournage allait commencer dans les quinze jours suivants.

Réjean avait écrit deux épisodes de la série. Le premier devait servir d'introduction et camper les principaux personnages. Dans ce but, l'intrigue était volontairement réduite à sa plus simple expression: le sergent Morin est envoyé à Winnipeg pour ramener un indicateur. L'affaire se complique lorsque l'on découvre qu'un tueur se trouve à bord de l'avion et qu'il est impossible d'en avertir le héros. Le second scénario s'inspirait d'une affaire véridique de trafic de stupéfiants et contenait les cinq caractéristiques principales de la série, qui devait être 1) typiquement canadienne, 2) plausible, 3) pleine de suspense, 4) mouvementée et 5) accompagnée d'une bonne étude de personnages. Ce dernier épisode fut retenu parce qu'on le jugeait plus représentatif de la série.

shooting went along. Shaking his head and pulling his hair, Richard finally agreed. A lot of permissions had to be obtained and a lot of arrangements had to be made with Transport Canada, with our Dorval Detachment, with several police forces, with various agencies, etc., etc... Radio-Canada teams of cameramen, people for lighting, sound, decors, special effects, make-up, wardrobes, etc., had to be pulled from different assignments and switched to this project. Actors had to be cast in each role.

And then, panic! Air Canada had previously offered its cooperation in the use of an aircraft and other equipment and facilities, but now... delays. Days passed... Eventually it became obvious that the Air Canada representative was trying to wriggle out of his commitment. CP Air was contacted. Same initial enthusiasm, same delay tactics. (Later we learned that the CP Air representative had contacted the AC representative and had been told that a lot of shooting was to take place on board the plane, that there would be blood all over the aircraft and this would surely provoke bomb threats and highjacking incidents). Days passed... We looked to the Force. No suitable aircraft. Two possibilities: the Canadian Armed Forces' Boeing 707 and Transport Canada's DC-8. No time to go through channels. Days passed...



Réjean receives instructions from Director Richard Martin.  
Le réalisateur Richard Martin donne quelques précisions à Réjean.

Nous nous étions appliqués à polir le scénario et à prendre les dispositions nécessaires au tournage. Nous avons toutefois vite compris que le budget ne permettrait pas la production de ce film, et nous avons opté pour l'épisode d'introduction. Malheureusement, le scénario n'était guère brillant et il aurait fallu le remanier en entier, mais le temps manquait. En dépit des objections du réalisateur Richard Martin (un perfectionniste), Réjean décida que les textes seraient remaniés au fur et à mesure du tournage. Richard finit par accepter, bien à contrecœur. Il fallait encore obtenir de nombreuses permissions et conclure des arrangements avec Transports Canada, notre détachement de Dorval, plusieurs services de police, divers organismes, etc. Radio-Canada libéra des équipes de caméramen, d'éclairagistes, de préposés au son, aux décors, aux trucages, aux costumes, une maquilleuse, et bien d'autres, pour les affecter à ce projet. On fit en outre le choix de la distribution.

Ce fut alors l'affolement général. Air Canada avait offert sa collaboration en permettant l'usage d'un avion, de son matériel et de ses installations, mais les jours passaient... sans confirmation de cette offre. À la longue, il devint évident que le représentant d'Air Canada tentait de se dégager de cette offre. L'équipe contacta alors CP Air: même enthousiasme au début, mêmes tergiversations par la suite. Nous avons finalement appris que le représentant de CP Air s'était renseigné auprès du représentant d'Air Canada, qui lui aurait dit que des fusillades devaient se dérouler à bord de l'avion, que le sang coulerait à flot et que ceci provoquerait inmanquablement une série d'attentats à la bombe et de détournements. Les jours passaient... Nous nous sommes alors adressés à la Gendarmerie, mais aucun de ses appareils ne nous convenait. Il restait deux possibilités: le boeing 707 des Forces armées et le DC 8 de Transports Canada, mais nous n'avions plus le temps de présenter de demande par la voie officielle... et les jours s'écoulaient.

On a late September afternoon in Richard Martin's office in the Radio-Canada Tower, I was looking out the window at the St. Lawrence River and the Port of Montreal. Richard, with his chest resting on top of his desk and shaking his head, was trying to bring Réjean to face reality: time had run out, the project had to be scrapped. It had been a beautiful dream but that's all that remained, a dream. Réjean, refusing to admit defeat, was bringing up all kinds of possible solutions, all met by Director Martin's realistic, "We've run out of time."

Then Réjean's face lit up like a pinball machine. A few phone calls put him in contact with Mr. Jean-Marie Pelletier, Public Relations, Quebecair. Within two hours it was back to the mad folly of preparations; a Quebecair Boeing 727 would be at Radio-Canada's disposal during the nights. Not a second to waste! That film had to be out of the editor's room by the 25th of November.

On October 1, we were a happy team in the first class section of the Montreal-Ottawa train. The word "sonofabitch" had just been added to the script when a grey-haired gentleman who had overheard our conversation approached our group and introduced himself as Lionel Chevrier (ex-Federal Minister), president of Quebecair. He was aware of the projected series, wished us success and pledged his company's support.

Upon our arrival at Ottawa, we rushed to our Liaison Branch where Inspector Poirier proceeded to suit up Réjean in Review Order. Then, as Insp. Poirier supervised the haircut of the number two star, Yves Corbeil, by our H.Q. Barber, Réjean was whisked off to "N" Division where Inspector Walker had made arrangements to have him photographed on horseback. These photos were required for flashbacks during the series and possibly for publicity later on. From Rockcliffe we went to Parliament Hill where we were joined by Yves Corbeil for more pictures. They were not only photographed by the Radio-Canada

Un après-midi de la fin de septembre, nous nous sommes retrouvés dans le bureau de Richard Martin, à la Tour de Radio-Canada. Je regardais distraitement le fleuve St-Laurent et le port de Montréal. Richard, perché sur son bureau, hochait la tête et essayait d'amener Réjean à la triste réalité: il était trop tard, il fallait renoncer au projet. Le tout avait été un très beau rêve, mais nous n'irions pas plus loin. Réjean, refusant de s'avouer vaincu, suggérait toutes sortes de solutions, toutes accueillies par un « trop tard » de Richard Martin.

Soudain le visage de Réjean s'illumina. Quelques coups de téléphone et il avait rejoint M. Jean-Marie Pelletier des relations publiques à Québecair. En moins de deux heures, l'effervescence des préparatifs avait repris: un Boeing 727 de Québecair serait à la disposition de Radio-Canada de nuit. Plus une seconde à perdre, le film devait sortir de la salle de montage le 25 novembre au plus tard.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre, une joyeuse équipe se trouvait en première classe à bord du train Montréal-Ottawa. Nous venions tout juste d'ajouter les mots « son of a bitch » au scénario, lorsqu'un homme aux cheveux gris, qui avait surpris notre conversation, se présenta: Lionel Chevrier, ancien ministre fédéral et président de Québecair. Il se dit au courant de la série projetée, nous souhaita bonne chance et se porta garant de la collaboration de sa société.

Dès l'arrivée à Ottawa, nous nous sommes rendus à notre Bureau de liaison où l'inspecteur Poirier avait entrepris de procurer une tenue de revue à Réjean. Ensuite, tandis que l'inspecteur Poirier surveillait la « tonte » des cheveux de la vedette, Yves Corbeil, par le barbier de la Direction générale, Réjean était entraîné à la Division « N », où l'inspecteur Walker avait pris les dispositions nécessaires pour que le comédien soit photographié à cheval. Ces photos allaient servir lors de scènes de rappel (flashbacks) au cours de la série et probablement aussi à des fins



photographer but also by many tourists. By a pinch of the cloth here and there the Force was acceptably represented.

It was then back to Headquarters for the first shooting session. The scene: Réjean rushes out of the building, runs down the steps into a police car (conveniently parked in front), fastens his seat belt, says a few words into the microphone and takes off towards suspense and adventure. As I watched this same scene being shot over about ten times I realized for the first time what my role "on location" would be: attentive, observant ("you forgot the seat belt") and to closely follow the script. It was going to be tiring work — not fun!

Shooting continued through October and into November, first in Old Montreal then at the Dorval Airport. A typical day would be:

morning: office

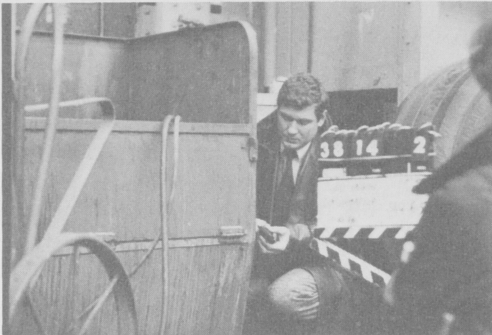
afternoon: meeting in Richard's office — going over script, making changes

evening: preparing for the night's shooting

night: shooting at airport

sleep: somewhere in between

Réjean and Richard at times would go several days without sleep because of other commitments. Both were pushed to the extreme. Richard's temper at times



"Sequence 38, scene 14, take 2" — after six shots the revolver must be reloaded.

« Séquence trente-huit, scène quatorze, prise deux » — après les six coups, il faut recharger le revolver.

publicitaires. De Rockcliffe, nous sommes allés sur la Colline parlementaire, où nous a rejoint Yves Corbeil pour d'autres photos. Nos artistes y ont été photographiés par l'équipe de Radio-Canada... ainsi que par de nombreux touristes. Disons que la Gendarmerie a été dignement représentée, grâce à quelques ajustements de dernière seconde apportés à la tenue vestimentaire des figurants.

Ensuite, retour à la Direction générale pour les premières prises de vues. La scène: Réjean sort en trombe de l'édifice, descend les marches quatre à quatre, s'engouffre dans un véhicule de police (commodément stationné à la porte), attache sa ceinture de sécurité, dit quelques mots au micro et « en route vers de nouvelles aventures ». Tandis que je regardais cette même scène tournée une dizaine de fois, je compris enfin ce qu'allait être mon rôle « sur les lieux »: faire preuve d'esprit d'observation pour les moindres détails (« Tu as oublié la ceinture de sécurité ») et suivre le scénario à la lettre; il s'agirait en fait d'un travail éreintant et non d'une partie de plaisir.

Le tournage s'est poursuivi en octobre et au début de novembre, tout d'abord dans le Vieux Montréal, puis à l'aéroport de Dorval. Une journée typique se déroulait ainsi:

le matin: travail au bureau;

l'après-midi: réunion au bureau de Richard, révision du scénario, modifications;

le soir: préparatifs pour le tournage de nuit;

la nuit: tournage à l'aéroport; quant au sommeil, eh bien! on s'arrangeait pour dormir quand l'occasion se présentait.

En raison d'autres engagements, Réjean et Richard ont dû, à quelques reprises, passer plusieurs jours sans dormir. Tous deux ont été poussés à bout et Richard semblait parfois sur le point de perdre patience, surtout vers la vingt-cinquième

appeared to be reaching the breaking point, particularly around the twenty-fifth retake of the same scene. But professionalism prevailed and Richard kept things under tight control.

The production was marred by accidents. First, the soundman broke his ankle and was whisked off to hospital by our Dorval Airport patrol car; he was replaced. Then, Jean-Pierre Lefebvre, the cameraman, seriously bruised his eye: the scene called for Réjean to be flipped over the camera during a Judo practice session. The camera was placed on the floor with the lens pointing up, the eyepiece pointed down so that the cameraman would look down into the camera but would see the action overhead. Réjean didn't quite make it. His body came down on the back of the cameraman's head which had no place to go but into the eyepiece of the camera. Although it only lasts one second, it's a terrific shot. Jean-Pierre's dedication and interest in the project prevented him from taking sick leave and, despite what I'm sure was tremendous pain, he completed the film and did a marvelous job. Next, the make-up girl lost control of her vehicle on returning home from production. Within a few days she was back to work sporting a couple of beautiful shiners amidst numerable swollen bruises and cuts.

Paul Gauthier, the "bad guy", took a spill while running, scraped and bruised his arms, hip and legs. And finally, the "stool pigeon" suffered a serious heart attack and the "reversed" scenes (scenes shot from more than one angle), had to be cancelled.

One scene called for Mrs. Morin, the sergeant's wife, to dash out of her house, jump into the family car and back out of the driveway, fast. An assistant cameraman was positioned a few feet in front of the car, camera against the driveway. Isabelle Martin (Mrs. Morin), who a few days previously had obtained a learner's permit, ran out of the house, jumped into the car, started the motor, moved the gearshift to drive and floored

prise de la même scène. Toutefois, son expérience et son sang-froid lui ont toujours permis de rester maître de la situation.

La production a été ponctuée d'accidents. Tout d'abord, le preneur de son s'est fracturé la cheville et a été transporté à l'hôpital par notre auto-patrouille de l'aéroport de Dorval; il a été remplacé. Ensuite, Jean-Pierre Lefebvre, le caméraman, s'est sérieusement amoché un œil: le scénario précisait que Réjean devait être projeté au-dessus de la caméra au cours d'une séance de judo. La caméra fut donc placée sur le plancher, l'objectif orienté vers le haut. L'oculaire était dirigé vers le bas pour que le caméraman puisse filmer ce qui se passait en fait au-dessus de lui. Malheureusement, Réjean ne suivit pas la trajectoire prévue et vint atterrir sur la tête du caméraman, dont l'œil ne pouvait que heurter l'oculaire. Bien que cette prise ne dure qu'une seconde, l'effet en est saisissant. Le dévouement de Jean-Pierre et l'intérêt qu'il portait au projet l'ont empêché de s'absenter pour raison de maladie et, en dépit d'une blessure à mon avis très douloureuse, il a terminé le film magnifiquement. Vint ensuite le tour de la maquilleuse qui, en rentrant chez elle après le travail, perdit le contrôle de son véhicule. Mais elle était de retour quelques jours plus tard, arborant deux magnifiques yeux au beurre noir, outre de nombreuses ecchymoses. Paul Gauthier, le « méchant », trébucha en courant; résultat: il s'écorcha les bras, une hanche et les jambes. Enfin, le « mouchard » fit une crise cardiaque grave, et il fallut annuler les prises de vue sous des angles différents.

Une scène exigeait que la femme du sergent, M<sup>me</sup> Morin, se précipite hors de la maison, qu'elle saute dans la voiture et recule à toute vitesse dans l'entrée du garage. Un caméraman adjoint fut posté à quelques pieds devant l'auto, sa caméra orientée vers la rue. Isabelle Martin (M<sup>me</sup> Morin) qui n'avait obtenu son permis d'apprenti-conducteur que quelques jours auparavant, sortit de la maison, sauta

the accelerator. The assistant cameraman jumped back, the car went over the camera and, thank heavens, Isabel had the presence of mind to hit the brakes! A few days later, while filming Mrs. Morin's arrival at the airport, a cameraman refused to work in front of the car (after several takes) and Isabelle was replaced at the wheel, to the relief of all.

In another scene, one of the principal characters had been shot in the leg and was lying on the ground. After the "killer" had been taken care of, two of his buddies tried to comfort him. In the first take they were actually cuddling the guy. The scene was taken over.

A few scenes were scrapped as some of the actors in secondary roles displayed some unmanly strides. But the principal characters all gave solid performances. However, one stole the show. Eighty-three year old Paul Guèvremont (you will remember him as the father in "The Plouffe Family") was just fantastic. I would love to describe one particular scene in which he caused great concern among all present, but I would be spoiling the film for you.

Haircuts were a major problem. Our "C" Division Barber, Joe "Figaro" Chiarelli nervously used all of his precision instruments to give the stars "near regulation" styles. But many actors turned down secondary roles as they refused to part with their locks. Consequently many of our members posted at Dorval Airport made their debut in acting. I even got to star in the movie... well... would you believe a guest cameo appearance?

One of the highlights of the film is a chase by real RCMP vehicles, operated by real RCMP members, along the Tarmac in front of the Airport's Main Terminal Building, at speeds exceeding 60 mph, between billions of dollars worth of parked DC-8's, Lockheed's Tri-Stars, Boeing 727's, 707's, 747's, etc... with a camera-car zigzagging between the patrol cars. What anxious moments! My heart rate doubled at every take. And me with only a

dans la voiture, mit le moteur en marche, enclencha le levier de vitesse en marche avant et écrasa l'accélérateur. Le caméraman eut tout juste le temps de s'écarter, l'auto renversa la caméra et, Dieu merci, Isabelle eut le réflexe de freiner! Quelques jours plus tard, tandis qu'on filmait l'arrivée de M<sup>me</sup> Morin à l'aéroport, un caméraman refusa de travailler devant l'auto (après plusieurs prises) et Isabelle fut remplacée au volant, au grand soulagement de l'équipe.

Dans une autre scène, l'un des protagonistes reçut une balle à la jambe et s'éroula au sol. Après que le « tueur » eut été mis hors d'état de nuire, deux des amis du héros blessé tentaient de le reconforter. Dans la première prise de vues, ils cajolaient le pauvre gars; la scène dut être refaite.

Quelques prises de vues furent rejetées parce que certains rôles secondaires manquaient quelque peu de virilité dans leur démarche. Mais les acteurs principaux ont tous merveilleusement joué. L'un d'eux a cependant volé la vedette: Paul Guèvremont, âgé de 83 ans (qui jouait le rôle du père dans « La famille Plouffe », d'heureuse mémoire), fut tout simplement incroyable. J'aimerais vous décrire une scène en particulier où il bouleversa toutes les personnes présentes, mais malheureusement, ceci risquerait de gâcher l'effet de surprise du film.

Les coupes de cheveux nous ont causé bien des soucis. Le coiffeur de la Division « C », Joe « Figaro » Chiarelli, quelque peu anxieux, dut user de ses instruments de précision et de tout son talent pour donner aux vedettes une apparence « quasi réglementaire ». Quelques comédiens ont refusé des rôles de soutien pour éviter de perdre leur toison. Plusieurs de nos membres affectés à l'aéroport de Dorval firent donc leurs débuts au cinéma. J'ai moi-même obtenu un rôle dans le film... enfin, disons plutôt que j'y apparais l'espace d'un instant.

L'inévitable poursuite devint pour les besoins du film tout à fait exceptionnelle:





The soundman, ready for action, seems to be thinking, "I'll throttle the next guy that drops a wrench while we're filming."

Le preneur de son se tient prêt et semble dire : «J'étrangle le prochain qui échappe un outil pendant le tournage.»

few months to go before being eligible for retirement!

Of course total silence is required on the set during shooting. Following the cry "Silence, on tourne!" you don't finish your sentence, even in low tones. I learned this early during that October month. I got dirty looks... made a silly grin... got more dirty looks... I learned. The majority of scenes were shot in a Quebecair hangar. Things would get quiet... shooting would progress... a door would slam... "Cut"... some Quebecair employee from a far corner would whistle a pretty tune... "Cut"... a telephone would ring... "Cut"... a wrench would fall... "Cut"... someone would decide to move a vehicle, a giant tool chest or an airplane... "Cut"... and wait.

And the waiting! Each scene is shot several times from the same angle. When the director is satisfied that he has approximately three good takes from that angle, the same scene is shot again several times, but from at least one different angle. This is called a "reverse". Each time, the cameras, sound and lighting equipment have to be moved and checked, resulting in many hours of work to complete one scene. This is tiring!

In my job I found that there was very little time to relax. In every take an actor may change a movement, a sentence or a word. While to the layman everything may look or sound all right, the change may be contrary to Force regulations or policies, may be against the law or may

de véritables véhicules de la G.R.C. «pilotes» par de vrais membres de la G.R.C. lancés à plus de 60 milles à l'heure sur la piste d'atterrissage, devant l'aérogare de Dorval... le tout au beau milieu de DC-8, de Tri-Stars, de Boeing valant plusieurs millions de dollars. La voiture qui portait la caméra zigzaguait parmi les autos-patrouille. Quelle angoisse! Mon pauvre cœur battait deux fois plus vite à chaque prise de vue. Et dire qu'il ne me restait que quelques mois avant la retraite!

Bien entendu un silence total doit régner sur le plateau pendant le tournage. Dès que retentit le fameux «Silence, on tourne» vous ne finissez pas votre phrase, même en chuchotant. J'ai appris cela au début de ce mois d'octobre. La première fois, on m'a lancé de sombres regards; j'ai esquissé un sourire, d'autres regards lourds de menaces... j'avais compris. La plupart des scènes furent tournées dans un hangar de Québecair. Le calme règne... le tournage commence... une porte qui claque quelque part... «Coupez»..., quelqu'un décide de déplacer un véhicule, un gros coffre à outils ou un avion... «Coupez!»... et on attend.

Ces longues attentes! Chaque scène est tournée plusieurs fois sous le même angle. Lorsque le réalisateur estime qu'il dispose d'environ trois bonnes prises de cet angle, la même scène est tournée de nouveau, chaque fois sous un angle différent au moins. À chaque reprise, les caméras et le matériel de son et d'éclairage doivent être



The leading man, Réjean Lefrançois (Paul Morin) (left), and the RCMP technical advisor and author of this article, Sgt. Pete Schumph (center), watch intently as another "take" is filmed.

De gauche à droite, la vedette Réjean Lefrançois (alias Paul Morin) et Pete Schumph, conseiller technique de la G.R.C. et auteur de cet article, observant une prise de vue.

simply be untrue. It was up to me to bring any irregularity to the director's attention.

At 7:00 o'clock Saturday morning, November 6, 1976, an exhausted but happy trio bid each other good-bye outside the Main Terminal Building. Shooting was finished and we were headed for home and a weekend of sleep.

During November the editor kept his machine hot as scene by scene the film took shape. We always viewed his work with a great deal of excitement as the editing progressed. Finally, on Sunday, November 28th, Insp. Poirier joined us in the Radio-Canada projection room to view "The Informant", first episode of the series "Paul Morin, Sgt." And sonovagun, at the end of the movie there was my name on the screen.

A few days later a Radio-Canada Director left for Europe with the film under his arm. The series was bought by France, Belgium and Switzerland. A few weeks later CBC Toronto agreed to co-produce the series and have it dubbed in English for Canada-wide showing which will also open up the English market.

Contracts have now been signed for the production of the series. The research, the writing of the stories, the scenarios and the dialogues are progressing. Shooting should begin in March, 1978. The first six episodes will be filmed in and around Montreal, but as the budget grows operations will extend to the entire coun-

déplacés et vérifiés, ce qui nécessite plusieurs heures de travail pour terminer une scène. À la longue, cela devient épuisant.

Mes fonctions ne me laissaient que fort peu de moments de répit. Lors des prises de vue, il arrive aux acteurs de changer un geste, une phrase ou un mot. Aux yeux d'un profane, un petit changement serait probablement sans conséquence, alors qu'il pourrait être contraire aux règlements et aux politiques de la Gendarmerie, ou encore, contraire à la loi ou à la réalité. Il m'incombait d'attirer l'attention du réalisateur sur ces inexactitudes.

Le samedi 6 novembre 1976, à sept heures du matin, trois hommes épuisés mais heureux se saluaient une dernière fois à la porte de l'aérogare. Le tournage était terminé et chacun rentrait chez soi pour une fin de semaine de repos.

Pendant le mois de novembre, le monteur travailla sans relâche et le film prit forme, scène par scène. Notre animation était grande lorsque nous voyions les résultats de son travail, au fur et à mesure du montage. Finalement, le dimanche 28 novembre, l'inspecteur Poirier se joignit à nous à la salle de projection de Radio-Canada pour visionner « L'informateur », premier épisode de la série « Paul Morin, sergent ». Et, croyez-le ou non, mon nom apparaît à la fin du film!

Quelques jours plus tard, un directeur de Radio-Canada partit pour l'Europe, le

try. No doubt many of our members everywhere will become involved in one way or another. Then, beginning in January, 1979, we can all watch the boob tube and find out how great the Royal Canadian Mounted Police really is.

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**Note :** We understand that the production of this series has been temporarily stopped, but will be resumed at some later date. This interruption is not due to lagging interest, however, and many members will no doubt still be asked to "star" in a T.V. series. **Ed.**

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**Ed. Note :** *Educated in Montreal, Pete Schumph joined the Force on May 21, 1951, and received his recruit training in Regina. His twenty years service in both "J" and "C" Divisions have led him to his present position in "C" Division as Crime Prevention/Police-Community Relations Co-ordinator. As the Quarterly's Associate Editor for the last three years he has improved "C" Division's participation in the magazine, both by submitting articles himself and encouraging others to do so. He is married and has three children.*

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film sous le bras. La série fut achetée par la France, la Belgique et la Suisse. Peu après, le réseau anglais de Radio-Canada accepta d'être coproducteur de la série et de la faire doubler en anglais en vue de la présenter dans le reste du Canada, ce qui ouvrira la porte du marché anglo-américain.

Des contrats ont déjà été signés pour la production de l'ensemble de la série. Les recherches et la rédaction des épisodes, des scénarios et des dialogues progressent. Le tournage devrait débuter en mars 1978. Les six premiers épisodes seront filmés à Montréal et dans les environs, mais les opérations s'étendront à l'ensemble du pays lorsque le budget le permettra. Il semble donc que plusieurs membres un peu partout au pays seront appelés à participer au tournage d'une façon ou d'une autre. Puis, dès janvier 1979, nous pourrons tous retrouver au petit écran ces qualités qui ont fait la renommée de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.

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**Note :** Nous avons appris que la production de cette série télévisée avait été suspendue temporairement, mais qu'elle reprendra plus tard. Le manque d'intérêt n'est certes pas la cause de cette interruption, et sans doute qu'on voudra avoir d'autres membres réguliers comme « figurants ». **La Rédaction.**

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**Note de la Rédaction :** *À la fin de ses études, Pete Schumph a quitté Montréal pour s'engager dans la Gendarmerie le 21 mai 1951. Ses vingt années de service dans les Divisions « J » et « C » l'ont mené à son poste actuel de coordonnateur de la prévention du crime et des relations policier-collectivité à la Division « C ». En tant que corédacteur de la Revue trimestrielle depuis les trois dernières années, il a amélioré la participation de sa Division à la Revue en écrivant des articles lui-même et en encourageant d'autres à le faire. Il est marié et père de trois enfants.*



# Archbishop Jackson Resigns

by Sgt. W. K. Smith

On September 11, 1977, a special parade and interdenominational Chapel service was held to honor Archbishop G.F.C. Jackson who has resigned his position as Honourary Protestant Chaplain.

In a recent interview I learned that the Archbishop was born in 1907, in Peterborough, Ontario, where he attended school and teacher training. After graduation, he moved to Lindsay, Ontario, where he taught school for two years and it was during his term at the Normal School in Peterborough he first became interested in Theology. Saying he was the product of a not too religious family, he told me that he found a Book of Common Prayer in the attic of his home, apparently left there by his grandfather, and the more he read the more the book affected him. While teaching in Lindsay he became acquainted with the Canon Marsh family who offered more inspiration.

“A feeling grew on me that this is what I was destined to do.”

Archbishop Jackson left the teaching profession to attend the University of Toronto Theological College and, following his ordination, his first curacy was at Erin in the diocese of Niagara. After serving as Curate of Holy Trinity in Toronto he left for England in 1938. During his service in England he met his wife-to-be, Eileen, a union which has resulted in many years of happiness and four children.

Archbishop Jackson returned to Ontario in 1946, and in 1958, came west to Regina, where he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. His association with the Force began in 1959, when he was appointed Assistant Chaplain to Bishop M. E. Coleman, and in August, 1960, he replaced Bishop Coleman as



At a farewell inspection held September 11, 1977, Archbishop Jackson accepted the salute. Left to right on stand are C/Supt. R. J. Mills, Archbishop Jackson and A/Commr. G. W. Reed.

Chaplain. Diligent service led to his appointment as Archbishop of Qu'Appelle and Metropolitan of Rupertsland on January 13, 1970.

When asked about success, Archbishop Jackson was very reluctant to admit that he has been successful.

“I never went to an appointment I sought. I was always asked, and tried to do all the jobs asked of me.”

Asked for his view about the role of police and church in today's society, he replied, in effect, that police and church working together, with close cooperation, would more effectively serve society than either could individually.

The days of A/Commr. Perlson were the most memorable to His Grace. He felt that A/Commr. Perlson ran a good ship, and it was during his term that Archbishop Jackson had a more intimate relationship with Depot. He recommends today that the Force introduce the clergy to recruits to help them know that

someone is available. With the pressures and disciplines, often an outsider could contribute to the peace of mind a recruit might have trouble finding.

Expressing regrets about leaving, Archbishop Jackson said he will continue to reside in the Qu'Appelle Valley. He is looking forward to his new position as Bishop Ordinary to the Armed Forces, although he is not certain exactly what the position will entail.

The farewell inspection was carried out by A/Commr. G. W. Reed, C.O. "F" Division; and C/Supt. R. J. Mills, C.O. Depot Division; with Supt. W. F. MacRae acting as Parade Commander. Archbishop Jackson accepted the salute. C/Supt. Mills presented the Archbishop with an oil painting of the Chapel, saying "We are here to pay tribute and show our appreciation to Archbishop Jackson after many years with the RCMP and the Academy." His Grace replied that during his eighteen years with the Force he had seen many members come and go and now it was time for him to go also.

Following the parade, guests attended an interdenominational service in the Chapel with Reverend Peers officiating.

Archbishop Jackson gave the sermon and, during it, claimed that the biggest change he had seen in the Force was the presence of women in training.

His sermon was based on two questions that arose during our earlier interview. What is the relationship between the Christian faith and the police, and what relationship does he see between the Chapel and those who live on the square? In answering these questions, he stressed that without a good foundation cracks will appear and leans will develop in the home. He believes that the same applies to the foundation of a nation, the chief ingredient being integrity. As he sees it, the purpose of the Force is to help others maintain their integrity, by upholding the law and relying on the integrity of its members.

"Where do individual members obtain this integrity? The Lord has provided a basis from which we derive our own integrity." Those who know Archbishop Jackson will miss him and join the remainder in wishing him all the very best in the future. He will be succeeded by the Very Reverend M. G. Peers, the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

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## Run That By Me Again...

The accused, Bradley, was proceeding West on the Trans-Canada Highway and approaching a lazy "S" curve in the Highway. He noticed a vehicle approaching him and it appeared to be in the wrong lane. Bradley slowed slightly and went into his wrong lane to avoid a collision. Smith seeing Bradley was in the wrong lane decided to go into his wrong lane to avoid hitting Bradley, just as Bradley realized that Smith was not in the wrong lane and returned to his own lane and met Smith head-on.

## Accident Report

*The following is an excerpt from an accident report submitted by one RCMP constable.*

Vehicle no. 1 was travelling west along the municipal road. The driver stated he saw a rabbit running alongside his truck, when all of a sudden the rabbit jumped into the air and smashed through the windshield on the driver's side.

**PRIMARY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT:** misjudgement on the part of the rabbit.

# o u t d o o r   c o r n e r

by Cst. Keith Larson



When wading through swift flowing water, try holding hands with your fishing partner. This increases balance and prevents getting wet.

\* \* \*

Instead of throwing away left-over worms at the end of your fishing trip, take them home. They'll not only improve your soil but will also breed, supplying you with even more bait next time.

\* \* \*

When trying to tighten the ends of heavier test monofilaments, use needlenose pliers. A snug knot is obtained that isn't possible with just the fingers.

\* \* \*

Every experienced woodsman knows that when splitting wood, a blow to the edge of the log, instead of dead-center, makes the work easier and faster.

\* \* \*

You should always try to cut your firewood several months before you plan to use it. Split wood, seasoned for a long while, will burn more efficiently and with less smoke.

\* \* \*

Spring-time can be dangerous when hiking across the thin ice of a lake or stream. In any water-type emergency it's good to remember that wet clothing like a shirt or trousers can be tied at the ends of sleeves or legs to provide temporary buoyancy.

One should never use the shelves of old refrigerators as grates for cooking. A lot of these are plated with cadmium, a very ductile and malleable element that when heated can produce a dangerous and poisonous chemical compound.

\* \* \*

To keep canned goods from freezing in winter, put them in a burlap bag and sink them in a convenient lake or stream with a few rocks for ballast. This will keep them just above the freezing temperature.

\* \* \*

Instead of freezing water in plastic jugs to refrigerate your cooler, try freezing lemonade or some other mixture with flavour. This works as well and you get a nice tasting cold drink at the same time.

\* \* \*

When looking through binoculars, you may notice that you sometimes get a shaky view. This can be partially eliminated by holding the binoculars and pressing the forefingers against your forehead at the same time.

\* \* \*

Onion bags made of plastic netting can be very useful to the fisherman. They can provide a way to keep small fish alive in the water, keep soft drinks cool, and can even be used for a net if you run out of minnows.

\* \* \*

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## DRIVE WITH CARE

The life you save may be your own.

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# Suggestion Award Program

The following members of the Force have been awarded cash and presented with a certificate from the Suggestion Award Program.

S/Sgt. R. D. Esau received an award of \$650.00 for his suggestion that metal storage cabinets be used as breathalyzer instrument cabinets, instead of having special wooden cabinets built to order. On December 20, 1977, S/Sgt. Esau appeared before Supt. G. D. Currie at "K" Division and was presented with his Suggestion Award and Certificate.

At Ottawa on October 21, 1977, A/Commr. S. V. M. Chisholm presented C/M E. J. Jestin with a Certificate and an award of \$1,400. Mr. Jestin designed a prototype system in the computer communications field whereby several terminals could be grouped together and allowed to utilize the same complement of line equipment.

A/Commr. J. R. Duchesneau presented Cpl. J. G. R. Bordeleau with an award of \$130.00 for his suggestion that a

"Visi Record" machine be used to sort pay cheques for Public Servants in "C" Division (Quebec). Although his suggestion could not be used on a Force-wide basis, the savings per year in Quebec alone were substantial. The presentation was made in Montreal on October 13, 1977.

On October 24, 1977, S/Sgt. C. Dyke was presented a cash award of \$150.00 by C/Supt. R. O. Walling, the C.O. "L" Division (P.E.I.). S/Sgt. Dyke proposed that electric water heaters be converted to oil-fired heaters. The cost of conversion would soon be outweighed by the savings in energy.

Cpl. G. J. Jared was presented a cheque for \$160.00 for his suggestion that form G-256C, "Certificate of Breathalyzer Operator" be made up in duplicate carbon sets. This would eliminate a possible court defense of a "true copy" being served on the accused. Supt. S. A. Rammage made the presentation at Red Deer, Alta., on November 16, 1977.

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## old timers

### Reg. No. 1809, Cst. Isaac Collins

Submitted by Sgt. L. P. Laronde

There is much data in official records about the more celebrated members of the Force who were instrumental in establishing it in its early years, but not often do personal impressions of the less prominent rank and file become known. Fortunately, a letter was recently made available to the Force by Mr. and Mrs. Morley Mills of Georgetown, Ontario. It was written by Reg. No. 1809, Cst. Isaac Collins, in July, 1886, to his sister, Miss Lavina A. Collins, in

Bernie, Bruce County, Ontario. Cst. Collins' service spanned a brief period from June to October, 1886. He became ill during a march from Battleford to Macleod, N.W.T., and died twelve days after his arrival at Macleod, on October 2nd, from what was diagnosed as typho-malarial fever.

It is interesting to have Cst. Collins' comments about his experience under the con-

ditions prevailing at the time, and I am sure many members may empathize with his first impressions of life in the Force.

Regina, July 19th,  
1886

To all the folks at home  
and in answer to your letter.

Dear Sister,

I write to hear how the folks are all at home and to let you know wher I am and how I am getting along I like to live out here on the plains splendid we have had lots of work sense we arrived here we were kept on fatigue twice a day senc we came repairing and fixing up things for Sir John A. McDoneld was here to visite the forse last night there is quite a barriks here for the Police it is too miles from Rejina there isn't a tree to be seen in sight look where you will it is kind of lonesome on the plains at first after been used to the bush and city life there was forty too of us left london on the sixt of July leaving at six in the evening left Sarnia by Stemor Ontario at 11. PM arriving in goderich 6 in the morning and in Kincardine at noon we were three days and three nights on the water arriving in Port Arthur about ten oclock Fridy night and remained there until Saturday evening until five oclock passing over three hundred and fifty miles of solled rock country passing through under the bluffs in many places it would get quite dark in the train in day time going through those mountains of rock until we come near rat Portage then we arrive on the Prairies passing though

Winnipeg we had breakfast there at ten oclock Sunday morning going through Brandon and Portage La Prary and several other small towns arriving in Regina at twelve or one oclock on Monday morning the twelfth of July this is the head quarters of the Mounted Police we will be here for three months to learn our drill then we are transferred to some other post further west I would like if you could send me the Kincardine news paper sose I could hear all the news from home it is sixteen hundered miles from London to here we have a nice place to sleep here in the barriks every man has a birth of his own we have good board to but we have to pay ten cents per day for it while we are here but when we get to another post we have to tuf it in tents the worst of it is you cant get away untill your five years is in unles you be a deserter there was too of them skipped from here a few nits ago but if they ketch a fellow they prison them for one year there is several of them here in the sels now and some indian prisoners hors thieves they are around every day with a ball and chain to their leg at work they have to do all the hardest work I am sleeping in the room where the indian prisoners was kept a year ago last spring and next door was where Reil and the prisoners was hung just bak of the sells in side of a high fence I havent much more room to write this time so I must Say good by this time

From your affectionate Brother

Isaac Collins  
NWMP  
Réjina  
NWT

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### DRIVE WITH CARE

The life you save may be your own.

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# Open House 1977

by Sgt. W. K. Smith

In March, 1977, Cpls. Jim Christy and Brent Crowhurst of the Academy's Human Relations Unit developed the idea of holding an "open house" at Depot Division. Their submission to C/Supt. R. J. Mills, the Commanding Officer, suggested that the event could be run in conjunction with Canadian Police Week, and that we could open all doors to the Saskatchewan public and have them come in and see first hand, life at the Academy. It was anticipated that our Academic staff could put on static displays, and that by using recruits in training we could also put on displays of drill, physical training, self-defence, swimming and small arms. The C.O. approved the idea and committees were immediately set up to begin this monumental task.

Searching for ideas which would appeal to the public, the thought of a horse and rider came to the fore. Considering his many years of experience with the Musical Ride and as a riding instructor, Supt. Cliff Morin of "F" Division was contacted to provide assistance in locating a suitable mount. This proved to be an added bonus. In addition to obtaining two horses (one being ex-RCMP horse Belle), Supt. Morin also expressed a desire to have "F" Division and Regina Sub-Division get involved by showing the operational side of our work. Riders selected were all ex-Ride members: Cpls. Eric Wheeler and Glen MacPhail (who had ridden Belle during training 11 years earlier) of Depot; Cpl. Bill Johnson and Supt. Morin of "F" Division. We were told later (by usually reliable sources) that during the open house Supt. Morin had to be pulled off the horse when it came time to change riders. It seems old riding instructors never die they just become glued to the saddle.

By now, the committees were knee deep in ideas, and staff members of both Depot and "F" Divisions were, in the true tradi-



Cpl. Glen MacPhail (left) and Cpl. Eric Wheeler and their mounts were very popular with the visitors.

tion of the Force, pulling together. May 14 was established as the most suitable time for the event. Because the Armed Forces had elected not to host an air show at Moose Jaw this year, there was a chance of hosting many visitors, and we heard there would be some from as far away as Manitoba. Not having many troops in training, we decided that 1-77/78 Troop (the senior troop) must be used for the drill display and "2" Troop for the physical training portion. The remainder would be used as workers under the co-ordination of Cpl. Don MacRae. Five shows would be performed, in each physical subject with a 10:00 a.m. start for drill and swimming, and 10:30 a.m. starts for physical training/self-defence and small arms.

By this time, the Driver Training Section had done considerable planning to hold a safe driving "roadeo". This "roadeo", which had been held at Depot in 1976, had to be expanded to include a



“city driving” exercise for the fourteen high schools in Regina which had been invited to enter a team. Local car dealers supplied vehicles and the question of insurance was solved by the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office who supplied full coverage, free. With “F” Division and Regina Sub-Division being involved in other areas, the Regina City Police Department was contacted. Their co-operation in judging the events, in crowd control and other areas was most appreciated.

Problems of all kinds were now surfacing. Washrooms, a lost and found, first aid, signs, programmes and security were just a few.

A tour of a barrack room became a reality with the only concern being security. Obviously we couldn't have the public going into occupied dorms. “B” Block was the answer. As there were no troops living in “B” Block, a dorm was set up with beds made, and for all intents and purposes it appeared as it would if it were in fact, occupied. “B” Block could also be used for washroom facilities.

Through the co-operation of the Technical Services Unit (Ident) and the artisans of Depot, signs were made for the outside of 11 buildings, with other signs being the responsibility of each unit. Projectors, recorders and other electronic

equipment were made ready. The Records Management Section printed 20,000 copies of the programme of events, and a map of the Academy showing the display areas. When members of the news media were contacted, they pledged their support with TV, radio and newspaper coverage. St. John Ambulance agreed to lend their time and support, and they were assigned to the Post Medical Treatment Center as a base of operations.

Meanwhile, “F” Division and Regina Sub-Division were busying themselves in the arena with a static display of the different facets of police work. Parking and crowd control was given much attention, and other than duty vehicles, we agreed to keep all other vehicles off the streets of Depot. Recruits were assigned to assist in the direction of people to and from the parking areas. The Parade Square and the staff parking lot were to be used for the “roadeo” and were roped off. Pamphlets and brochures were ordered and by May 9th most of the preparations and foundations were complete.

On May 14 at 10:00 a.m. we opened the gates and, for the first time in our history, “open house” was underway. The weather was a perfect sunny 27 degrees Celcius. Members wearing everything from civvies to Review Order were much in evidence throughout the Division. Every conceivable order of dress was demonstrated.

The Small Arms Section had planned five demonstrations of shooting (combat style), as well as opening the facility for public inspection. Sgt. W. “Robbie” Robertson and his staff went to considerable effort to make a tape of the entire Practical Pistol Course. For extra effect a night shooting demonstration was added, complete with flashing red lights (to simulate available lighting at the scene of a crime) and strains of the theme from “SWAT” filtered through. The many trophies collected by the staff were also on display. The Division bus transported visitors from the main complex to the range, with about 200 people attending each demonstration. After the



Visitors intently watch a small arms display.

demonstrations, guests had time to mingle with the staff and ask questions, which proved to be quite a benefit as many children were curious about shooting and safety. Arriving at the range, one child was heard to say, "No wonder they get good scores". (The targets had not yet been sent down range and were easily within arms reach.)

The Law Unit had two displays, the first being an excise exhibit. A couple of stills were in operation and some mash was on hand. Our Commanding Officer questioned this facet of the presentation, but he was assured that here in "home brew" country, many of our country visitors would find the display interesting. In fact many even offered tips on how to improve the product. The other presentation was a continuous slide presentation of drugs and the content of the Law programme. The new Academic Training Building provided an ideal location to set up this and other academic exhibits, as well as many photos depicting life in the Force.

The auditorium was the location of a continuous film produced by CKCK-TV entitled "The Academy". This production, which was one part of the Human Relations Unit's exhibit, has twice been aired on national television and depicts life at the Academy. The other part was a room with two movies on crime prevention which ran throughout the day and were supported by many different pamphlets.

The Operational Techniques Unit opened up our Practical Training areas. This included a typing hall, model detachments, a cell, courtroom and street scene complex, the latter being an area where crime scenes can be set up for practical investigational experience. In the lobby of the Academic building a First Aid exercise was in progress.

The Technical Services Unit, in addition to making signs, had showcases of counterfeit money and explosive devices. Their classroom was open, and all but the

most distasteful photos of crime scenes were left for examination. A CPIC terminal was a focal point in the lobby. In operation, it was the highlight of a display showing the Tele-communication Training Section.

The Swimming Instructors gave 20 minute displays of the three phases that a drowning person goes through; distress, drowning and drowned. Having shown what to look for in water emergency, the Royal Lifesaving Society of Canada motto, "reach, throw, row, go and tow", was explained and demonstrated.

At the conclusion of the swimming display, methods of artificial respiration were demonstrated: mouth to mouth and combined mouth to mouth and external cardiac massage. Finally, different techniques of inflating clothing in the water were displayed, and people were shown how clothing can be used to conserve body heat to prevent hypothermia.

The Drill Hall was empty, except for Troop 1 and Cpl. Jean Roux. A number of people were just outside watching the "roadeo" on the neighbouring parking lot. At precisely 10:00 a.m. (Drill staff are always on time...) Cpl. Roux started hollerin' and at 10:01 a.m. the Drill Hall was full. There's nothing like a parade to draw a crowd! However, a parade it was not. It was Troop 1 receiving a typical class in "Dismounted Cavalry Drill".

In the Gymnasium, Troop 2 was about to start a routine physical training class. As in the Drill Hall, it was not long before a crowd began to gather. Floor exercises, aerobic and weight training were all demonstrated. This routine was followed by a self-defence exercise put on by the instructors of the Self-Defence Unit. Many techniques used to overcome and handle the obnoxious person who becomes violent were demonstrated. The public was made aware that emphasis is placed on using force as a last effort.

"F" Division and Regina Sub-Division, under the supervision of Sgt. Steve



Regina Detachment display with Cst. Judy Helfrick showing how fingerprints are taken.

Onderko, had their static displays in the arena. The Regina Highway Patrol had set up a two car accident scene and, to complete their exhibit, a police vehicle was displayed with the right side elevated, and the left doors open. The public was permitted to use the loud hailer and red light systems. A radar set was in operation and visitors could observe how the set was calibrated with the use of a tuning fork. Next in line was the Telecom Section's handiwork. Here the technical side of the radar set was shown, and a mobile radio with taped conversation was of particular interest.

The Identification Section's area was highlighted by a TV camera with a video receiver on which the public could watch themselves. To complement this, a fully-equipped vehicle, complete with all the cameras, fingerprint gear and other technical aids used by identification units, was on hand.

One fun area was that of Cpl. John Oden of NCIS who was demonstrating the facial identification kit. In the process of doing this he would take the initials of

children and draw cartoon caricatures of them. The Regina Detachment Provost bus was parked in the arena and was open for public view.

Cpl. Jeff Short and his dog Apollo were on hand. Although the visitors remained a respectable distance from Apollo, their desire to pet a dog was satisfied by three german shepherd pups who made an instant hit with our youngest visitors.

The main theme of the Explosives Unit's exhibit was the equipment used in handling unknown explosives, and more important, advice was given on how the public should treat questionable devices. Particular emphasis was placed on articles most apt to come into a child's possession (i.e. blasting caps).

A male and female member in Review Order were spot-lighted in the Regina Detachment booth. A fifteen minute slide presentation on recruiting was shown continuously throughout the day. In addition, a vehicle which had been totally demolished by vandals was centered in the building. Literature which showed how to avoid problems of this nature accompanied the exhibit.

The hulk of a vehicle totally destroyed by fire was a centerpiece of the Regina General Investigation Section's arson exhibit. Other exhibits were displayed by the Stock-brands specialist, including a grain fetti exhibit, a method of identifying stolen grain. A complete crime prevention programme and human relations exhibit was also interesting. Illicit drugs in a showcase, stuffed migratory birds, scuba gear, the Sub-Division jet-boat, immigration and passport information, customs and excise information, and airport security information were all available for the public to see and were supported by brochures.

On Friday night the Twin Otter attached to the Regina Airport Detachment landed. The aircraft was brought into a field behind the arena, and then taxied up to the adjacent ball diamond. There were stairs leading up to the cockpit area and



the aft door was opened, giving the visitors ample opportunity to view the inside of the aircraft.

The Crime Detection Lab was represented by 9 Sections (Documents, Alcohol, Toxicology, Serology, Firearms, Photography, Hair and Fibre, Chemistry and Utility). Their presentation for Police Week was made up of display material from each forensic discipline. During the day, members of the Alcohol Section demonstrated and explained the operation of the Breathalyzer and the new ALERT equipment. The Document Section provided a viewing cabinet where those interested could see marked playing cards under ultraviolet illumination. A microscope was also set up to allow a magnified look at our new one dollar bill. An exhibit that received considerable attention from the farm community particularly, was the identification of grain display by the Hair & Fibre Section. A paint layer comparison was part of the Chemistry Section's contribution and the public was invited to view a matching through the microscope. The Firearms Section featured metal detector equipment along with actual weapons, which were supplemented by ballistic charts. An excellent photographic display on drugs was presented by the Toxicology Section. The Serology Section displayed blood analysis charts and exhibits related to a stabbing case. Numerous photographic wall charts mounted on the backdrops illustrated other types of examinations encountered by Laboratory personnel in the field of forensic science. Members of the Laboratory staff were on hand throughout the day, answering many questions and providing information to an interested and friendly public.

The Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office were kind enough to supply their "Seat Belt Convincer". This apparatus (a sled on an incline) was very popular with the many who tried it, and hopefully most will benefit by their experience and use seat belts in compliance with the new Saskatchewan law.



CF-MPC on display to visitors.

In addition to the many displays, the museum and chapel were open as usual, and as usual they were the focal points for many visitors. When I spoke to the Museum Director, Malcolm Wake, about his preparations, he assured me that every day is open house for him and his staff and that every week is Police Week. It certainly is a credit to the Force and to the people involved in the museum that this



Crime Detection Laboratory display.

“album of our history” is constantly improving and exceeding the expectations of those who visit it. It is also interesting to note that a single day record for visitors was established at the museum.

By 5:30 p.m., people started to filter away. Judging by their comments, the entire display was a success and well received by the almost 18,000 people who came through the gates. And no sooner had we closed the gates than we heard people talking about next year’s open house. Now we are wondering, “Have we created a monster?”

*The success of this operation lies in the organization provided by Cpls. Christy and Crowhurst, Sgt. Onderko, and Supt. Morin. However, we would be remiss if we ignored the very special efforts of the public servants of Depot Division who did so much to make signs and prepare exhibits and areas, and who were “Johnny-on-the-spot”*

*when needed. In most cases their expertise was required on very short notice. We at Depot would also like to express our thanks to the Regina City Police, and others too numerous to mention.*

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**Ed. Note:** *Wayne Smith was born in Peterborough, Ontario, and joined the RCMP at Toronto, on April 21, 1958. Following recruit training at “N” and Depot Divisions, he was posted to “E” Division and spent the next twelve years at such detachments as Penticton, Victoria, Campbell River, Hazelton and Surrey. In April, 1972, he was transferred to Depot Division, Training Office Administration, and in 1975 became NCO i/c Records Management and Associate Editor for the Quarterly. In September, 1977, he was transferred to Operational Records in Headquarters Division. He is married and has two children.*

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## Monty Python’s Flying Circus?

An experienced pilot was on his first ride in the right seat of a C-47. The instructor pilot demonstrated the takeoff and briefed the new copilot on his duties during a closed traffic pattern. The crew completed their before-landing checks on downwind and were cleared for a touch-and-go landing.

On short final, at about 400 feet AGL, the instructor pilot asked for a final gear check. The copilot complied with a visual thumbsdown signal. Unfortunately, the signal was somewhat overenthusiastic; the copilot’s swinging left hand struck the right feathering button and the prop, as advertised, came to attention.

The instructor, feeling the yaw and power loss, slightly advanced both throttles. Assuming they were making a missed approach, the copilot asked, “Going around?” Then, presumably overcome by zeal and initiative, he snatched up the landing gear before the startled instructor could say a word!

The instructor pilot, realizing he was now committed to a missed approach, applied full power to the left engine and asked the flight engineer to unfeather the right. But by this time, the malady afflicting the copilot had begun to spread, and the engineer smartly reached up and feathered the left.

The instructor pilot, now beginning to accumulate glider time, was still unwilling to give up. “Landing gear down,” he called — but the copilot, not about to be outdone by the engineer, lowered full flaps instead. Frantically, the instructor pilot managed to get the gear down himself just in time to flare the silent Gooney Bird smoothly onto the runway. But the right main had not locked completely down, and the aeronautical Keystone Kops routine finally ended with a folded main gear and damage to the right wingtip and propeller.

*Reprinted from Safety Canada*

# Riding with the Redcoats: A Psychologist on Patrol in "D" Division

by Dr. Lawrence Breen

For some time now I have been acting as a consultant to both the RCMP "D" Division and the Winnipeg Police, conducting numerous In-Service sessions. As I frequently lectured on the phenomenon of stress in police work, a number of police officers suggested that I should actually go out on patrol with the police to find out what it's really like. Consequently, in a moment of false bravado in front of approximately 100 policemen, I said, "why not", and found myself on April 29, 1977, out on patrol with the Winnipeg Police.

Prior to this time S/Sgt. Ron Osika, "D" Division Training Supervisor, had encouraged me to do the same thing with the RCMP. Unfortunately my time schedule was somewhat restrictive, but things (mostly scheduling on my part) fell into place in July. On the evening of July 7, 1977, I was in Emerson, Manitoba, about to begin my work experience with Emerson Detachment, under the command of Sgt. Clifford Tessier. That evening I met with Sgt. Tessier and we planned for the weekend.

As an aside I should mention something about Emerson, Manitoba, for those not familiar with it. It is somewhat unique in that the town contains two United States-Canada border crossings, one to North Dakota, the other to Minnesota. Because of this close proximity to the border there is, of course, constant concern with possible drug smuggling. Also, the RCMP must be vigilant for "border jumpers" (e.g., people who take one of the many side roads into Canada, omitting to check with Immigration). Additionally, the Roseau River Indian Reserve is in the



Dr. Larry Breen and Cst. R. Digby on patrol.

territory of Emerson Detachment, where some weeks prior to my arrival there was a brutal murder.

For the first few hours of the next day things were very quiet, what Dr. Phillip Mann (consulting Psychologist to the Austin Texas Police Department) calls a "routine day." Under the impression that I had come to see something exciting, both the Winnipeg Police and the RCMP made frequent apologies for the fact that there "wasn't much doing." My goal, in fact, was to observe routine police work as well as the more "exciting" events. These routine days enabled me to generate copious verbal notes on the tape recorder I had taken with me.

But not all was routine. Shortly after 10:00 a.m. we received our first call. A border jumper was believed to be heading to Winnipeg. I must admit I was somewhat uncomfortable cruising along the highway at a high rate of speed. At the same time, however, with siren and dome



light going, other motorists did tend to move aside. Nevertheless, I could not help but think that if we should hit anything or blow a tire it could ruin my otherwise promising career. In any event, it turned out that the person we were pursuing had turned and crossed back into the U.S., which is something easily done in Emerson.

Later that day, Sgt. Tessier and I proceeded to the Roseau River Indian Reserve. I had never been on a Reserve before and the squalor made a substantial impact on me. I saw standard bungalow housing five to ten years old which, in my opinion, was barely fit for habitation. For example, a number of houses had both doors and windows either removed or broken.

Mention of Native People and the Reserve brings to mind a rather frequently made claim against the RCMP, that of racial prejudice. Accusations that the RCMP harass and persecute Indians are frequently aired in the media, but I do not think there is any disproportionate degree of prejudice among members of the Force.

Racial prejudice most often manifests itself in stereotyping and active violation of the civil liberties and rights of a particular racial or ethnic group. I do not feel that such behaviour is either rampant or encouraged by the RCMP, a view which is bolstered by a recent article (June, 1977) in *Liaison*: a monthly newsletter for the Criminal Justice System, published by the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. The article concerns cross-cultural training given to RCMP recruits at Depot Division, Regina. Specific reference is made to the "Japanda" exercises developed by my colleague from the University of Manitoba, Dr. Bruce Sealey, who was raised on a reservation. In these exercises the recruits role play being members of a minority group. Both Dr. Sealey and Superintendent McRae of Depot Division feel such exercises have a significant impact on members of the Force, and from my own observations I must agree with them.

Despite this kind of training we are still confronted by the fact that, in the western provinces, the majority of the inmate population in jails and prisons are native people. Often their crimes have involved excessive consumption of alcohol and in communities such as Emerson, the bulk of RCMP crime statistics concern native people. Obviously, police officers concerned about charges of prejudice are disturbed by such statistics. What is the answer to the Indian dilemma (I've been asked this many times in In-Service sessions). To find "the answer" I recently sought the advice of two of my colleagues at the university who are regarded as experts on the Indian culture.

I asked them very simply what I should tell the police officers in my In-Service sessions when they ask why some Indians live the way they do. Their response made reference to "cultural shock", the white man's injustice, etc., and they went on to suggest some books the officers might read. This was fine and a very appropriate academic response, but I further inquired "what do I suggest that they (the police) do tomorrow?" My colleagues were somewhat taken aback as their time frame was in terms of "perhaps several generations" before there was an appreciable change in the living conditions of the native people. Quite frankly they had never thought of an immediate answer, and one in particular was somewhat uncomfortable about being asked for an immediate solution. In short, the experts couldn't really help me. I should add in all fairness that, like me, my academic colleagues are seldom called upon to take immediate action on an issue. Typically we have a great deal of time to "mull over" and deliberate on a problem. The police unfortunately do not have this "luxury" (a sentiment echoed by Dr. Phillip Mann).

Based on my experience at Emerson, I feel that the relationship between the RCMP and the Indians is far more subtle and complex than first meets the eye. This is best illustrated by reference to specific examples.

On several occasions I had an opportunity to discuss in detail the phenomenon of racial prejudice with members of the detachment. In each of the separate discussions, members were quick to point out the positive aspects of the Indian culture and that the majority did not present problems for them. Even the significant minority with whom they come into contact are decent, pleasant people until they begin to ingest alcohol. At this point a marked and sometimes violent metamorphosis may take place. To put it another way, the RCMP were not called to the Reserve unless there was a problem.

To elaborate on this point further, consider the following situation as put to me by a very concerned junior constable: suppose you are driving on a routine patrol in the evening and you see a car ahead. The car has no taillights and is wandering erratically all over the road. As you approach the car you notice that the driver is an Indian. Can you pull back, saying something like, "As we have already stopped one Indian this evening we had better let this person go and stop the next Caucasian we see." Obviously such action would be irresponsible and a violation of the right of other citizens to safe access to the public roads.

Consider another situation. A constable investigating a complaint at an Indian Reserve comes upon a group of people carrying a small child who is very still. The officer places his hand on her forehead and she appears to be "burning up" with fever. The constable insists, against the wishes of the adults who are on their way to a hotel, that the child should be taken to a hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital the child is found to have double pneumonia and without the officer's intervention would most likely have died. I suppose one could say that in this case the officer had interfered with the legal pursuits of a group of people who had committed no crime. One must ask, however, what of the rights of the child?

The final, and perhaps most important, point in the RCMP-Indian relationship

has to do with the subtlety I referred to earlier. I think that the native people have a very ambivalent (love/hate) relationship with the RCMP. On the one hand they are grateful when the RCMP restore order to violent family situations, etc., but on the other, see them as the "Police", who are agents of the "white people". Hence, hostility toward the RCMP could well be a symbolic displacement of hostility toward the vague group known as the "white people", occurring because the RCMP have a very visible role to play. Ironically, it is the visibility and distinctiveness of both the RCMP and the Indians which makes them both potential targets for symbolic and actual hostility and prejudice.

One question which may be raised from the preceding discussion is "What do the Indians think of the Mounties?" As I did not conduct a survey, it is a difficult question to answer with any degree of scientific precision. Based on some general observations I would maintain that the natives view of the RCMP is more positive than some might think. By way of illustration, on the evening of Saturday, July 9, 1977, Cst. Barry Storrey and I were patrolling on the Reserve. As it was a warm and pleasant evening, many people were sitting outside and we had an opportunity to stop and chat with a number of them. During these conversations I did not detect an air of hostility or a feeling of imminent attack, nor did I experience the kind of physical threat reported by Dr. George Kirkham (the Florida Criminology Professor who became a police officer). I should add, however, that not everything was "sweetness and light".

Quite late that same evening on a fairly deserted section of highway, Cst. Storrey and I stopped a car containing six occupants, to check for liquor violations. The people in the car jumped out and approached us as we got out of the patrol car. One man (a hulking six footer) charged over to me, looked into my face (nose to nose) and asked several times, "Do you know me?" I said I did not, at which time

Cst. Storrey, who was talking to the occupants, came to my assistance. As it turned out, Cst. Storrey did know him. He was a person from the Reserve who had recently been released from Stoney Mountain Penitentiary where he had served time for assault. This individual, whom we code-named "Bad Donald", wanted his parole card signed. I must confess I was genuinely frightened. At the same time, I knew our only back-up was Cst. Rob Digby who was on patrol somewhere out in the Sandilands (an area in Southern Manitoba).

Thinking about that evening, I recalled how many members of the Force who attended my In-Service sessions complained about how tedious highway patrol could be. I did not find it tedious, which perhaps, reflects my naiveté. If anything, I was impressed by the professionalism of Csts. Storrey and Digby. Here were two young constables enforcing the law, out in the darkness, literally by themselves. Highway Patrol may not be as glamorous as, say the "Drug Squad", but I don't think they found it boring.

At this point I would like to make a few very brief observations. The first observation has to do with stress in police work, which I feel, I have a much greater appreciation for now, than ever before. There is a phenomenon I experienced which I can only describe as a vague feeling of fear or uneasiness. In this aspect, I must agree with Dr. Kirkham who, in his book "Signal Zero", likens this feeling to a vague "fog"; you simply don't know what's going to happen. It's not something you can put your finger on or describe in a very precise way. Against this backdrop of uneasiness there is a strange kind of exhilaration that comes with a police patrol. To put it in another way, every time I've gone on patrol I've been frightened, but I enjoyed it, and definitely will go again. It is this strange admixture of feelings that one must experience to really appreciate.

In early September, 1977, I had occasion to return once more to Emerson. A

friend, whom I first met while completing my Doctoral studies in Toronto, came to Winnipeg for the wedding of a relative. This friend is a sergeant on the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department and as he and his family would be staying with us for a few days I suggested that perhaps we could go on patrol with the Emerson RCMP. He readily agreed, as he had never had first-hand exposure to country police work.

As we approached Emerson he surprised me somewhat by confessing apprehension. He was uneasy about not having his gun when going on a police patrol and was also disturbed about the RCMP using one-man cars with limited back-up available. As an aside, let me say that I am not especially happy with this procedure either.

In Emerson it was agreed he would go on patrol with Cst. Tad Duffy and I would go with Cst. Nancy Puttkemery. Prior to our departure the topic of back-up arose again and he was not entirely reassured by the fact that the only other police unit on patrol in the district contained a "woman and a shrink." He was quick to point out that in Toronto, if he needed assistance, he could have approximately 30 officers in 3-5 minutes. In thirty minutes he could raise a small army.

The evening remained quiet, however, involving nothing more than routine patrol and traffic checks. Again, it was the kind of day which can be very typical of police work.

Another observation concerns working with a female constable. As indicated, my friend from Toronto does not think too highly of female constables. Also, this issue has come up in many of my In-Service Sessions with both the Winnipeg Police and the RCMP.

Often the emotion expressed is quite negative. Consequently, I was pleased to have the opportunity to work with Cst. Puttkemery for an eight hour shift in July and again in September. Quite apart from being very pleasant and sociable, she is



also a very capable and competent police officer. This opinion is based on my observations of her interactions with numerous civilians, including some who were hostile. In short, at no time did I feel any special concern about working with a female constable.

Another observation I must make concerns the unit commander, Sgt. Tessier, who has the respect of both his subordinates and the members of the community. (I actually asked some of the citizens of Emerson what they thought of the RCMP and they spoke very positively of them, referring to them as "our Mounties"). When one talks about professionalism in police work, Sgt. Tessier serves as an excellent example. He is observant, misses nothing, and when it comes to assessing human behaviour he is a better psychologist than a great many psychologists I know.

Before ending this article I must relate one humorous event which occurred while I was in Emerson. During a routine day patrol we came across a "hitchhiker". Because of the proximity of the border, such people are frequently checked for identification in the event they may have crossed the border illegally. While Cst. Puttkemery checked his I.D. through the car radio I chatted with the fellow, who told me he was a juggler on his way to the International Juggler's Conference in Delaware. To prove it, he pulled three lacrosse balls (he informed me that these were the balls of choice for jugglers) from his backpack and proceeded to give me a juggling demonstration. You have to appreciate the situation. There we were at the side of a busy highway, a psychologist, an RCMP constable and a young man "juggling his balls" — all three of them!

Let me close in a more serious vein by expressing my appreciation to Assistant Commissioner D. J. Wardrop, Commanding Officer, "D" Division, and the members of the Force in "D" Division. I would also like to single out S/Sgt. Ron Osika, "D" Training Supervisor, a man from whom I've learned a great deal



Cst. Nancy Puttkemery and Dr. Breen help a "prisoner" get into the police car.

about police work. Some of S/Sgt. Osika's innovative ideas for training, when they come to fruition, will no doubt serve as prototype for other Divisions.

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**Ed. Note:** Born and raised in Ontario, Lawrence Breen graduated from York University, Toronto, in 1970, with a Ph.D. in Psychology. Between 1970 and 1975 he was Assistant Professor of Psychology at the University of Manitoba, and since 1975 has been Associate Professor. One of his areas of specialization, Forensic Psychology (with special interest in applying psychology to police operations and training), has led to continued close contact with the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Department. As a Registered Psychologist he sees patients, but restricts these to police personnel and their families suffering from stress and other related problems.

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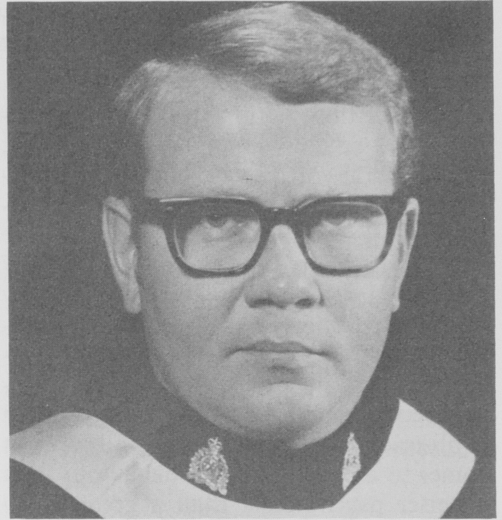
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# University Graduates

In May, 1977, Cpl. Ken Danforth graduated from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Chemistry.

Cpl. Danforth is a native of Trochu, Alberta, and joined the Force in August, 1969. Following training in Regina, he was posted to general duties in Port Hardy, B.C. He subsequently had transfers to Qualicum Beach and Ganges, B.C., before going to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Edmonton, Alberta, in August, 1974. Cpl. Danforth is presently serving as a Document Examiner in the Edmonton Laboratory.

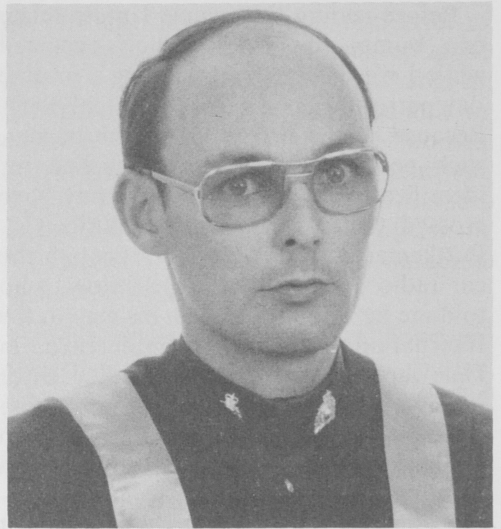
**Cpl. K. R. Danforth.**



On October 15, 1977, Cpl. G. A. Kreller received a Master of Science degree in Biochemistry from the University of Regina.

Cpl. Kreller joined the Force on November 19, 1965, at Brandon, Manitoba, and took recruit training at "N" Division. Prior to joining the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina in April, 1970, he was posted to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, on detachment and highway patrol duties. He is presently with the Serology Section of the Crime Detection Laboratory.

**Cpl. G. A. Kreller**



In September, 1977, Cpl. G. D. Pratt graduated from the University of Regina with a Bachelor of Science degree in Biochemistry.

A native of Perdue, Saskatchewan, he joined the Force in 1965 and after recruit training at "N" Division, was posted to "D" Division. Since being transferred to the Crime Detection Laboratories in 1970, he has served at Vancouver, B.C.; Sackville, N.B.; and Regina, Saskatchewan. Following graduation, Cpl. Pratt was transferred to C.D.L. in Edmonton, Alberta.

**Cpl. G. D. Pratt**



The following members have also completed their degrees during 1977.

Rank	Name	Degree	University
C/M	H. Kremer	MA	Carleton
C/M	J. R. Parr	MSc.	Western
C/M	R. T. Prokopanko	BSc.	Manitoba
C/M	D. E. Dawson	MSc.	Manitoba
C/M	F. J. Gregory	MSc.	Manitoba
C/M	C. D. Pointer	BSP	Saskatchewan
C/M	E. A. Taylor	BA	Ontario
Supt.	J. A. R. Roy	MBA	Concordia
Cpl.	B. N. Wood	BA	Carleton
Sgt.	G. C. Marshall	BEng.	Lakehead
Sgt.	E. W. Smith	BSc.	Dalhousie
Sgt.	D. T. Lawlor	BA	SWLU
Sgt.	D. C. Trumble	BA	Manitoba
Sgt.	J. R. Thompson	BSc.	Ontario
Sgt.	R. K. Leishman	BA	Carleton
Cpl.	G. W. Perkins	BA	Alberta
Sgt.	A. V. Whitson	BComm.	Concordia
Sgt.	M. G. Grierson	BA	Carleton
Sgt.	C. B. Granger	BSc.	Ontario
Sgt.	M. D. Stewart	BA	Carleton
Sgt.	J. W. M. Thivierge	BA	Concordia
Sgt.	R. G. Bourne	BA	Carleton
Sgt.	R. R. B. Smith	BA	Carleton
Cpl.	P. A. Bulatovic	BA	British Columbia
Cpl.	P. C. Carpenter	BA	Carleton
Cpl.	J. M. R. Laliberté	BAA	Montreal
Cpl.	R. D. Myhill	BA	Carleton
Cpl.	D. E. Legault	MSc.	McMaster
Cst.	C. A. Marshall	BA	Carleton

## Outdated Material?

*In these days of reduced government spending and an ecology-minded public, waste is almost a sin. A requisition for supplies, a copy of which was recently submitted to the Quarterly, proves that the RCMP is not one of those sinners...*

One new safe is requested to hold top secret correspondence and replace the safe now in use. The present safe will be subsequently donated to the RCMP Museum at Regina, Saskatchewan.

## A Little Inconsistent

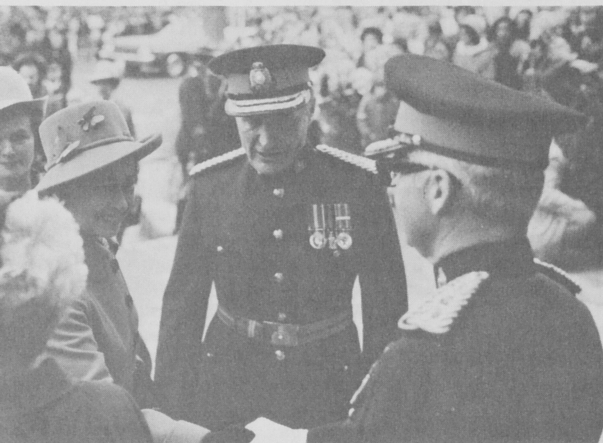
*The following quotation was noted in a letter of complaint recently received from a woman who objected to a four month jail sentence imposed upon her deaf and mute brother.*

“... Nevertheless my immediate concern is that one of your justices would commit a man to jail without having had the opportunity to utter a word in his own defence.”



# RCMP Meet Their "First Lady"

by S/Sgt. Garth Hampson



On the steps of "D" Block, Her Majesty is greeted by C/Supt. R. G. Moffatt, Director of the Canadian Police College. Standing beside the Queen is Commr. R. H. Simmonds.

It is rare for any Royal Visit to deviate from its rigid schedule and run overtime. But this happened at RCMP "N" Division on a cold Monday morning, October 17, 1977.

The visit to the RCMP was just a small segment of a hectic five day Silver Jubilee Royal Visit to the National Capital by the Queen and Prince Philip. And though the visit brought Her Majesty before thousands of loyal Canadian subjects who showed sincere warmth and affection at each stop along the way, in the flood of press which is always a part of royal occasions, it was evident that her happiest moments were spent in the formal, yet relaxed, surroundings of "N" Division.

Perhaps the Queen delayed leaving because of her love of both children and horses. C/Supt. Roy Moffat had invited a number of schools to participate in the welcome, and the invitation was taken up by school children from places as far away as Smiths Falls. All were bussed in for the

occasion and were delighted to play hookey for the day so they could see their Queen.

Her Majesty and Prince Philip arrived shortly after 10:00 a.m., riding through the crowd in a convertible, with a 12-man RCMP mounted escort. The leaden skies and cold temperatures didn't dampen the enthusiasm of the welcome and the children cheered wildly as she stepped from the car to be greeted by the Solicitor General, Francis Fox; and Commissioner and Mrs. Simmonds. The RCMP Band, which had kept people's spirits up with appropriate selections prior to the arrival, led the assembly in the singing of "O Canada". After meeting senior personnel of the Force, the Queen and Prince Philip were escorted inside "D" Block, where she once again met the members of her Coronation Contingent.

The members and their families had travelled to Ottawa at their own expense



... with friends at "N" Division stables. (Canadian Press Photo)



The Queen and Prince Phillip pose with members of her 1953 Coronation Contingent at "N" Division during their visit to Canada in 1977. The 1953 Contingent had been commanded by A/Commr. D. L. McGibbon, with the then Insp. R. J. Belec as his second in command. Both are now retired as are 37 others, and one of those is deceased. Of the 32 who were able to attend for this group photo, seven are still serving in the Force and all are now commissioned officers, including, of course, Commissioner R. H. Simmonds. Here are the remaining members of the 1953 contingent: C. W. Anderson, R. R. Van Patten, J. M. Fahie, T. A. Horn, W. E. Gardiner, L. F. M. Strong, L. J. M. Hall, L. P. M. Morel, E. V. Carter, L. W. Paige, B. H. M. Armstrong, E. C. Hill, R. W. MacNeil, D. S. Donald, E. A. Simpson, F. J. DeCheverry, J. H. R. Marois, J. H. Biensch, G. L. Dalton, G. C. Caldbeck, L. J. Johnston, S. E. Kary, K. K. Chanin, E. W. Tyler, K. E. Horwood, T. E. Devries, I. D. Fisher, R. M. Shorey, J. Cook, C. F. Williamson, J. E. R. Perrier, K. C. Ziegler, R. Camm, H. L. Shannon, J. O. Fripps, R. M. Camphaug, E. A. Berthiaume, R. M. Stunden, E. J. Drayton, R. A. Peterson, C. A. L. Liboiron, R. L. Stewart, F. W. Johnstone.

to be presented to the Royal Couple and chat informally. After the vin d'honneur was served and a Jubilee toast was given by the Commissioner, the Queen signed the guest book and then returned to the anxiously waiting children outside.

As the official party proceeded to the Stables, the Queen conducted one of her

now famous "walk-about" to meet the people lining both sides of Baily Blvd. From the viewing gallery, the Royal visitors watched a display of training activities in the riding school, then were escorted by Commissioner Simmonds through the main stable entrance. Here, horses related to Centennial and Burmese were on display. The sister to Centennial,

"Laura", with her twin six-month-old foals Rex and Regina were of particular interest. For those not familiar, Burmese and Centennial are horses the Force presented to the Queen, which are used on such state occasions as the Trooping of the Color in London.

The visit ended all too soon for those who had waited long hours to see and greet the Queen. With the playing of "God Save the Queen", the Royal procession left "N" Division for Rideau Hall and yet another round of activity.

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## Born Loser

by Cst. L. T. Sobering

You often hear a sort of fatalistic philosophy expressed with the words: "You win some — you lose some." However, it seems this particular fellow learned only the last half of that expression. Here's what happened.

Having been called to investigate a vehicle stuck in a slough on June 25, 1977, I learned the driver had borrowed a hydraulic jack from a camper in the nearby town. However, he failed to notify the owner of the jack that he had borrowed it, and was advising me in the event the owner reported it stolen. Needless to say, later that morning, the jack was reported stolen.

The following day the "born loser" attempted to purchase a tape deck in this small town. However, the owner was not willing to sell it. That night the "born loser" returned to the trailer which contained the tape deck, entered and stole the tape deck. Upon leaving the trailer, the owner returned to find the "born loser" in possession of it.

About one week later, this same individual, in the company of two companions, was passing a parked camper which had a boat and motor attached at the rear and decided it would be a good time to go fishing. As it was so early in the morning and because they did not want to wake anyone, they helped themselves to the 4½ horsepower motor, three fishing

rods and a tackle box. However, as they were leaving, the owner stepped out of the camper. The motor was quickly dropped and the three fled to a hiding place with the three fishing rods and the tackle box.

Once at their hiding place the "born loser" recalled he had forgotten his car, parked beside the camper and boat. He returned to his vehicle only to find the keys were no longer in the ignition. He then knocked on the camper door and demanded his keys. The owner of the camper told him he could have his keys back when he returned the fishing rods and tackle box.

Charges of "Break, Enter, and Theft", and "Theft over \$200" were brought against the "born loser". Because all goods were returned, he will likely receive a suspended sentence. However, his future as a criminal is rather doubtful in view of his success record.

### RCMP PENSIONERS

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# Security Service Nabs Soviet Spies

by G. J. I. Saunders, RCMP Gazette Staff

## Introduction

*However much we may lament international tension, however much we may decry the abuse of a trust which one country extends to another, however highly we may value the ideal of global harmony — well, we still love a good spy story. We all do. The tricks and tosses of intrigue appeal to a romantic suspicion that the affairs of men, and indeed of the cosmos, are not governed entirely by the geometric logic of bilateral trade agreements or public treaty, but also by clandestine meetings, faceless beings, disguises, secret codes, underground networks, dark fates.*

*Canadians will agree with the Federal Government that such espionage cannot be tolerated. It may be fascinating to read about, but the spies must be expelled, their Government rebuked and notice of Canada's indignation publicly displayed. Logic and a civilized view of the matter prevail — as they must.*

*Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the year-long affair is that the RCMP succeeded in getting their men without, apparently, breaking a single Canadian or international law.*

*They opened no private mail, burned down no barns, broke into no offices without warrants; instead, they relied upon sound detective work, legitimate investigative craft.*

*The Government may present the affair as evidence of the RCMP's skill and dedication (and so it is). But the affair also provides clear evidence that effective police work and respect for the law are readily compatible, as well as essential.*

*Editorial, Globe & Mail, Feb. 11, 1978*

Canadian Government officials summoned Soviet Ambassador Alexandr Yakovlev to state Ottawa's displeasure over spy activities, exactly one day after he had received a note demanding compensation for Canadian recovery costs incurred in the North West Territories, involving radioactive COSMOS 954 satellite parts.

On February 9, 1978, Ottawa lunched on headlines that read: Mounties Smash Soviet Spy Ring. Of 64 officially resident Soviet embassy members in Ottawa, eleven had been expelled, and two others on leave were refused re-entry.

The Minister of External Affairs' announcement created a furor unequalled in Canada's capital since the Gouzenko case hit the streets.

*"At noon today, on my instructions, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs requested the Ambassador of the Soviet Union to withdraw eleven Soviet nationals from Canada for engaging in inadmissible activities in violation of the Official Secrets Act and of course of their status in Canada.*

*"Two other Soviet nationals who were involved have already departed Canada but will not be permitted to return. A strong protest has been conveyed to the Soviet authorities about these activities.*

*"The Soviet ambassador was informed that the Canadian government had irrefutable evidence that all 13 persons had been involved in an attempt to recruit a member of the RCMP in order to penetrate the RCMP Security Service.*

*"Nine of the Soviet nationals still in Canada are employees of the Soviet em-*

bassy, one is an official of the Soviet trade office in Ottawa and one is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization secretariat in Montreal.

"The Soviet nationals involved are: Igor P. Vartanyan, First Secretary responsible for sports and cultural affairs, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Nikolai M. Talanov, counsellor, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Anatoly A. Mikhailin, official of the Soviet foreign trade office, Ottawa; Vadim A. Borispolets, Attaché (consular affairs) Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Vladimir L. Souvorov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Vladimir I. Oshkaderov, translator, International Civil Aviation Organization (IACO), Montreal; Yevgeniy K. Koblov, clerk, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Gennadi V. Ivashavitch, Third Secretary, Soviet Reztsov, employed in the library of the Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Pyotr R. Linnenurm, Second Secretary (consular affairs), Soviet Embassy, Ottawa; Voldemar P. Veber, formerly Second Secretary in the consular division, Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, returned to the USSR July 1977; Andrei V. Drysin, economist, Soviet foreign trade office, returned to the USSR December 1977.

"Early in 1977 two Soviet intelligence officers approached a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and offered him an unlimited sum of money to spy for them. This member of the force had, on an earlier posting and in the normal course of his responsibilities, come into infrequent contact with one of the Soviet officials in this case.

"To establish the ultimate purpose of the Soviet approach, the member of the force was authorized, by the RCMP, under carefully controlled circumstances, to meet with the principal agent, Mr. Vartanyan, in accordance with elaborate instructions he had received from the two Soviet officials. Between April 1977 and the present, he met secretly with the principal agent on seven occasions.

"The twelve other Soviet nationals identified with this operation, were involved in

different support functions including transportation, counter-surveillance and regular weekly observation activities.

"This case proved to be a classic example of an intelligence operation, involving complex signalling systems, coded passwords, secret concealment devices, all for the purpose of arranging clandestine meetings between the RCMP member and the Soviet agent.

"As an example, on different occasions, filmed instructions were passed to the RCMP member in a hollowed-out stick and a specially prepared package of cigarettes. The RCMP member was instructed by the agent to obtain information on such subjects as the methods the RCMP security service employed against Soviet intelligence services in Canada, character assessments of RCMP personnel and details regarding RCMP counter-espionage cases.

"The RCMP member in return provided the Soviets with carefully screened non-sensitive information or completely fabricated material. The fact that he was paid \$30,500 for information of no consequence provides an indication of the importance the Soviet intelligence service attached to this operation. The important point for the House to note, however, is that this case has involved no compromise of Canada's security.

"This Soviet recruitment attempt is nevertheless a source of serious concern to the government. Its importance should be seen in the context of the unusual lengths to which the Soviet intelligence service was prepared to go to suborn a member of the RCMP. The case did not have any other implications for Canada's security. The evidence derived from this operation indicates that it was directed solely against the RCMP.

"The firm action taken by the government in this case will remind the Soviet Union of our determination to deter foreign espionage.

"The government regrets that activities of this kind should be conducted at a time

*when there are efforts under way, to which both Canada and the Soviet Union have subscribed, to reduce the level of international tensions by overcoming mistrust and increasing confidence. Activities such as those I have disclosed to the House are contrary to that objective and represent a serious setback in our bilateral relations.*

*"This incident and the action we have had to take today, will inevitably place strains on our relations with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Canadian government continues to attach importance to Canadian-Soviet relations and hopes the Soviet government does likewise."*

### **How did it all start?**

In the shadowy world of espionage, intrigue is a major factor, and trends can be very significant. When one day flows into the next with hardly any fluctuation in activity, both sides can assume the other isn't on to anything big. But the crunch came when, in less than three months, seven persons had been expelled from Canada for engaging in spy activity. This was especially significant when only twenty or so had been expelled in the previous thirty years.

The first jolt the Soviets felt came when Assistant Air Attaché, Vladimir Vassiliev, was expelled in December, 1976, for "... activities incompatible with his diplomatic status." He had been trying to obtain classified material from a contact he had made, unaware that the contact was keeping the RCMP informed of his every move.

The second jolt came on January 6 — 7, 1977, when five Cubans were expelled from Montreal and Ottawa. They had actively recruited, trained and tasked an American mercenary who had entered Canada in September, 1976. It didn't take the Security Service long to "twig" what was happening, and in four months all those involved in the operation were on their way out of the country. No double agent this time, just good counter-intelligence work.

The trend was continued when a Soviet exchange scientist, Lev Grigoryevich Khvostantsev, working at the National Research Council, tried to persuade another exchange scientist who had access to classified material to turn some material over to him. The other exchange scientist of course, told the Security Service and in February, 1977, yet another Soviet spy was expelled from Canada.

There is little doubt that by this time KGB Headquarters in Moscow were upset by what was happening, and their diplomatic pouches probably burned with instructions to "... get on the ball and find out!!" The Soviets here decided their best bet was to penetrate the Security Service and looked around for a possible contact. They chose an RCMP officer who for simplicity, will be referred to as M-13.

Igor Vartanyan, described as the operation's kingpin, was alleged to be the Soviet Embassy's first secretary responsible for sports and cultural affairs, although he had no apparent background in sports administration. He had KGB training, however, plus he had received permission to leave Ottawa's confines at least 41 times. (By law all Soviet Embassy residents wishing to stay out of the National Capital Commission area longer than 48 hours must file for permission at the Department of External Affairs. Canadian Diplomats are similarly restricted by reciprocal diplomatic arrangements. In practice, however, Canadians find it more difficult to tour Soviet areas that they would like to see — except for Leningrad — than their Russian counterparts — free to travel to most regions in Canada. Many Soviet diplomats have taken advantage of this situation to tour the country from Halifax to Vancouver. In fact, some Canadian organizations sometimes send Soviet officials on junkets in the interests of cultural exchange, a measure hardly reciprocated in Moscow.)

Previously, M-13 had met one of the spies during the normal course of his duties and had infrequent subsequent con-



tact with the Soviet official in question. This official and Igor Vartanyan approached M-13, offering him “an unlimited amount of cash” for his co-operation. M-13 reported these facts to his superiors, and he effectively became a triple agent. The Soviets were confident that they were dealing with a “high level government agent.”

The Soviets sought information on RCMP anti-Soviet operations, specifically:

1. How the Mounties were learning about Soviet undercover operations in Canada.
2. Names of personnel involved in these operations, their character assessments, traits and weaknesses, financial standing.
3. Intricate details of RCMP counter-espionage operations.
4. Security Service methods employed to expose Soviet espionage attempts.
5. What common information exchange exists between RCMP, CIA and FBI.

In return, M-13 supplied the Russians with carefully screened non-sensitive information or completely fabricated material and stories of no real consequence. The fact that the Soviets paid M-13 \$30,500 Canadian Dollars certainly indicated the length to which they were prepared to go to infiltrate the RCMP Security Service, and the importance they attached to this operation.

The Canadian Government had reportedly been told of these Soviet activities during the course of the investigation. In 1977, three other Soviet officials had already been expelled for spying. On each occasion the “attention of the Soviet authorities had been drawn to the damaging consequences of those inadmissible activities on relations between Canada and the Soviet Union.” (Wording of diplomatic communiqué.)

## Chronology of Meetings

The first encounter occurred on April 21, at the home of M-13. Our triple agent received his first instruction film of negatives in the form of signal codes plus verbal guidelines on how to signal for the next meeting at a Towers Store in Ottawa. Towers, on Cyrville Road, is a Shopping Centre situated in a primarily residential area. It is readily accessible from the Queensway, or by bus. The number of shoppers varies, ranging from a constant trickle at the beginning of the week to near capacity by Friday night and Saturday. The “signal” was a piece of coloured tape stuck on the outside of a roof support pillar. Tape width, height on the post from the ground, vertical or horizontal placement were key factors to the message conveyed. Thus the Soviet contact need only drive into the lot past the post to get the message.

Once M-13 called for a meeting, the Soviet reply tape was to appear on the east Crosswalk post at Kent and Gilmour Streets. Kent Street is a ONE WAY northbound street running between the Queensway and Parliament Hill. Rush-hour traffic and the height of the tape from ground level demanded that M-13 drive in the right-hand lane in order to see the tape at all.

There were four different meeting categories, roughly classified as: Constant, Regular, Instant or Brush, and Reserve.

In “Brush” meetings, few or no words are exchanged. Information is passed on by quick hand movements — like a relay race where the baton changes hands, or a pickpocket in a crowd where your wallet instantly disappears before you have a chance to miss it — the piece of paper or microfilm landing in the contact’s pocket. This technique is frequently used in crowds, where such movements succeed unnoticed.

The tape colours, placements and meeting locations changed slightly for



Although never used to pass a message, the Dead Letter Boxes (D.L.B.) worked like this. A piece of coloured tape stuck on the right side of the telephone booth would signal to M-13 there was a message in the D.L.B. Note that the signal could be picked up merely by driving by, without even having to stop or alight from the car.

each set of instructions passed, and each could only be used once.

### First "Constant" Locale

A certain colour, width, locale and tape placement in the city would specify a "Constant" meeting place in Gatineau Park, in the front parking lot of the M & R Food Centre, a variety-cum-restaurant food store. With the latest issue of MACLEAN'S magazine showing in plain view in his rear car window, M-13 was to park in front of the store at 6 p.m. He would raise the hood of his car, then wait until the Russian agent's car arrived. Once confirmation was made, using stilted

passwords, he was to follow the car to a more secluded spot for a lengthier discussion.

Password Conversation would go like this:

Question: *Can you show me the way to Pink Lake?*

Answer: *Sorry, I know Pink Lake, but in Ontario Province.*

(Actually Pink Lake should be properly spelled as Pinks Lake and it is situated a mere two miles up the road from the M & R store.)

Thus, other meetings were scheduled.

## Dead Letter Boxes

DLB's or drops as they are known in spy parlance, are convenient ways of passing messages along to one another without arousing too much suspicion. They should, in fact, never be known to anyone except the parties involved in drop and pickup. They have been used by spies world-wide. To the Soviets, setting up an elaborate system of Dead Letter Boxes was a natural instinct, probably covered in the KGB spy manual.

One such drop was located 10 miles northwest of Hull. The drop location was beside a bridge abutment under the Gatineau Parkway on Notch End Road. The container used was to be a Coca-Cola tin.

When the system was to be used, the Soviets would signal that a container held a message by placing a green tape on the right window of a telephone booth at the Parkway General Store. To later confirm the pickup, a similar tape was to be placed on the left post of the sign "Booth Terrasse de pique". The pickup must be made before 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

## A Meeting

On a clear day, the Gatineau hills can be seen from the north side of the RCMP Headquarters complex. Situated in the province of Quebec, across the Ottawa River, they are less than 10-15 miles distant. The Gatineaus are renowned. In winter, they are famous for numerous downhill and cross-country ski trails and toboggan runs — many of which are free to the public. In other seasons, they afford some of the most scenic viewing readily available to city dwellers. They are frequented by hikers, nature enthusiasts, amateur ecologists and others just wanting a pleasant drive in the countryside. Anyone visiting the ski slopes or lookouts must drive through the hamlet of Old Chelsea. In fact, it is so small that only a few houses, a Fire-cum-Police Station plus a couple of shops exist to cater to visitors on either their way up or down.



The signal on the phone booth would indicate that a message had been left in a Coke can at the foot of the right-hand post of this sign (arrow).

Old Chelsea is within the Ottawa-Hull designation. No special permit is required to travel there. The area is very popular, yet far enough out of the way to provide concealment for clandestine activities.

On the last Thursday of June, M-13 went to the M & R store at 6 p.m. His



As soon as the message had been removed from the D.L.B. at the Gatineau Park sign, M-13 was instructed to leave a strip of coloured tape on the left post of the Booth Picnic Field sign. Again, the tape could be seen from the road.



identifier — MACLEANS — in place, he parked in front of the store with his engine hood up. Then he began his 5 minute wait for his contact. Vartanyan was hiding in the bushes for our man. Disguised as a hiker twiddling a stick, he met M-13. Vartanyan joined M-13 in his car and they drove together to the St. Louis Hotel in Hull. Here, over talk, the stick was slipped to our man under the table. No money changed hands at this point. They verbally agreed to another meeting.

Vartanyan's stick demonstrates another spy technique. It is hollow and contains another set of filmed instructions. If caught, Vartanyan could easily discard the stick without arousing suspicion.

This set of instructions held new directives, including new sites located in Montreal, as well as Ottawa.

Just off St. Laurent Boulevard near the Queensway entrance is a shopping centre where an IGA food store and K-Mart dominate the vast parking lot. The building which houses both stores has a flat overhanging roof with support pillars at regular intervals the entire length of the building. These exposed columns were sequentially numbered, no. 1 being front, left-hand side. Pillar no. 1 was known as Station "K", and was used by the Soviets to call for an operation. Here is an example:

1. Soviets to M-13: Signal "K" (K-Mart Store). M-13 would read a signal Monday afternoon. The same afternoon he would confirm the operation by placing a signal at "T" (Towers Shopping Plaza) before 6 p.m., meaning the message had been received.
2. M-13 to Soviets: Signal placed at "T", Monday afternoon before 6 p.m. Soviets placed confirmation signal on Tuesday afternoon at signal place "K", that the message had been received. The same colour of tape was to be used for sending and confirming the message. And, oh yes, *"Please remove your signals after 6 p.m."* (Actual Text.)

M-13 and Vartanyan met once more on October 20. The Soviets paid him \$5,000 for some of the fabricated information which had been passed on earlier.

The scene then shifted to Montreal. The Soviets obviously needed a larger city and bigger crowds to protect their operatives. M-13 passed on more worthless data to the Soviets on December 17, and at another meet one week later, Christmas Eve, received \$13,000. They offered M-13 \$250 to buy the latest Minox EL 35 spy camera, ideal for photographing secret documents, and another \$250 to buy Christmas presents for his family.

### January, 1978, in Montreal

Into the New Year, M-13 and the Soviets discussed the possibility of going abroad. The RCMP agent had made a good impression, and the Soviets wanted to "perfect" his seemingly rudimentary knowledge by sending him to spy school.

Back in Ottawa, M13 collected his last \$12,500 for "services rendered." Another meeting was agreed to, where the Soviets were prepared to advance M-13 a further \$4,000, to pay for his tickets overseas. The meeting was never held. The Department of External Affairs, in cooperation with the RCMP, chose the very date of their next meeting — February 9 to denounce the Soviets' actions in the House of Commons.

During the last eight weeks of the case, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Solicitor-General and the Ministry of External Affairs were kept informed of every movement of the operation. One of the leading Justice Department prosecutors was involved in the case from its earliest stages, and offered valuable advice on the legal aspects of the case.

### Canadian and Soviet Reactions (excerpts from the media)

At his weekly news conference, Prime Minister Trudeau reacted cynically to suggestions that the decision to banish 13



On being told that their store was an integral link in the spy caper, the owners of the M & R Food Centre in Old Chelsea, Que., Micheline and Ron Pigeon, were quite amused. "I never noticed anything peculiar," said Ron. "I'm fairly busy at 6 p.m. and I couldn't notice the cars parked outside. If it was later at night I would have been suspicious of a car parked outside more than 5 minutes with a guy sitting in it," he said, adding he probably would have called the police.

Soviet officials was timed to buff up the image of his government and the RCMP.

*"I'm sorry if this is going to give a good image to the RCMP and its efficiency... It's too bad it's happened at this time when we're in an election year... Maybe the Soviets are trying to help the government."*

The timing was not in the hands of the RCMP. The ripe moment was determined by the circumstances of the case. Only so much false information could be fed before suspicions were aroused. The RCMP does not have unlimited resources. After the net was full, the police had nothing to gain, and much to risk, by continuing the deception.

*"Uncovering the spy ring... was disturbing to the government,"* Trudeau said. *"But*

*we will continue to try to have good relations with the U.S.S.R."*

Although the two latest breakthroughs have clearly opened a significant crack in Soviet espionage operations in Canada, little hope is held out that the operation will be pulled back or discontinued.

*"They will probably continue spying and we will continue trying to prevent them",* Prime Minister Trudeau observed.

Soviet press officer, Igor Lobanov, said the charges of spying against the 13 were *"laughable accusations."* Asked why Canada would risk harming relations between the two countries if the charges were not true, he replied: *"It will make easier the life of the RCMP now. They will get good press coverage from now on."*

Soviet Ambassador Alexandr Yakovlev scrubbed a press conference which was to be held February 10 at the National Press Building to hear noted Soviet cosmonaut Georgi Beregovi talk about the U.S.S.R.'s space program. "The news conference was cancelled because of the new situation that has developed", said an embassy spokesman.

There's no grass growing under the feet of the administrators at 10 The Driveway. The name of expelled Soviet spy Igor Vartanyan was removed from the apartment building's tenants list even before the Soviet's wife had been informed she was to leave the country with her husband. The building manager who removed the name from the registry was asked why the rush. "Why not", he said. "They haven't left yet, but the apartment is as good as vacant."

The Russian-speaking wife of the expelled diplomat sat seven floors above, in her plush one-bedroom apartment with a woman friend, waiting for the return of her husband, unaware that she had been ordered to leave the country along with him.

At the airport, she was quoted as saying, "I'm happy to be leaving, I want to be home with my sons in Moscow."

After a brief stop at the Charlotte Street embassy for final farewells, the cavalcade

— a convoy of five diplomatic vehicles carrying three Soviet diplomats, their families and belongings — headed east toward the Quebec border.

Before reaching the Queensway, the cars stopped and gassed up for the trip ahead. In what was perhaps a final acknowledgement of North American customs, a credit card was produced to pay for the gas.

### Comment

Working toward the security of a nation is constant ongoing procedure. There are countless individuals behind the scenes that made this operation a success. They cannot, however, in the interests of security be mentioned here. They must, as is necessary, work in the shadow of anonymity, never receiving public acclaim for their valourous and unselfish deeds. The story that unfolded here could certainly not have met with the success it did without their nameless help, without their devotion and dedication to their country. Our thanks must go out to those who shall perforce remain faceless and nameless in the constant battle for freedom against tyranny. Perhaps by publishing this story, we will, in some small way, show the appreciation of a grateful nation.

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## ABONNEMENT À LA REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE DE LA GRC

NOM ..... (EN LETTRES MOULÉES) .....

ADRESSE .....

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J'inclus le montant de \$ ..... pour un abonnement de ..... an(s) Tarif: \$4, par année.

Envoyer les demandes d'abonnement au Rédacteur, Revue Trimestrielle de la GRC, Direction générale, Ottawa (Ontario), Canada K1A 0R2.



## Historical List of Canadian Incidents

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- 1956 — James Staples, a thirty-year-old civilian RCAF clerk was dismissed for dealing with Soviet Embassy Second Secretary Gennadi Popov, himself expelled for "Activities incompatible with his continued presence in Canada."
- 1961 — The RCMP, with the cooperation of an unnamed civil servant, uncovered spying activities of assistant military attaché, Lt.-Col. Anatoly Loginov, who was subsequently expelled for trying to obtain classified information.
- 1964 — A Soviet Izvestia correspondent was deported after being accused of bribing a civil servant.
- 1965 — Two Soviet embassy employees, A. F. Bytchkov and V. N. Poluchkin, were ousted on the grounds that they attempted to obtain secret defence and industrial information. They supposedly paid thousands of dollars to two unidentified Canadians.
- 1967 — Espionage went to court in a case in which RCMP testimony singled out Evgeni Kourianov, Soviet attaché, who had contacted then 26-year-old Bower Featherstone, a government mapmaker, subsequently sentenced to 30 months in jail, serving only ten. He had, in violation of the Official Secrets Act, "obtained and retained maps." He was not, however, charged with passing any information to the Russians.
- 1974 — Konstantin Gueivandov, Pravda newspaper correspondent, was barred from entering Canada. He had on a previous Ottawa assignment been involved in activities "in no way related to his work as a professional journalist."
- 1976 — December — Assistant Air Attaché Major Vladimir Vassiliev was expelled for activities "incompatible with his diplomatic status."
- 1977 — Lt. Commander Valery Smirnov, Soviet naval attaché, was accused in July of activities close to "industrial sabotage." He had sought to buy information from a scientist employed at Bell Northern Research Laboratories. He was on leave in Russia when the story broke. Although not actually declared persona non-grata (Don Jamieson, Minister of External Affairs said he had the option of returning), Smirnov's superiors decided he would not.

## divisional dispatches...

### Headquarters Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 26372, Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. A. White, a daughter, Shelli Dawn, on June 24, 1975, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 27058, Cpl. and Mrs. G. W. Mallett, a daughter, Tara Dawn, on June 28, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 26372, Cpl. and Mrs. J. G. A. White, a daughter, Shawna Lee Nicole, on June 15, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont.

**Merit Award** At Ottawa on September 20, 1977, S/Sgt. P. J. (Pat) Dunleavy appeared before Commissioner Simmonds and was presented with the rare Merit Award and Certificate (only two such awards have ever been given in the Force). This climaxed an earlier presentation made August 25, 1977, when C/Supt. J. Hoday, on behalf of the Director of Laboratories and Identification Services, presented him with a cheque for \$1,500. The award came as a result of the many years he has spent producing the now commonly-used facial identification kit.

S/Sgt. Dunleavy, NCO i/c Field Identification Support Services, first started recording facial features on positive transparencies in 1957-58. His pioneer work in this field, involving a great deal of trial and error, resulted in the Force's mass producing a facial identification kit in 1959-60, for distribution throughout Canada and to foreign agencies.

S/Sgt. Dunleavy receives his award from Commissioner Simmonds.



Seven or eight years ago this kit became outdated as hair styles and glasses had changed, and beards and mustaches had become popular again. S/Sgt. Dunleavy updated the kit.

Not wanting to face the problems associated with mass production, the Force began looking for a commercial firm to market the product. Identi-Kit Company of Santa Ana, California, subsequently started production. Their product was an immediate success, with orders being received from all over the world. However, there were problems. One major concern involved developing a method to build accurate composites of negroid features. This was overcome by S/Sgt. Dunleavy, who developed the required features.

**Hong Kong** Two events of particular significance to the Hong Kong Liaison Office in the past few months were the departure of our Head of Post, Mr.

During graduation ceremonies at the 111th Session of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, December 9, 1977, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley presented a diploma to Insp. G. W. Allen (right) of H.Q. Division.





L-R S/Sgts. J. R. Chaytor and R. V. J. Paradis, Insp. L. E. J. MacIsaac, the Hon. Paul Martin, Cpl. D. B. Kilpatrick, Sir Robert Mark.

M. G. Clark, for Canada and the receipt of a Long Service Medal by S/Sgt. A. H. Hamm. Social gatherings for members and their wives were held for both events.

**Ditto** On page 46 of the Winter, 1978 issue, we noted that there were two S/Sgts. Canning in the Force at the same time, father and son. C/Supt. J. E. G. Noiseux told us that yes, there had once been another such team. Cpl. John M. L. Somers (later Inspector), was promoted sergeant on November 1, 1946. His father, James Joseph Somers, was promoted sergeant on March 1, 1947, exactly ten months before he retired to pension.

**Presentation** The home of the Canadian High Commissioner at 12 Upper Brook Street, London, England, was the setting recently for a very memorable occasion. On December 12, 1977, the Honourable Paul Martin hosted a luncheon for the Force's presentation of an RCMP Centennial Rifle to the retired Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, Sir Robert Mark.

Headquarters, Ottawa, had been informed that Sir Robert was formally retiring in March of 1977, in view of the close liaison our Forces have enjoyed and, in particular, the friendship of Sir Robert and Commissioner Nadon. The Centennial Rifle, No. 16 of the limited edition, was forwarded to London, in a fitted display case with a suitably-engraved plaque. It had been hoped that Commissioner Nadon could have made the presentation to Sir Robert on his visit to London, but the busy schedules of the two senior officers precluded this. So the presentation was made by Insp. MacIsaac, following appropriate introductory remarks by the High Commissioner.

Sir Robert expressed his gratitude to the Force and, in particular, harkened to the co-operation between our Forces. The new Commissioner, Sir David McNee, reiterated these remarks and assured the Force of continued co-operation in the future.

The rifle and case will be displayed in the trophy area of Metropolitan Police London Headquarters, New Scotland Yard.



**A Division**  
(Headquarters — Ottawa, Ont.)

**Birth** To Reg. No. 31415, Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Glen, a son, Matthew James, born November 3, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont.

**Awards** On October 28, 1977, a formal ceremony was held in "A" Division Messes to allow the C.O., A/Commr. Sauvé, to give out a variety of awards to his personnel.

The C.O. commended the actions of Cst. Grant Smith and Sgt. Blennis Noilles for assisting the Ottawa Police Department with the apprehension of a man, subsequently charged with murder.

Cst. Allen McDougall was singled out for saving the lives of three children last summer and will receive a Certificate of Commendation.

Long Service Medals were presented to Sgts. Vern Gallant and Alex McDonald; and Cpl. Ronald Denham.

Csts. Jean Rosa, Pierre Lange and Gaetan Rochon were promoted to corporal.

**Shooting** On a clear, but cold, November 20, 1977, the "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club hosted a novel police handgun outdoor "exertion" shoot. The competition, held at the "N" Division outdoor range, was attended by 60 local peace officers from municipal, provincial and military forces. Each individual of the two-member teams began the course by jumping out of a parked van and then, by running through tires, ducking under bales of hay and clambering across logs, firing a total of 24 shots at a silhouette target. The top team of RCMP constables, Diane Bérubé and Wayne Matchett, scored 237 out of 240 points. Second place was taken by the Nepean Police with 234, followed by Buckingham Detachment of the Q.P.F. with 231.

Refreshments, food and prizes in the "A" Division lounges pleasantly concluded the day.

**Farewell Gathering** Mixed emotions pervaded the celebration of "happy hour" on January 27, 1978, as employees and friends gathered to salute A/Commr. J. U. M. Sauvé upon his posting to "P" Directorate.

S/Sgt. Bob Taylor, the Staff Relations Representative, echoed everyone's sentiments as he praised the C.O. for his total commitment to the welfare of the Division. On behalf of "A" Division and the Ontario Area Command of the Security Service, S/Sgt. Don Willson presented a suitably adorned wallet to make holiday spending easier. Other presentations included engraved steins from both the Corporal's and Sergeant's messes. A certificate was given, also by the Corporal's Mess, in appreciation for co-operation in establishing the Divisional lounges during 1976.

In response, Assistant Commissioner Sauvé said he felt he was leaving behind a part of himself. It's no wonder! He has been here twenty-one of the last



**Cst. Diane Bérubé shows winning form.**

twenty-six years, rising from Inspector to his present rank within the same Division.

**New Associate Editor** On December 1, 1977, Sgt. L.P. Wood began his appointment as Associate Editor for the *Quarterly* in "A" Division.

Lou joined the Force at Montreal, P.Q., in June, 1962. Following Recruit Training he was posted to New Brunswick where he spent the next four years serving at Moncton, Tracadie and Bathurst Detachments, Dalhousie Town Detail, Bathurst Highway Patrol, Sussex Town Detail and, finally, Grand Falls Detachment.

Before leaving Grand Falls, however, he issued a traffic violation to his wife-to-be, Knighta. They later married and moved to Montreal where he worked in the Comcentre from 1967 to 1970. Following a year's training in Electronics at Toronto, he was sent to "A" Division where he has been the Telecommunications Co-ordinator since 1972.

**A/Commr. Sauvé bids farewell to "A" Division as the D.S.S.R., S/Sgt. Bob Taylor, and S/Sgt. Don Willson look on.**



**B Division**  
(Headquarters — St. John's Nfld.)

**Commendations** At the "B" Division Regimental Dinner on December 16, 1977, a Commanding Officer's Commendation from the Commanding Officer "A" Division was presented to Cst. A. R. MacDougall by C/Supt. T. A. Farr. This Commendation was presented to Cst. MacDougall for rescuing two youths from the Ottawa River on June 13, 1977.

**First Native Constable** On January 11, 1978, Charles Joseph Andrew, a Montagnais Indian, became Newfoundland's first native to join the RCMP Native Special Constable Program. Sworn by C/Supt. T. A. Farr at "B" Division Headquarters, Mr. Andrew left for Regina that afternoon. Following training he will be posted to the detachment at Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and then to North West River.

**Regimental Dinner** On December 16, 1977, over 100 members from the Division gathered at the combined Officers and Senior NCO's Messes for our Annual Regimental Dinner and reunion of friends. A cocktail period preceded a most delightful dinner, prepared by our own cooks and served by the Senior NCO's. As usual, the first dinner was served to the junior member, Cst. M. E. O'Brien, by our Commanding Officer, C/Supt. Farr.

Following the dinner, Long Service Medals were presented to Insp. H. E. Murphy and G. E. Williams; Sgts. J. L. Power, E. F. McCue, A. V. Rouble, R. M. Ettles, G. R. McLaughlin, J. F. C. Luttrell and Cpl. C. Taylor. A Bronze Clasp was presented to Supt. G. H. Powell and Silver Clasp to S/Sgt. F. N. Cheeseman. A Gold Clasp was presented to Supt. J. M. LaFosse.

The remainder of the evening continued with the usual social activities and everyone had a grand old time.



**C/Supt. T. A. Farr presents the Commanding Officer's Commendation to Cst. A. R. MacDougall.**

**Farewell** On November 10, 1977, the staff at "B" Division Headquarters gathered at the Senior NCO's Mess to bid farewell to Mr. Larry R. Pasch. Mr. Pasch was the Public Service Personnel Administrator for "B" Division and had held that position since the Fall of 1974. C/Supt. Farr presented Mr. Pasch with a bronze plaque depicting a game and wildlife scene common in Newfoundland.

Larry, his wife and two children have taken up residence in Edmonton, where he is now working as a Staffing Officer in "K" Division. Congratulations for a job well done and fondest wishes were extended to Mr. Pasch and all hope he enjoys his present career with the RCMP.

**Celebrity Crook** Of the many projects undertaken by Labrador City Detachment during Police Week 1977, perhaps the most unique was the "Celebrity Crook". Co-ordinated by members of the detachment and our local high school's student council, the project required the detachment to pick a student of the school who would remain anonymous throughout the week until finally being arrested by another student.

Prior to Police Week, the detachment and the student council designed Wanted and Reward posters and converted a part of the school into a mock RCMP detachment. Uniforms were worn and handcuffs were carried by the student council who acted as student police throughout the week. School authorities delegated certain time periods during the day as key arresting periods.

Each morning before classes started, the "Police Story" theme would be played over the PA system and a clue to the "Celebrity Crook's" identity would



**C/Supt. Farr presents Mr. Pasch with his gift.**

be given out. Each day the clue became more revealing and, to curb the number of arrests any one student could make, a false arrest fund was set up. Proceeds went to the Graduation Dance which was being held the last day of Police Week.

A box with a combination lock was placed in the mock detachment and only the "Celebrity Crook" knew the combination. As each day went on, the enthusiasm for the program grew. On the fourth day, after forty-five false arrests, our detachment received a call from the student police that the "Celebrity Crook" was handcuffed and ready to be picked up. A police car went to the school and returned the "Celebrity Crook", the student police and the arresting student to our office, where the local newspaper took pictures and the reward was given out. (The reward consisted of many items donated by our detachment and local merchants in our town.)

During this project many members of our detachment visited the school daily and noticed a more friendly relationship between the student body and

the police. We feel that this was a successful project and one which could also be used outside of Police Week for any number of other school events.

**RCMP Veterans Association** On September 6, 1977, a Division of the RCMP Veterans Association was formed in Newfoundland with a membership of 56.

Charter Night was held at St. John's, Nfld., on October 29. Guests at the dinner were National President Bill Wells of the Toronto Division, Supt. R. C. Richards ("B" Division CIB Officer) and Chief of Police John Browne, Newfoundland Constabulary.

**Christmas Party** On December 23, 1977, members and public servants of "B" Division Headquarters gathered at the Senior NCO's and Officers Mess for their annual Christmas Party. Everyone appeared to have a festive time, though they did miss their annual hostess, Mrs. Mena Ryan, who has organized the Christmas party for the last eighteen years and was home this year with the flu.

### C Division

(Headquarters — Montreal, Que.)

**La fin d'une époque** Le 27 octobre 1977 marqua le départ du dernier sergent-major d'état-major de la Division «C», alors que le commissaire-adjoint Raymond Duchesneau remit la chope traditionnelle et le Certificat de service au s.-m.é.-m. Rolland Turcotte.

Rollie, ayant servi dans les divisions «C» et «D», passa la grande majorité de ses presque vingt-huit années de service à la Section de l'Identité judiciaire. Il y a un peu plus de dix ans, on a dû faire une entorse aux règlements afin de nommer le gendarme Turcotte responsable du Service de l'Identité judiciaire, un poste de sergent.

Dès lors, Rollie s'acharna au développement de sa section. Il insista sur le fait de fournir le meilleur service possible aux sections opérationnelles et détachements. Lentement mais progressivement, par son dynamisme et sa persévérance, il augmenta son personnel, s'entourant d'experts et de personnes dévouées, et meubla sa section du meilleur équipement disponible. Il atteignit son but il y a environ deux ans. Aujourd'hui, la Section de l'Identité judiciaire fournit un service professionnel sans pareil, fait l'envie des autres divisions et demeure un hommage aux efforts persistants du s.-m.é.-m. Turcotte.

Son approche directe, droit au but et sans baliverne, ne fut pas toujours appréciée par tous les membres et employés. Quelques-uns, quelquefois, ont pu se sentir vexés. Cependant, Rollie était toujours disponible, absolument fiable et soucieux de fournir les services demandés. Et quel que fut le service, à quelques exceptions près, la Section de l'Identité était en mesure d'y répondre efficacement.

Alors qu'une foule quasi record se rassembla au Mess des sous-officiers supérieurs pour faire ses adieux au s.-m.é.-m. Turcotte, celui-ci, peut-être pour la première fois de sa vie, comprit qu'il avait beaucoup d'amis et qu'il avait joué, sans s'en rendre compte, d'une grande popularité au sein de la Division «C». Sa deuxième carrière, à titre de gérant général (Québec) d'une firme se spécialisant dans l'équipement sécuritaire, semble prometteuse. Nous lui souhaitons tout le succès possible.

**End of an Era** October 27, 1977, marked the departure of «C» Division's last Staff Sergeant Major, as A/Commr. Raymond Duchesneau presented the traditional mug and Certificate of Service to S/S/M Rolland Turcotte.

Rollie, who served in «C» and «D» divisions, spent the greatest part of his near twenty-eight years of service with Ident. Section. Over a decade ago rules had to be bent to allow Cst. Turcotte to take charge of the «C» Div. Ident. Section, a sergeant's position.

From then on, Rollie set about to build his section, with emphasis placed on providing the best possible service to operational sections and detachments. Slowly but steadily, through his aggressiveness and perseverance, he increased his establishment, surrounding himself with experts and dedicated people, and furnished the section with top notch equipment. Two years ago, he achieved his goal. Today, the «C» Div. Ident. Section is second to none, the envy of other divisions and a tribute to S/S/M Turcotte's persistent efforts.





A/Commr. Duchesneau presents S/S/M Turcotte with his Certificate of Service.

Le s.m. é.-m. Turcotte reçoit son Certificat de service des mains du commissaire adjoint Duchesneau.

His direct and no-nonsense approach was not always appreciated, and many a pride was hurt. But Rollie was always available, always dependable and anxious to assist. And whatever was required, Ident. could and would provide the service.

As the near record crowds gathered in the Senior NCO's Mess to bid S/S/M Turcotte farewell, he, perhaps for the first time in his life, realized he had many friends and had indeed been a popular guy. His second career as general manager (Quebec) of a firm dealing in security equipment looks most promising. We wish him well.

**Libre comme l'oiseau** Comment pourrions-nous être libre comme l'oiseau? En pratiquant le parachutisme évidemment!

Mais oui! après en avoir entendu parler, j'ai décidé que moi aussi j'aimerais voler et me suis inscrite à un cours de parachutisme. La durée du cours est d'environ 6 heures. Après 4 heures de théorie, nous pratiquons les techniques pour la sortie d'avion, le saut dans le vide et l'atterrissage. Ces

mouvements doivent devenir de véritables réflexes, car le stress est à son paroxysme et il devient très difficile de penser aux mouvements que nous devons faire.

L'équipement comprend des bottes qui couvrent bien les chevilles (comme les bottines de travail) avec une épaisse semelle de caoutchouc, une combinaison de saut pour protéger nos vêtements de la poussière à l'atterrissage et un casque protecteur. Et puis enfin, les parachutes: un dorsal et un ventral (parachute de secours). Il existe deux sortes de parachute (dorsal), soit le rond et le carré. Le rond, « Cheepo », a une vitesse horizontale maximale de 5 milles à l'heure. Il est plus sécuritaire mais ne permet pas de grands exploits. Contrairement, le carré, « Strato », permet d'atteindre une vitesse horizontale de 25 milles à l'heure et offre plus de possibilités comme par exemple, atteindre un point précis au sol.

Pour les premiers sauts, on est toujours accompagné d'un moniteur-largueur. Avant de monter à bord de l'avion, il vérifie l'équipement, détermine l'ordre de sortie de l'avion et donne ses conseils selon

les conditions atmosphériques. Et c'est un départ! La montée dure environ 10 minutes. Lorsque nous avons atteint une altitude de 2800 pieds, le moniteur ouvre la porte et indique au pilote de couper les moteurs. Alors à une vitesse de 60 milles à l'heure, on sort de l'avion, les pieds se posent sur le marchepied et on s'agrippe au hauban (pièce de métal servant à soutenir les ailes de l'avion). Le moniteur donne le «GO» et on saute.

Au cours des dix premiers sauts, la sangle du parachute est attachée à l'avion et l'ouverture est automatique après trois secondes. Trois secondes qui paraissent plus ou moins longues pour la débutante (ou le...). Nous devons bien cambrer le corps pour conserver la position de demi-coupe afin d'assurer sa stabilité et on compte très fort mil et un jusqu'à mil et cinq, puis on prononce le mot «voilure», et on constate le déploiement du parachute. Il est difficile de prévoir le moment exact de l'atterrissage car habitués au poids de notre corps, nous connaissons d'instinct le moment de la chute, ce qui est impossible en parachute étant donné le ralentissement. Le choc ressenti au contact du sol équivaut à un saut d'environ 4 pieds. Pour amortir le choc, on fléchit légèrement les genoux, on garde les pieds joints et on effectue un roulé-boulé. On se relève, fier de son effort et on indique à l'instructeur que tout est en règle et on recueille son parachute. On retourne au club à pied avec trente-cinq livres de matériel sur le dos en pensant à ce qu'il en coûte à l'homme pour voler.

Contrairement à ce que beaucoup peuvent penser, le parachutisme est un sport très accessible et il en vaut vraiment la peine. Personnellement, j'ai maintenant trois sauts à mon actif et j'ai bien l'intention de continuer. Vous n'avez pas envie de commencer? Pourquoi pas? Ce sport n'exige qu'un peu (si peu) de courage et s'adresse à ceux et celles qui aiment les sensations fortes et qui ont le goût du défi. Pour plusieurs, il est peut-être moins difficile de sauter en parachute que de faire le «GRAND SAUT» (mariage)...

*par Chantal Dalpé*

**Relations publiques** Durant le mois de novembre, la Division «C» se fit valoir dans le domaine des relations publiques.

Le surintendant principal Guy Marcoux fut l'invité d'honneur à un dîner-causerie des «Associates of the Montreal Board of Trade». L'exposé de Monsieur Marcoux portait sur le rôle de la G.R.C. au Québec. Il fut fortement ovationné, particulièrement lorsqu'il mentionna qu'un Jog-o-thon organisé par les membres avait récolté \$3,000 pour les enfants handicapés.

Notre Fanfare entreprit une tournée au Québec. Les villes visitées furent LaSarre, Rouyn-Noranda, Amos, Val d'Or, Drummondville, Joliette, Coaticook, Valleyfield et St-Jean. Comme à l'habitude, nos musiciens surent impressionner et enthousiasmer les foules partout sur leur passage.

Félicitations au Directeur et aux membres de notre célèbre orchestre et félicitations également à nos membres qui ont organisé ces concerts avec succès et qui ont eu la tâche délicate et additionnelle d'apaiser les commanditaires lorsqu'à la dernière minute, une guerre se développa entre la Fanfare et l'Union des Musiciens. Cependant, tout est bien qui finit bien et, au printemps prochain, cette tournée se complètera dans la Sous-division de Québec.

Le 11 novembre, Jour de l'Armistice, un contingent de volontaires de la G.R.C. à Montréal accompagna le commandant aux cérémonies locales. Au nom de la Division «C», le commissaire-adjoint Raymond Duchesneau déposa une couronne de fleurs à l'intention des membres de la G.R.C. morts en service militaire lors des deux guerres mondiales. C'est avec une très grande fierté personnelle et collective que les membres de notre contingent, recrutés par le caporal Gaétan Delisle et dirigés par le sergent Paul Piché, défilèrent dans les rues de Montréal. Ils furent fortement ovationnés tout le long du parcours. Merci à ces volontaires qui nous ont dignement représentés et merci à nos membres en détachement qui ont participé à des cérémonies similaires dans leurs communautés.

La G.R.C. fut également représentée à l'événement de l'année à Montréal, grâce aux démarches du surintendant «Chuck» Philion. En effet, huit chevaux et cavaliers du Carrousel ont bravé la tempête de neige pour participer, avec une précision remarquable, au défilé de la Coupe Grey. Les applaudissements de la foule, malheureusement peu nombreuse à cause de la température, mais entendus à la télévision, ont démontré le support de celle-ci pour la G.R.C. Merci aux responsables et notre admiration pour ces huit braves. Très bien fait!

**Public Relations** During the month of November, «C» Division was active in public relations.

C/Supt. Guy Marcoux was the guest of honour at a dinner of the Associates of the Montreal Board of Trade, and spoke on the Role of the RCMP in Quebec. He received a tremendous ovation, particularly when he mentioned that a Jog-a-Thon organized by our members had raised \$3,600 for handicapped children.

Our RCMP Band began a tour of Quebec. Concerts were held at LaSarre, Rouyn-Noranda, Amos, Val d'Or, Drummondville, Joliette, Coaticook, Valleyfield and St-Jean. As usual, our musicians greatly impressed everyone and received enthusiastic responses everywhere. We extend congratulations to the Director and members of the Band, and to our detachment members who organized these concerts and had to handle the added delicate task of appeasing the sponsors when a last minute battle broke out between the Band and the Musician's Guild of Montreal. However, all's well that ends well, and we are looking forward to next Spring when the tour will be completed in Quebec Sub-Division.

On Armistice Day, a contingent of volunteer members accompanied the Commanding Officer to the Cenotaph in Montreal. In the name of "C" Division, A/Commr. Duchesneau placed a wreath in memory of RCMP members who were killed while serving in the military during the two World Wars.

It is with great personal and collective pride that members of our contingent, recruited by Corporal Gaëtan Delisle and led by Sergeant Paul Piché, paraded through the streets of Montreal. They were loudly applauded everywhere.

The RCMP was also represented in the "Event of the Year" in Montreal, thanks to Supt. "Chuck" Philion who organized our participation. We were fortunate to have eight members of the Musical Ride present, who braved a bad snow storm to ride their horses in the Grey Cup Parade. The crowd, unfortunately small because of the foul weather, still cheered the RCMP loudly enough to be heard on television. We thank all those involved and extend our admiration to our eight brave members. Well done!

#### D Division

(Headquarters — Winnipeg, Man.)

**Commendation** On April 20, 1977, Roblin Detachment received a call from the Valley River Indian Reserve where a juvenile with a hammer was causing considerable damage to his parent's residence. Cst. H. M. Bogers and an off-duty unarmed member responded and during their search to locate him, the juvenile confronted them with a high-powered rifle. After verbally threatening them, the juvenile fired one shot at the police vehicle. But before he could re-load and fire again, Cst. Bogers

tackled and disarmed him. On August 19, 1977, the O. C. Dauphin Sub-Division presented Cst. Bogers with a Commanding Officer's Commendation for his display of courage, perseverance and self-restraint in successfully apprehending an armed and dangerous person.

**Retirement** Mr. Harold Albert Medland retired to pension on June 22, 1977, from Brandon Sub-Division Telecommunications Section after com-

L-R Cpl. J. R. D. Wheeler, S/Sgt. D. P. Wershler, Sgt. K. M. Phillips, S/Sgt. J. Baziuk, Insp. J. E. Hooper and S/Sgt. R. Osika were presented with Long Service Medals and Awards by A/Commr. D. J. Wardrop on December 2, 1977.







L-R Supt. J. R. Corley congratulates Mr. Harold Medland as S/Sgt. K. R. Elliott looks on.



Retiring after twenty years service with "D" Division, Miss Rosa Hunt was honoured with a gift by Insp. Docker, O.I.C. Commercial Crime Section.

pleting 25 years service as radio operator. Harold, whose radio voice was known to many members of the Force, was honoured at a family barbecue on July 24 at the Habok Brothers' farm just outside of Brandon. Supt. J. R. Corley, O. C. Brandon Sub-Division, presented him with a Pentax camera and wished him and his wife, Nancy, many years of happy, healthy retirement. Insp. Jack Manson, H. Q. Ot-

tawa, read a message of congratulations sent by all former Brandon Sub-Division members now stationed in Ottawa.

Presentations concluded with S/Sgt. Ferguson giving Harold a hand-printed scroll listing the names of all donors who had expressed their appreciation for a job well done.

L-R Barbara Morgan, Linda Gandza, Patty Hawkins, Sgt. Bob Waugh, NCO i/c Dauphin Municipal Detachment, Daniel Chow, Jim Dent and Ken Day, the Project Leader.



**Summer Job Corps** Starting on June 20, 1977, six students were employed on the Summer Job Corps Program — Operation Identification — in Dauphin. For the following eleven weeks the students canvassed the area, completing the identification markings of 17,656 items at 552 homes and 81 cot-

tages. The operation, sponsored by Dauphin Municipal Detachment with the co-operation of the Town of Dauphin, the Chamber of Commerce and a local Insurance Agency, was considered an unqualified success.

**Depot Division**  
(Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

**New Associate Editor** Cpl. W. K. Wilson has recently been appointed as the Associate Editor of the *Quarterly* for Depot Division.

Cpl. Wilson joined the Force at Edmonton, Alta., in 1958, and after recruit training was posted to "F" Division. In December, 1961, he was accepted for northern service and spent the next three years at Detachments in the central Arctic. In 1964 he was transferred back to "F" Division and served on highway patrol duties at various places until 1968, when he was transferred to Saskatoon and subsequently to Prince Albert as a Sub-Division Reader. In 1972 he was posted to "F" Division Headquarters in the Crime Index Section and later to Records Management. In 1977 he was made NCO i/c Records Management Section at Depot.

**Connaught Cup** The shoot for the 1976 Connaught Cup, symbol of the best revolver shot in the Force, was held at the RCMP Academy Outdoor Range at 2:00 P.M. on June 30, 1977. For the first time in the history of the Connaught Cup, a female member, Cst. D. F. Blayney of "D" Division, participated in the competition, placing 4th with a score of 289. To the best of our knowledge this was also the first time an officer has participated for the Connaught Cup. Insp. E. R. J. Miller represented "HQ" Division, placing 5th in the competition. Cpl. J. V.

Vaughan, of "K" Division, Fort McMurray, was the winner, shooting 300 44/46.

**Special Award** Insp. Lagasse, the assistant Training Officer at the RCMP Academy was the recipient of a Special Award presented by Saskatchewan Sport at its conference in Saskatoon, on October 1, 1977. Insp. Lagasse had been nominated by the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association as its candidate for the award, in recognition of his being not only Canada's choice to referee world and international tournaments during the past hockey season, but also for his efforts and volunteer work with the Referees Division for the past five years.

Insp. Lagasse is well known for his contribution to the community and also for his active participation in the promoting and officiating of hockey within the Force.

Note: Saskatchewan Sport is a non-profit, non-government organization established in 1974 to promote all forms of sports for general public participation, rather than the highly competitive type which is usually associated with sports in Canada.

**Memorial Service** On October 16, 1977, for the fifth year in a row, many families and friends joined with Officers and uniformed members of Depot and "F" Divisions in a memorial service commemorating those members who gave their lives in the performance of duty. The service, which was held in the RCMP Chapel at Depot, was officiated by the Right Reverend M. G. Peers, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, assisted by the Reverend D. Guthrie.

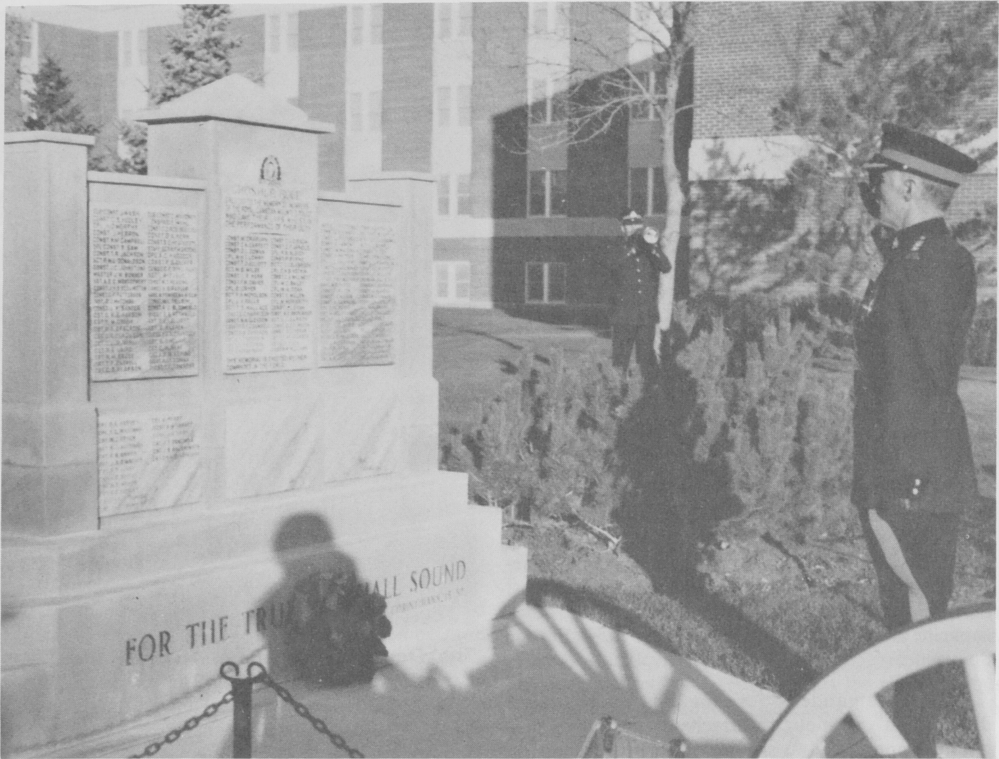
Mrs. Linda Shwaykowski, widow of Cst. D. M. N. Shwaykowski who has killed in the line of duty at Red Deer, Alta., April 6, 1977, and her son Darren represented all the next-of-kin in the presentation of a wreath honoring the dead.

**Cross-Country Skiing** Starting with the statement that our children's physical condition starts to deteriorate the day they go to school, it is obvious we have to take the "bull by the horns". I therefore suggest cross country skiing.

From their youngest age in school, children need outdoor exercise for their physical and moral blossoming, but physical education programs do not offer enough winter activities. It is easy to criticize the school system, but if we parents figure there is



Supt. W. F. MacRae presents the Connaught Cup to Cpl. J. V. Vaughan.



C/Supt. R. J. Mills honors fallen members at the wreath-laying ceremony.

something missing, we have to act rather than wait for the different levels of government to move. We have to do our part, as parents, in the educational system. It has been proved that a student who does some physical activity on a regular basis can study more easily with a clear and relaxed mind. When we study some European programs and visit the schools of Sweden, Norway, Finland or Czechoslovakia, we come to the conclusion that physical activities are of prime importance, not in order to obtain olympic results, but rather to "enjoy life".

Cross-Country Skiing? Yes! Many inquiries made in America (U.S.A. & Canada) and in Europe revealed that children (adults included) from European countries have a higher level of physical fitness than American children. Are we that different? Many cardiologists are trying to correct this situation by recommending exercise to people of all age groups, in order to minimize cardiac attack and deterioration of our physical fitness. Cross-country skiing is one of the most beneficial sports for the cardio-vascular system, and one of the most reasonably priced for the entire family. It is also one of the most effective sports for individual absorption and utilization of oxygen in the human body.

Any child can cross-country ski, even those who are in kindergarten. So what do you think of skiing as a preventive medicine?

If you the adult, are too lackadaisical to do what is good for your health, please do not impose this philosophy on your children. Get them into sports. Do something, accept your responsibilities. Good skiing!

*By Raymond Cusson*

**Ski de fond** Partant de l'énoncé que la condition physique de nos enfants commence à se détériorer le jour où ils vont à l'école, il est certain qu'il faut réagir et prendre « le taureau par les cornes ». Je suggère donc le ski de fond.

Dès l'âge scolaire, à l'école élémentaire, l'enfant a besoin d'exercices en plein air afin de parfaire son épanouissement physique et moral. Nos programmes d'éducation physique ne prévoient pas assez d'activités hivernales pour nos enfants. Il est facile de critiquer le système scolaire, mais si nous, parents, croyons qu'il y a une lacune, eh bien il faut la combler nous-mêmes, au lieu d'attendre que les différents niveaux de gouvernement bougent. Il faut aussi faire notre part comme parents dans le système d'éducation.

Pourtant, il y a tellement de sports d'hiver accessibles aux enfants de tout âge. Il est prouvé que l'élève qui s'adonne à des activités physiques peut étudier plus facilement avec un esprit clair et déten-



du. Quand on consulte les programmes de certains pays d'Europe et quand on visite les écoles de la Suède, de la Norvège, de la Finlande ou de la Tchécoslovaquie, on constate que l'on réserve un rôle important à toutes les formes d'activités, non pas pour obtenir des résultats olympiques, mais pour « mieux vivre ».

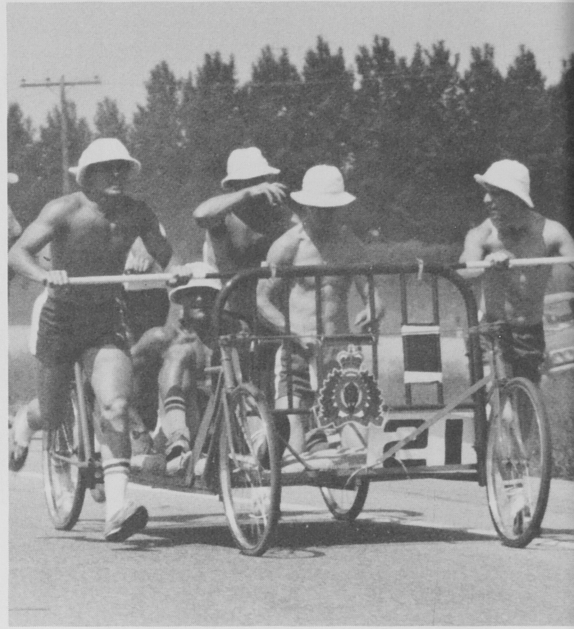
Le ski de randonnée? Oui! De nombreuses enquêtes faites en Amérique et en Europe révèlent que les enfants (adultes aussi) européens jouissent d'un niveau de santé physique supérieur à celui des enfants nord-américains. Sommes-nous si différents d'eux? De nombreux cardiologues tentent de remédier à cette situation en recommandant des programmes d'exercices (natation, ski de fond, jogging) pour les personnes de tout âge afin de réduire le plus possible les risques de maladies cardiaques et d'éviter la trop grande détérioration physique. Le ski de fond est un de ces sports qui est formidable pour le système cardio-vasculaire. Des familles entières peuvent pratiquer cette discipline dans de multiples endroits, partout au pays et à un prix très raisonnable. Les programmes d'entraînement par le ski de fond ont démontré que ce sport est l'un des plus efficaces pour l'augmentation de la capacité individuelle d'absorption et d'utilisation de l'oxygène.

On se demande pourquoi nos programmes d'éducation physique n'attachent pas une plus grande importance au ski de fond, surtout dans un pays où le climat et l'environnement sont aussi propices à ce sport.

Tous les enfants peuvent pratiquer ce sport, même ceux de l'école maternelle. Alors, qu'en penses-tu de cette médecine préventive par le ski de randonnée?

Si, toi, *adulte*, es amorphe, et trop paresseux, pour faire ce qui est bon pour ton corps, s'il te plaît, ne l'impose pas à tes enfants, engage-les dans le sport. Bouge, prends tes responsabilités! Bon ski!

*par Raymond Cusson*



The Depot bed pushing team on the Trans-Canada Highway east of Regina.

**Balgonie Bed Derby** On June 18, 1977, in Regina, six members of Depot Division joined 37 other bed-pushing teams to participate in the Balgonie Bed Derby. The Depot team, made up of Cpls. Armand Lachapelle, Harry Danylik, Dave Butt and Csts. Doug Maze, Brent White, Al Laaksoharjy, and managed by Cpls. Hardy Letain and Terry Matatall, won the twelve mile event with an average speed of six and a half minutes a mile. The 38 teams raised a total of \$27,000.00 for charity. The \$1,500.00 pledged to the Depot team was donated to their Foster Parents Fund.

**E Division — District 1**  
(Headquarters — Vancouver, B.C.)

**Birth** To Reg. No. 28483, Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Muir, a son, Jerrald Scott, born October 27, 1977, at Vancouver, B.C.

**Commendation** At 10:30 p.m. on April 27, 1976, a frantic woman called Squamish Detachment to say that her husband was intoxicated and threatening to shoot someone. Cpl. A. D. Douglas, Csts. J. E. Riddell, L. Flath, S. W. Lyons and J. Porteous

**C/Supt. Jensen presents the Commanding Officer's Commendation to Cst. Lyons.**



responded to the call and were met outside the residence by a woman who showed them where she had hidden her husband's numerous firearms in the nearby bushes.

Suddenly, the man appeared on the sidewalk holding a rifle, yelling, "I know you're out there, let's get it started." The members took cover behind the nearby police vehicles with the man standing only a few feet away. Cst. Lyons, being the closest member to the man, tried to persuade him to throw the rifle down. Repeatedly the man yelled, "Here I am, go ahead and shoot. I have nothing to live for." For several minutes Cst. Lyons talked with the man, trying to convince him to discard the rifle. No shots were fired by the members, and finally the man gave himself up and was disarmed.

On October 7, 1976, the Commanding Officer's Commendation was presented to Cst. Lyons, who remarked that the incident ended without injury, due to the restraint of all members involved.

**Shooting** This year, four members of the Burnaby Detachment Auxiliary Shooting Team captured top honours in the 1977 Small Arms Competition held for auxiliary constables in District 1. Apart from the distinction of having the winning team, Burnaby can also boast having the top individual scorer of the day, Aux/Cst. Leo Partenan, who attained 293/300.



L-R A/Csts. Leo Partenan, John Starkey, Bob Hahn and Glen Anderson.

The competition, which is into its second year, draws teams from eight of the major detachments (Burnaby, Coquitlam, Richmond, North Vancouver, Surrey, Langley, Mission, Maple Ridge) in District 1. Besides getting auxiliary members from the various detachments together in friendly competition, it is helping to improve their shooting proficiency.

#### E Division — District 2

(Headquarters — Victoria, B.C.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 25600, Cst. and Mrs. P. T. Phillips, a son, David Gordon, on March 31, 1977, at Revelstoke, B.C.

To Reg. No. 26327, Cst. and Mrs. J. Schalk, a son, Kevin Darcy, on August 27, 1977, at Prince George, B.C.

To Reg. No. 25880, Cpl. and Mrs. R. Morris, a son, Douglas Thomas, on October 18, 1977, at Prince George, B.C.

To Reg. No. 19784, Sgt. and Mrs. L. Jamont, a son, Donald Gordon, on December 12, 1977, at Prince George, B.C.



L-R Cst. R. J. Mollett, Mr. Steven Wilson, Mayor Frank Ney.

**Merit Award** On December 5, 1977, Mayor Frank Ney presented Cst. R. J. Mollet and Steven Wilson, an employee of the B. C. Ferries, with City of Nanaimo Merit Awards after their joint rescue of a man who was found burning in an oil bulk storage depot fire. The letter accompanying the award stated in part, "City Council recognized the important role you played in the rescue of Mr. Tychonick during the recent oil tank fire." The fire was the first bulk storage depot fire in British Columbia and the largest in North America to date, and the rescue was made at great risk near exploding fuel storage tanks of several hundred thousand gallon capacities.

At 4:22 a.m. on September 7, 1977, Cst. Mollet was on patrol in Nanaimo and discovered a large fire burning in the Shell Bulk Fuel Plant. After rousing the manager of the neighboring apartment block, to start a building evacuation, Mollet met Wilson, who,



Louis Cyr of Montreal once lifted a 535 lb. weight off the floor with a single finger. Would-be criminals in Waglislaw, B.C., better beware, however, as Cpl. H. MacDonald of Bella Bella Detachment is able to perform a much more difficult feat with ease.

cycling to work, had also seen the fire. They both saw Tychonick running from the area of the tanks; he was severely burned and still on fire. Mollet kicked out boards on the surrounding fence and he and Wilson entered the area, grabbed Tychonick and, with their jackets, smothered the flames on his back and legs. At that moment a fuel tank exploded and ruptured, and they dragged Tychonick through the fence and out of the area. Tychonick was burned on over 80% of his body and was taken to hospital where he succumbed on October 20.

A pried lock found in Tychonick's clothing helped to establish that he set the four and a half million dollar fire as a psychopathic reaction to his personal problems. A fireman accidentally died during the fire and a Coroner's Jury found Tychonick responsible for the disaster.

"Faith Without" On November 18, 1977, I received a telex from our friends at Search and Rescue Headquarters, Canadian Armed Forces, Vic-

toria, concerning the search for a lost aircraft we both had been conducting for over two weeks in the interior of the province. During our search the weather had not been the best and this was Search and Rescue's daily progress report to our office. I quote Section G of the telex relating to weather:

"Clear skies prevailed throughout western part of area. However, eastern portion covered with broken cloud and snow showers, severely hampering search operations, (see Hebrews chapter 13 verse 8)."

Not being totally familiar with the Bible, I had to look it up. I quote Hebrews, chapter 13, verse 8:

"Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and today and forever."

I found our friends' sense of humour and knowledge of the Bible both to be excellent.

Submitted by  
Cpl. G. D. Niggins

## Vous avez été muté?

Les mutations à l'intérieur de la Gendarmerie **ne sont pas** automatiquement communiquées à la *Revue Trimestrielle*. Alors, pourquoi ne pas épargner à un ami l'effort de vous envoyer lui-même la revue, en nous faisant parvenir une formule de changement d'adresse.



**F Division**  
(Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

**Retirement** On December 29, 1977, Miss Noella Cavel retired from the Force after 32 years with Regina Detachment. An informal gathering was held in her honour at the Regina Sub-Division Headquarters, at which time she was presented with a Public Service Long Service Award Certificate by the C.O. "F" Division, A/Commr. G. W. Reed. Noella intends to reside in Regina after her retirement.

**North Battleford Sub-Division**

**Ball** On October 28, 1977, the annual Fall Ball was once again held in St. Thomas College Auditorium. The evening started with a cocktail hour, followed by dinner and dancing to the music of the Mello-Tones. The head table was represented by Supt. E. J. Ard, O.C. North Battleford Sub-Division; Insp. K. A. Thompson, A.O.C. North Battleford Sub-Division, and Supt. F. Schmidt, A & P Officer "F" Division, representing the Commanding Officer.

**Curling** On January 16, 1978, the annual Sub-Division curling playoffs were held to determine a representative for the Provincial Police Curling playoffs. After the usual pre-game pep talks and when the air cleared, Supt. Ard's team emerged victorious over the eight teams entered and earned the right to carry the annual curling banner forward into the provincials.

**Social** On December 7, 1977, a combined Christmas and Farewell Social for North Battleford Sub-Division was held at the Knights of Columbus Hall. A delicious chinese dinner was followed by dancing with the music of the Hamp Brothers. Supt. Ard presented plaques to members leaving the Sub-Division: Insp. & Mrs. D. K. Embree, Cpl. & Mrs. D. G. Oesch, Cst. & Mrs. G. A. Prawdzik, Cst. & Mrs. P. Poetker, Cst. & Mrs. G. R. Kadin, and Cst. J. C. J. Sevigny.

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

**Christmas Social** The Yorkton Sub-Division Christmas Social was held in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, on December 14, 1977. The O.C., Insp. White, took advantage of the occasion to present Long Service Medals to Sgts. R. A. Seeley and D. G. Johnston, and to say "farewell" to ex-Sgt. H. A. Babcock who recently retired to pension.

**Annual Ball** The Yorkton Sub-Division Annual Ball was held in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, on October 28, 1977. A/Commr. Reed presented Long Service Medals and Certificates to S/Sgt. G. Parchomchuk and Sgt. R. T. J. Prest. A large crowd turned out for an enjoyable evening.

**Commendation** During the ball, Cpl. T. W. Semmens received the Commanding Officer's Commendation for disarming a potentially dangerous person on April 16, 1977.



A/Commr. G. W. Reed presents Miss Noella Cavel with her certificate.

On that day, Cpl. Semmens, (then Cst.), responded to a complaint that a subject was in possession of a stolen vehicle and was armed. As he drove up to suspect's residence, the subject stepped from the door with a rifle and pointed it at the approaching vehicle. Cpl. Semmens drew his service revolver, stood behind the open car door and ordered the man to put the rifle down. His response was to point the rifle directly at Cpl. Semmens and pull back the bolt. Semmens aimed his service revolver directly at the subject and again, calmly and deliberately, ordered the rifle be dropped. The rifle was dropped and the



L-R Cst. L. I. Stubel, Sgt. E. A. Iddins, S/Sgt. D. C. Zorn and Supt. E. J. Ard.



L-R A/Commr. and Mrs. G. W. Reed, Sgt. and Mrs. R. T. J. Prest (Long Service Medal), S/Sgt. and Mrs. G. Parchomchuk (Long Service Medal), Cpl. and Mrs. T. W. Semmens (Commissioner's Commendation).

subject arrested without further incident. The seized rifle was found to have a live round in the chamber.

Cpl. Semmens' cool, level headed and professional manner in a tense situation was considered worthy of recognition.

**Golf** On September 15, 1977, Broadview Detachment and the Regina Sub-Division Recreation Club hosted the first annual Pat Casey Classic Golf Tournament at the Last Oak Park Golf Course. The tournament was named in honour of Mr. Pat Casey, Sales Rep. for Carling/Okeefe of Regina, who over the years has been such a gracious host to members throughout Saskatchewan.

A total of 72 members and guests participated in 18 holes of golf on what had to be considered a perfect day. The winner of this year's tournament was Cst. Fran Stevenson of Big River, Sask., with a score of 79. A special prize was awarded to Cpl. Garry Bass of Broadview for the high score of 133. Numerous other prizes were presented after the barbecue steak dinner.

Ex-Cpl. Bill Merritt, Manager of Last Oak, put on an excellent day of fun and golf. Plans are well underway to hold next year's Pat Casey Classic and it is hoped, that due to expanded facilities, the tournament will be able to accommodate 150 golfers.

## Transferred?

The *Quarterly* is **not** automatically notified of transfers within the Force and if a friend forwards your magazine to your new post, our addressograph plates remain unchanged. But it is a simple procedure to visit your nearest Post Office, fill out one of their free Change of Address Announcement cards and send it to us.

### G Division

(Headquarters — Yellowknife, N.W.T.)

**Birth** To Reg. No. 28188, Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Penner, a daughter, Monika Anne, on October 12, 1977, at Inuvik, N.W.T.

**Farewell** In early December, 1977, we bade farewell to Inspector Al Sabean, his wife Martha and family, who were transferred from Inuvik Detachment to Richmond, B.C.

Al, who had been at Inuvik since June and received his commission on October 28, 1977, is believed to be the first member to receive his commission at this detachment. We wish the Sabeans happiness and success in their new surroundings.



Insp. D. S. Webster, left, presents Insp. Sabean with a farewell memento.

### H Division

(Headquarters — Halifax, N.S.)

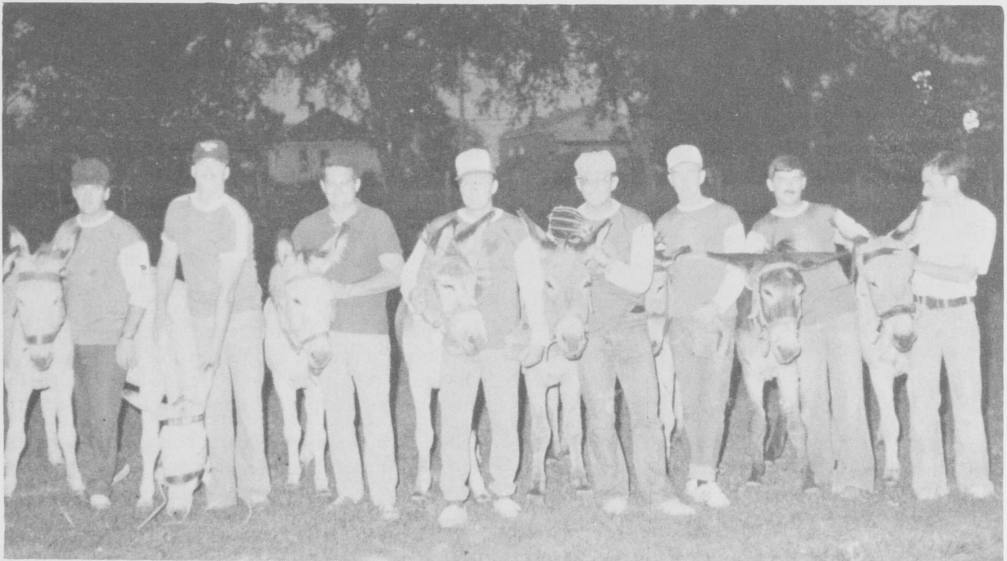
**Golf** The "H" Division Annual Golf Tournament was held Wednesday, September 28, 1977, at the Truro Golf Club. Under a sunny sky, fifty-five members wended their way around the course trying to put that little white ball in that great big hole.

After the smoke of battle, Sgt. Jim Van Wart, our Div. Rep., came out on top with a score of 78, with Sgt. Don Snow of Kentville Highway Patrol being tournament runner-up. Jim was presented the

"Byng" Miller trophy by the O.C. Truro Sub-Division, Insp. Earl Hamilton.

**Softball** During the past summer, members of Antigonish Detachment were involved with recreational softball in a regular ten team League. The prime purpose was recreation and slow pitching was used so that even the weakest players would get a chance to hit the ball. League play was gentlemanly most of the time, though there was the occasional un-

The mules and their would-be riders. Who had the last laugh?





der the breath curse to relieve tension. Everyone was given a chance to play, including women, and everyone involved expressed good interest in the league.

During the season's play we had a game with the Afton Indian Reserve in which the police were drubbed by a well-prepared group of youths from the reservation. Possibly a month of golf in Florida for members of this detachment through the winter would improve next season's baseball prowess!

During the latter part of August, Sgt. Jack MacLean felt that our ability to play softball was good enough to play a benefit game at Columbus Field between all RCMP and Antigonish Lions Club on "donkeys". With a small amount of advance notice approximately 600 people attended and enjoyed themselves, as expert riders and obstinate donkeys played a game of wits. The donkeys won.

**Hockey** On December 10, 1977, Windsor Detachment played their second annual benefit hockey game against the Windsor Volunteer Fire Department, winning the game once again. Those who benefited most, however, were the local Salvation Army and an area family who had lost their father, and shared in the \$1500.00 gate receipts.

**Awards** On September 29, 1977, Cpl. W. W. Reid and Sgt. P. G. Searle were presented with their Long Service Medals by the O.C. Truro Sub-Division, Inspector E. W. Hamilton. A full complement of members at New Glasgow Detachment turned out for the occasion, which also afforded an opportunity for a Review Order inspection.

**Regimental Ball** On October 21, 1977, Truro Sub-Division held its 22nd Annual Regimental Ball. A delightful evening was enjoyed by the 136 couples who attended the event at the Colchester Regional Vocational School in Truro. Music provided by the Grovers, a local dance band, permitted all to dance



Insp. Clarke is led away.

the night away after an excellent meal. The whole affair was enhanced by an atmosphere of cordiality and gave everyone the chance to meet the new C.O. "H" Division, C/Supt. H. A. Feagan, and his lovely wife Marjorie.

**Arrested** Insp. A. G. Clarke, Officer In Charge "H" Division Financial Services & Supply Branch, was surprised to be arrested. But the surprise changed to laughter as he was escorted to a Citizen's Mock Jail by a Halifax City Fireman. Insp. Clarke was arrested after being charged with the responsibility of contributing to a worthwhile cause, the Muscular Dystrophy Fund Campaign. The arrest was prompted by a donation to the Muscular Dystrophy Fund by the F.S.S. Staff, who in giving the donation, were entitled to obtain an arrest warrant for their boss.

### J Division

(Headquarters — Fredericton, N.B.)

**Marriage** Reg. No. 18544, S/Sgt. E. S. T. Gill to Debbie Eastwood, on October 8, 1977, at Tracy, N.B.

**Birth** To Reg. No. 30267, Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Greene, a son, Jason Anthony, on October 18, 1977, at Newcastle, N.B.

**Boy Scouts** On July 31, 1977, eighteen members of the First Tabusintac Boy Scouts held a one week summer camp on the Tabusintac River, one of the many outings the boys have had since the troop was formed in the spring of 1977. Set up and run to a large extent by members of Neguac Detachment, the scout troop has helped develop a much more positive relationship between police and public. The twenty-eight French and English boys from Neguac,

Tabusintac and Barryville have, in fact, been able to raise approximately \$1600.00 through various fund raising activities.

This can truly be classed as a community effort, involving not only parents but agencies such as the Department of Forestry and many private businesses. Boy Scouts in our area have been given a tremendous boost that is well overdue, and one that only people who are interested in seeing youngsters develop into mature and responsible adults can give. Obviously the people in our area do care though, for this year the troop will be enlarged to include forty-five boys.

*Submitted by Cst. W. B. Allen  
Neguac Detachment.*

**K Division**  
(Headquarters — Edmonton, Alberta)

**Instant Incrimination** During a routine patrol of Spruce Grove in early January of this year, I noticed a vehicle parked in a snow-covered field and, as I was stopping the police car to check, a bright flash of light came from inside it. I walked up to the passenger door and, as one of the two young men stepped out, I asked what they were doing in the field.

He replied, "We were trying out the four wheel drive to see what it could do in the snow."

I checked the interior of the vehicle, saw a large suitcase in between the seats with a polaroid camera on top of it, and smelled a rather strong odor of pot.

I asked them what the camera was for and they said, "For something to do — we were taking pictures of each other".

I asked if I could see them and was given a number of photos which had been on the dash. The first one I looked at was not developed yet, which was probably the one they took as I was driving up. After I had finished looking through the rest though, it had completely developed. The photo clearly showed the passenger smoking a joint and holding a plastic bag of marijuana. I simply asked him where the marijuana was and he told me it was in the suitcase.

Needless to say, the photo accompanied the marijuana as seized exhibits.

*Submitted by Cst. J. L. S. Lafond*

**Appointed as Judge** For many members, retiring from the Force does not necessarily mean retiring from public life. On the contrary, service in the RCMP can, and often does, lead to another rewarding career. So it was with ex-Sgt. Thomas Janakas, who was appointed as Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta on July 1, 1977.

Judge Janakas was born in Winnipeg, and holds a B.A. and LL.B. (1975) from the University of Alberta. During the Second World War, he was with the Lake Superior Regiment and was wounded three times in Northwest Europe. When he returned to Ontario, he worked as a lumber-jack and gold miner until he joined the RCMP in 1948. Judge Janakas served with the RCMP in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was a member of the Plainclothes Division in Winnipeg for eight years. He became a sergeant, and for two years was a Criminal Security Screening Officer posted in Athens, Greece. Following that, he opened a Criminal Intelligence office in Rome, Italy, where he investigated Canadian criminal families and established liaison with Italian National Police Forces. He retired from the RCMP in 1969.

Judge Janakas, who speaks Greek and Italian, served for two years with the Alberta Ombudsman, former Commissioner George McClellan. He articulated with the Department of the Attorney General in Alberta in the Criminal Justice Section, and was admitted to the bar in 1976. He has been employed as a Crown Prosecutor with the Attorney General in Grande Prairie.

**Reunion** More than one hundred descendants of Cst. A. H. Lynch-Staunton of the NWMP came from across Canada during the July 16th weekend to gather at Waterton Park and commemorate their ancestor's arrival at Fort Macleod. Cst. Lynch-Staunton was instrumental in forming the Force's horse farm at Pincher Creek.

Letters of greeting were received from the Honorable Ralph Steinhauer, the then Deputy Commissioner R. H. Simmonds, the Honorable Joe Clark and Major A. T. Lynch-Staunton of England.

**Award** On January 3, 1978, Lieutenant-Governor Ralph Steinhauer presented a meritorious certificate from the Order of St. John to Cst. Karen J. Hillard of Leduc, Alta. Cst. Hillard's quick action in giving mouth-to-mouth resuscitation saved the life of a child who had fallen into a pond. Cst. Hillard is believed to be the first female constable to win a life-saving award.

**New Member** On January 10, 1978, Henry Potts joined the Force as a special constable at Lethbridge, Alberta. Henry has been the Band Manager of the Peigan Reserve for the past few years, as well as having operated a successful ranch. He is also the great-grandson of the famous Jerry Potts.



**Supt. A. Neidzwiecki welcomes Henry Potts into the Force.**

Born in 1938, 101 years after his great-grandfather, Henry has joined the Force 104 years after him. But as much as these similarities are striking, there is one difference just as noteworthy. Jerry Potts was hired at \$1,080 a year; Henry Potts was hired at \$12,489.

**The Winner Is** On December 4, 5 and 6, 1977, the 27th Annual Associated Police Curling (Alberta) Bonspiel was held in Lethbridge, hosted by the Lethbridge City Police.

Before and during the bonspiel, raffle tickets were sold in order to support the event and at the banquet held the evening of December 6, 1977, a draw was

held. The Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division, Superintendent A. J. Niedzwiecki, was the holder of the winning ticket, which entitled him to a trip for two any place in Air Canada's World, upon answering a skill-testing question.

Supt. Niedzwiecki attended the banquet, but minutes before the draw was made, received a telephone call which required him to leave, and he was unaware of his win until the following day. A member of the Lethbridge City Police presented him with the ticket, after he answered the skill-testing question.

### L Division

(Headquarters — Charlottetown, P.E.I.)



L-R Ernie Maidment, Doug George, Earl Elliott, Frank Delorey and Jim Delaney.

**Curling** Ernie Maidment, President of the P.E.I. Police Curling Association, presented trophies to the Doug George rink of Charlottetown after the four-some defeated Borden's Garth Mitchell for the P.E.I. Police Curling Championships.

A raging blizzard did nothing to hamper the spirits of 13 enthusiastic rinks at the Provincial Police Curling Playdowns held at C.F.B. Summerside on January 20 and 21. The heavily favoured Doug George rink fought off a stubborn Garth Mitchell foursome, after Mitchell defeated George 8-7 in their weather-delayed Saturday morning first encounter. George had to defeat Mitchell twice more to get the trophy.

**Yuletide Reception** Members of the NCO's Mess gathered for a Yuletide Reception at the Hillsborough room of the Kirkwood Motel on December 29th. Following an evening of wine and seafood specialities a presentation was made to Sgt. Ray and Betty Sweet who were leaving for H.Q. Ottawa.

**Retirement** After twenty-four years mainly in "B" Division and another four years in "L" Division, Charlottetown, S/Sgt. Hugh Rankin retired from the Force to join the Department of Agriculture. At a "Bingo Night" held in his honour at the New Haven Legion on December 15, Hugh was presented with an "L" Division plaque by C/Supt. R. O. Walling. The Rankins will continue to live in Charlottetown.

### M Division

(Headquarters — Whitehorse, Y.T.)

**Marriage** Reg. No. 32607, Cst. J. J. Martin to Sharon Anne Martunnen, on August 20, 1977, at Campbell River, B.C.

**Births** To Reg. No. S/1840, S/Cst. and Mrs. J. Smarch, a daughter, Martinia Faye, on April 29, 1977, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 30038, Cst. and Mrs. M. C. Dressler, a son, Robert Maxwell, on November 14, 1977, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

To Reg. No. 29162, Cst. and Mrs. P. F. Barrett, a daughter, Fiona Lee, on September 25, 1977, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

**N Division**  
(Headquarters — Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Presentation** On September 20, 1977, Commissioner Simmonds presented Long Service Medals to Insp. A. L. Anderson, S/Sgts. L. G. Doughty and M. E. J. Dillon, Sgts. J. E. G. R. Couture, M. Keller and D. H. Recksiedler. The presentations took place in the Headquarters Area Sergeants Mess and were followed by light refreshments.

**Musical Ride** On October 15, the 1977 Musical Ride held their "Wind-up" Party. This year, 17 members who have served with the Ride for two

years are being transferred to assorted Divisions and points from Sidney, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver Island, B.C. Stirrup Arms were presented to those leaving, and presentations were made for the most improved rider, Cst. Jacques Ouellette; best rider, Cst. Bill Bauer; best turned out member, Cst. Barry Henetiuk; and best at stable management, Cst. Ken Kaip.

Following the meal, a dance was held in the "N" Division lounge.

Deputy Commissioner (Rtd.) and Mrs. W. H. Kelly presented three paintings to the College on Oct. 28, 1977. The Kellys commissioned Ottawa artist Raymond Bourque to paint the College in its Rockcliffe setting, showing the northern exposure of the residential tower standing among the trees as seen from the south bank of the Ottawa River. The gift ensemble is completed by two of Mr. Bourque's paintings depicting the Ottawa Valley. L-R D/Commr. Kelly, C/Supt. Moffatt, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Bourque.







On April 1, 1977, Mr. Claude Bouchard of the National Parole Service presented C/Supt. Moffatt with an original Colin Williams painting illustrating a view of the foothills near Calgary. His gift is now the focal point of the College's Conference Room. L-R C/Supt. Moffatt, Commr. Nadon, Mr. Bouchard.

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Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0R2.**

## book reviews

**ERRATUM** In the Spring, 1976, issue of the Quarterly, Volume 41, No. 2, page 69, column 2, we listed the price of *Sourcebook on Prison Education*, by Albert R. Roberts, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, as \$12.50. This is incorrect, and should have been listed as \$10.50. Sorry for any confusion we may have caused our readers. Ed.

**ADVANCED FIRST AID FOR ALL OUTDOORS**; by Peter F. Eastman, M.D., Cornell Maritime Press, Inc., Cambridge, Maryland, U.S.A. Illustrated, index, pp. 160, price: \$6.00 (paper).

We hear it everywhere: "Get away from general inertia of watching T.V. — get out and enjoy the outdoors. Get physically involved." Probably excellent advice, but with increased use of the great outdoors comes the increased probability of participants encountering medical difficulty when far away from professional help.

Dr. Eastman has been an avid outdoorsman for more than 56 years and a physician and surgeon for more than 30 years. His initial book concerned first aid for those who enjoyed the sea which led to this more comprehensive volume which encompasses first aid on both land and sea. Many men and women — outdoor adventurers, laymen and medical professionals — have lent a hand or offered advice in compiling this book.

In paperback for easy carrying, the manual deals with many of the most common, and many not-so-common, medical problems the outdoors "jock" could encounter back in the hinterland, from cardiac arrest to heat exhaustion to gangrene. It tells you how to treat such maladies as man-of-war stings to compound fractures and amputations.

The introduction tells the reader very clearly how to use the book, and many treatments prescribed are very clearly illustrated throughout the book. Chapter XV includes a list of items the outdoorsman should consider if he is off to a particular spot which will take him away from immediate assistance, such as what to take on a wilderness expedition or a long cruise.

This book is not a general first aid manual around home, rather it is for those who love outdoors adventure, written by one of their own. He has done a great job. T.K.

**WE DON'T LIVE IN SNOW HOUSES ANY MORE**; edited by Susan Cowan, interviews and translation by Rhoda Innuksuk, produced by 1976 Canadian Arctic Producers Limited, and published by Hurting Publishers, Edmonton. Illustrated, pp. 192, price \$11.95.

Arctic Bay, N.W.T., could be one of any number of small northern settlements. Fifty years ago there were only a few families and houses scattered along the shore. There was no interest in minerals at that time, and the only white men were members of the RCMP, employees of The Bay, missionaries, some independent traders and a few others. The Inuit lived off the land and moved to where game could be found, the same as they had always done.

Times changed, air travel was introduced and radio communication was vastly improved. Minerals and oil were found in the North, and suddenly the Inuit found their way of life changing drastically, mostly due to their contact with the white man. This book tells of that change.

*Snow Houses* is a transcription of interviews with some 350 inhabitants, their recollections of legends, stories of initial contact with the whiteman, the gravitation of their people into settlements, the organization of their skills and crafts into co-operatives and the consequent shifting of their economic base from trapping to handiwork and wage earning. The final chapter relates to the slow industrialization the discovery of oil and minerals will bring and the irrevocable changes that will take place. It is important that such a book be written, for memory soon dims and fact becomes distorted by nostalgia.

There are two weaknesses in this book, its binding is poor — our copy is falling apart — and the choice of duo-tone colouring for both the printing and the photos makes the contrast hard on the eyes. Black print and half-tone

photos are usual, but they are still easiest to take.

The authors did very well, however, and I believe they left a clear message to those who still believe the north to be untouched and unspoiled, when they took the name of the book from the following passage: "I still remember it all clearly and if I were to go back to that life, I could do it all exactly as I was taught. *It's just that we don't live in snow houses now.*"

**BOMBERS AND FIRESETTERS**; by John M. Macdonald, M.D., F.R.C.P. (E) Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, 62717, U.S.A. Pp. 243; price \$13.50.

*Bombers and Firesetters* is a well written, thoroughly researched publication addressing the subjects of bombings and arsons from a direction opposed to that taken by other authors of similar previously published works. Although basic technical descriptive data describing explosive and incendiary devices and their required components is included, this is not essentially a technical document. On the contrary, it is a comprehensive study of individual and group perpetrators of these crimes, their personalities and motivations and their aims in engaging in activities of this nature. Case studies, extracted from official documentation and developed as a result of on scene research by the author, have been logically composed and presented in a manner directed to be of benefit to explosive or arson investigators by offering an insight into the rationale of their adversaries.

This publication is not the "end-all" in information on the subject but certainly for those with a job related need for factual background knowledge it is a worthy reference document which, in addition, makes particularly interesting reading. B. Hay

**THE CANADIAN METRIC CONVERSION HANDBOOK**; compiled by Metric Commission Canada, Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton, pp. 98, \$1.45 (paper).

Did you know that a *pascal* is defined as the pressure or stress which is produced when a force of one newton is applied to an area of one square meter? and that a *newton* is defined as the force that, when applied to a body having a mass of one kilogram, gives the body an acceleration of one metre per second squared? You didn't know, and what's more, you could not care less? Well, you are probably no

different than most other Canadians, but by 1980, it will certainly be nice to know that, for instance, normal tire pressure for your car is 180 kPa. And when you pick up that roast in the supermarket that the \$3.20 per kilogram you pay for it, is exactly the same as \$1.45 per pound. Like it or not, metrics are here to stay, and those of us who studied Imperial weights and measures are going to have to convert to the new system.

There comes the crunch. How do we convert when all of our tools we use to weigh and measure are under the old system. This little book is all you need. It has practically everything concerning metric conversion: tables converting measurements of length, area, volume, capacity, mass weight and energy; tables for drivers dealing with distances, speed, fuel and oil consumption; tables for the housewife dealing with weights and volume, including one for conversion of price per kilogram/pound.

It's all there. And by 1980, we not only have to learn the terms but also the concepts. If that is too difficult, this little book is the obvious answer. I have placed an order for several of them. T.K.

**GREAT GOLF HUMOUR**; a collection of Stories and Articles edited by Mervyn J. Huston; Mel Hurtig Publishers, 10560-105 Street, Edmonton, Alta., T5H 2W7 — pp. 287. Price \$11.95.

*Great Golf Humour* should not be read at one sitting. It should be slowly savoured over a drink and next to the fire on a cold winter's day, bringing back fond memories of a summer pastime. The stories hail from many different authors and present almost every situation an ardent golfer may find himself in, including a Canadian whose hobby it is to photograph local women on reclining balconies, using a yellow filter, when he travels abroad. All the old lore is there, the caddies of the Scots courses, the perils of North Berwick's low stone walls, how the venerable oldest member of the club is hit by a ball, and has "Dunlop 65" permanently printed upside down on his forehead and many other "true" stories.

The book also tells you the ploys of psychological warfare, used to beat an opponent if you can't play the game all that well yourself, that give you the edge you need to win. Each course uses its own characteristic statements to

“foozle” the unknowing naive opponent. At Burning tree: The US president always plays through... and he's right behind you now. At Paradise Valley: “Don't slice here my friend... you might find a nest of sidewinders” and on the other side of the ocean at Woking or Worpleson courses where one shouldn't beat about the bushes too much “because Middlewick's ashes were scattered on this place”. Other articles tell you how to put fun into the game by substituting a plaster ball, which vanishes in a puff of smoke when hit, or a parachute ball which when hit, opens into two halves and floats down and many more.

Other stories include holes in one, fluke shots that landed in the pro's teacup after shattering the office window and... read it for yourself — it's really very entertaining.

**COLOMBO'S CONCISE CANADIAN QUOTATIONS**; edited by John Robert Colombo, Hurtig Publishers, 10560 — 105 Street, Edmonton, Alta. T5H 2WT. Pp. 288, Index. Cloth: \$9.95, paper: \$4.95.

This book contains over 2,500 interesting and often humorous quotations by Canadians about Canadians and Canada. Although it really isn't a sequel to *Colombo's Canadian Quotations* it is more than just a condensed version, since more than 750 new quotes have been added in this version.

There are 500 subject categories, all listed in alphabetical order, thus facilitating finding material for those of us who browse. Furthermore, there is an alphabetical index of the 850 authors which also gives the page number and column and a capsuled summary of each quotation.

Surely this book is a must for writers as reference material or for anyone who would enjoy a treasure of Canadian wit and wisdom. T.K.

**HOME AND FAMILY MEDICAL EMERGENCIES**; by Seth F. Abramson, M.D., and Dodi Schultz; Dell Publishing Co. Inc., 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, Illustrated, Appendix and Index. Pp. 429, price: \$2.25 (paper).

This book discusses emergency medical situations of all kinds, with special emphasis on accidental injuries, their treatment and prevention. It provides readers with basic knowledge of what to do when home or family

medical emergencies arise, since like fires, proper recognition and immediate care can often be most beneficial.

Part One includes your own emergency telephone book, and forms which when filled outlines the biographical information on all members of the family, and can be most useful to an attending physician. It also outlines the basic aid supplies necessary in the home and while travelling. Part Two outlines steps to be taken to eliminate many accidents around the home, down-to-earth suggestions which could make our homes far safer. If nothing else, this part of the book raises our awareness of potential danger in our homes.

The latter Parts of the book is a fairly complete first aid guide. The chapters include: emergency action, acute internal conditions; accidents and injuries; and mental and emotion crises. There are three appendices; the most important dealing with poison creatures found around North America, their description and habitat. A 24-page index, page numbers set in bold type, for easy recognition in emergencies, complete the book.

*Home and Family Medical Emergencies* could very well be the most important volume on the bookshelf. Yet any owner would have to be thoroughly familiar with its contents, for in an emergency, seconds could mean a life.  
T.K.

**CANADIANS IN RUSSIA 1918-19**; by Roy MacLaren; Published in Toronto by the Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Illustrated, Index, pp. 301, \$15.95 (cloth).

In late 1917, 6000 Canadian troops were sent to Russia with the approval of the Canadian Government in order to intervene in the Russian civil war. Besides this contingent, there were Canadian personnel serving with the R.A.F. and not connected with the Canadian Forces, who had also volunteered to fight. They took their orders direct from London, and before they were withdrawn from Russia, had inflicted some heavy losses on the Bolsheviks. In 1918, more Canadians were sent, included were 153 men which formed “B” Squadron of the RNWMP.

The book follows the Canadians on the expeditions to the White Sea and to the unfriendly environs of Murmansk, Archangel and Siberia, and to the Caucasus. Although few in number, the Canadians, did manage to strengthen opposition to what appeared to be a



very real danger. They even helped to rescue thousands of people, many of whom were sent to safety in Canada. Some remained permanently.

The Great War was officially over by November, 1918, but some allied forces were just beginning their role in a conflict where the surroundings were totally unfamiliar and where they were preparing for a harsh winter with the assumption that both sides would remain on the defensive. This was not to be.

Parts 1 and 2 deal with the problems faced by the Canadian troops. Like most outsiders in a civil war, they were met with opposition and hostility on all sides, from both enemies and alleged friends. Dissension became prevalent on all sides, and the question of "... why were they there?" was on everyone's mind. There was even the odd mutiny.

Why were they there? MacLaren says that shortly before the end of World War I, the Bolsheviks seized control of Russia and withdrew from the war on the Eastern Front. This naturally caused a great deal of concern among the Allies who now saw that hordes of German soldiers would be released from the east to fight on the Western Front. Lenin had given in to the demands of the Central Powers, and an Allied defeat seemed a distinct possibility. The White Russians, however, had promised to reopen the Eastern Front and the Allies decided they would help all they could. Chances are that had the Great War not been in progress, the Allies would never have intervened.

On the political level, Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, was convinced that the Eastern Front must be reopened in order to relieve pressure on the Western Front. He also saw this as an opportune time to aim for possible later trade opportunities, he believed existed in Siberia. Furthermore, he wanted Canada to be recognized as a distinct entity and not as an extension of Britain in a post-war world. He, like Laurier, wanted Canada to

have a voice of her own in matters concerning the defence of the Empire. Despite this, he was never really able to give a justifiable or reassuring answer to the people as to why Canadians were fighting and dying in Russia.

MacLaren has done an enormous amount of research into this chapter of Canadian history. He has written a very readable, interesting and enlightening book on a topic, surely, that will appeal to many readers, particularly Canadian history buffs. T. K.

#### ADVENTURES WITH WILD ANIMALS:

By Andy Russell, Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton, Illustrated, pp. 183, price \$9.95 (cloth).

The book screams it: "Understand me, if you will only understand me, you will protect me."

Andy Russell probably needs no introduction to readers who have read animal stories and stories of the Canadian Rockies. He is renowned for taking the place of the animal as if it were a human, and setting out a very interesting and plausible story of the animal as it looks at us humans and at the environment in which it lives and hunts.

*Adventures with Wild Animals* is also such a book, but the characters are some of the more threatened species, such as the cougar, the otter and the wolf. There are stories about the Grizzly, the elk, a horned owl, and others. We immediately recognize some of these species with revulsion. The author instead has the reader look at the world through the eyes of these animals, and by this method our understanding will become more tolerant, and hopefully, more protective against those who go out merely to slaughter.

The book is a pleasant adventure, especially for anyone who likes the outdoors and has lived or passed through the scenic beauty of the Canadian Rockies. The whole family will enjoy it. T. K.

## promotions

The following members of the RCMP have received promotions since publication of the Winter, 1978 issue:

#### Headquarters Division

D/Commr. — A/Commr. J. R. R. Quintal.

C/Supt. — Supt. J. L. P. Mantha.

**Inspector** — S/Sgts. E. J. Haggerty, R. A. Bergman, J. D. Moodie, Sgts. W. R. Spring, R. A. MacAlister.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. B. C. Pope, J. F. L. Sweeney, R. A. E. Wood, T. M. Doyle, B. E. Hygh, P. Law, T. Robertson, D. M. Fleetwood, F. D. Foster, M. D. Nicholson, R. G. Santor, G. M. Hewitt.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. B. E. Bowen, A. Butt, J. D. Campbell, R. H. Craig, T. K. Davidson, J. L. Galbraith, A. J. Hawco, J. Innes, J. C. R. Malo, D. H. McLeod, J. B. Warburton, T. M. Allan, C. B. Granger, R. F. Lee, I. H. Ross, R. A. Dolman, D. B. Pearson, R. N. Would, R. J. Young.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. G. M. Alain, J. R. Ethier, J. G. Fyfe, V. L. Zanin, W. K. Hillier, K. L. Link, N. S. Lipsett, G. W. Mallett, G. G. Robinson, D. W. Cochrane.

#### A Division (Eastern Ontario)

**Sergeant** — Cpls. G. D. Henderson, D. C. Arndt.

**Corporal** — Csts. D. J. Begbie, C. W. Dykeman, J. C. C. Guillemette, R. G. Lesser.

#### B Division (Newfoundland)

**Superintendent** — Insp. J. W. White.

**Sergeant** — Cpl. D. R. Homenuk.

**Corporal** — Csts. B. A. D. Campbell, L. P. Wallis, C. W. Smith.

#### C Division (Quebec)

**Inspector** — S/Sgt. N. A. Doucette.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. P. P. Cote, C. S. Sampson.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. M. J. Baillargeon, J. R. J. M. Beaupre, J. F. R. Codere, J. M. Daigle, J. A. R. G. L'Ecuyer.

#### D Division (Manitoba)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. T. J. Maley.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. H. K. Moorlag, E. Pelechaty, R. K. Thompson, C. R. Weigum, R. R. Reorda.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. J. Adlington, R. W. Brown, D. A. Glinz, D. T. Huggins, D. G. Murphy, G. B. Guest, R. D. Hornseth, C. F. Stuart.

#### E Division — District 1 (Vancouver, B.C.)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. P. H. M. Church.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. S. C. Fairbridge, E. B. Gallagher, P. M. Grabowski, W. Ingenthron, F. P.

Kelley, R. G. Kopp, W. E. McLellan, D. G. Rowett, W. C. Parrott, E. S. Clyde, R. B. Graham, G. A. Wilkinson.

**Corporal** — Csts. M. J. Airhart, K. E. Allen, D. W. Bender, G. B. Cull, C. E. De St. Remy, R. R. Henderson, N. A. Justason, K. L. Kantola, S. F. Leach, D. R. Scott, J. E. C. Stagg, D. R. Strobel, G. T. Tidsbury, R. B. Turnbull, B. A. Wilson, C. D. Bisbing, S. R. Cameron, P. A. Edwards, R. N. Hurt, D. B. Knight, A. A. Murray, D. J. Niven, R. E. Ogden, C. W. R. Spittal, B. N. Sharp, A. R. Payne, J. R. Thomas.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. D. B. L. Sundin.

#### E Division — District 2 (Victoria, B.C.)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. D. L. B. Johnston, J. J. Wolsey, G. T. L. Lawson.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. R. A. Stelter, T. M. Latimer, G. M. Humphrey, J. A. M. Swanson.

**Corporal** — Csts. D. A. Chadney, R. V. J. Lynch, P. D. Rowat, R. B. Bowlby, R. Burns, S. D. Kitchen, V. B. Loucks, J. Veldman.

#### F Division (Saskatchewan)

**Inspector** — S/Sgts. H. R. Armstrong, D. K. Embree.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. G. J. Shaw, B. W. Gwaltney.

**Corporal** — Csts. G. J. Davidson, M. L. Hubbard, F. L. Matchett.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. G. Kosloski.

#### G Division (Northwest Territories)

**Inspector** — S/Sgt. A. W. Sabeau.

**Sergeant** — Cpl. G. F. Bolton.

#### H Division (Nova Scotia)

**Superintendent** — Insp. H. T. Gaskell.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. B. R. A. Meisner.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. W. Kaster, H. M. Pike.

#### J Division (New Brunswick)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. J. A. G. Gauthier, W. L. Goobie, S. A. Merrithew, J. C. P. Bolduc.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. J. K. Carmichael, C. W. Dominie, J. T. G. Ryan, G. W. Snow.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. G. M. Audet, L. R. Bennett, G. L. Geddes, L. S. Jackman, J. V. C. Martin, D. A. McCord, J. L. F. P. P. Morin, R. C. Stone, D. C. Wesley, R. Migas, F. M. Fearon, C. L. Fraser.

### K Division (Alberta)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. L. L. Bennett, A. W. Faith, D. A. Haulrick, R. M. Shepherd, J. H. Rice.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. J. G. R. Coulombe, D. J. Fulford, W. C. Morley, J. S. Eddleston.

**Corporal** — Csts. B. W. Bowie, I. F. Davidson, J. W. G. Galloway, D. H. Halwas, G. M. Mones, R. T. Pumm, G. A. Sharp, L. Tubbs, R. J. Bill, J. D. Brecknock, J. A. Clark, D. G. Collis, D. G. Derouin, G. N. Galenzoski, C. J. E. Lee, D. A. Parr.

### L Division (Prince Edward Island)

**Inspector** — S/Sgt. C. W. S. Follett.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. B. W. Sutcliffe.

### M Division (Yukon Territory)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. V. I. D. Presunka.

**Corporal** — Cst. G. B. Tuffs.

### N Division (Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Sergeant** — Cpls. L. T. Buck, B. R. Meating.

### O Division (Ontario)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. F. D. Draker, K. D. Gerhardt, S. M. Priske.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. H. A. Hill, E. C. MacAulay, J. A. M. Claydon, M. Prokopchuk, W. A. Bamford, E. S. Kaj, A. C. Moores.

**Corporal** — Csts. F. H. Fitzsimmons, J. B. H. Jenkins, W. Lensen.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. I. L. G. Russell.

### Security Service (H.Q. — Ottawa)

**Inspector** — S/Sgts. R. H. Davis, A. J. Haddon, E. H. Boyd, D. A. Bradford, R. M. Chick, C. C. S. Guyer, L. E. J. MacIsaac, T. M. Quilley, W. G. Walker, Sgts. J. L. M. B. C. Blier, G. E. Bornais, J. N. Dawe.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. S. M. P. Brochez, W. A. McQuarrie.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. L. B. Redfern, H. W. Van't Slot.

**Corporal** — Csts. H. P. Crozier, D. J. Keene, G. Malec, J. F. S. Morin, J. J. P. G. Naud, D. R. Richard, D. G. Wojcik, R. H. Peterson, P. Vani, L. A. Van Loon.

## retirements

The following members of the Force retired to pension during the period of April 4th, 1977, to December 29th, 1977.

Reg. No.	Rank	Name	Div.	Date
17400	S/Sgt.	C. A. Ritcher	SS	Apr. 4
17106	S/Sgt.	R. I. Evans	O	Oct. 2
18245	S/Sgt.	I. O. Jenkins	SS	Oct. 16
16081	Sgt.	H. Hoswitschka	SS	Oct. 30
17333	S/Sgt.	N. R. Szun	SS	Oct. 31
18753	Sgt.	A. Cevraini	SS	Oct. 31
16823	S/Sgt.	J. J. C. Fortin	C	Nov. 2
19668	S/Sgt.	R. R. McEachern	K	Nov. 6
17626	S/Sgt.	H. D. Goett	K	Nov. 15
19942	Sgt.	D. A. Hart	E-Dist. 2	Nov. 15
19176	Sgt.	K. R. Morrison	E-Dist. 2	Nov. 18
17748	S/Sgt.	J. A. Trace	K	Nov. 20
16041	Sgt.	I. R. Smith	E-Dist. 2	Nov. 20
17158	Sgt.	M. Hryb	K	Nov. 20
18204	Sgt.	H. E. Reed	SS	Nov. 23
19772	S/Sgt.	E. A. Rasmussen	F	Nov. 24
18338	Sgt.	K. J. Robinson	E-Dist. 1	Nov. 30
17850	S/Sgt.	K. J. Bird	E-Dist. 1	Nov. 30

17547	Sgt.	G. E. Tetzloff	E-Dist. 1	Nov.	30
15856	S/Sgt.	H. E. Rankin	L	Dec.	2
17195	S/Sgt.	R. D. Leurer	K	Dec.	5
18517	S/Sgt.	W. B. Beaulac	E-Dist. 2	Dec.	11
18324	Sgt.	A. J. Peters	SS	Dec.	13
17050	Sgt.	R. A. Tucker	O	Dec.	17
15508	S/Sgt.	J. E. Olson	E-Dist. 1	Dec.	25
18470	Sgt.	N. Petres	F	Dec.	25
17619	Sgt.	H. H. Babcock	F	Dec.	29
17663	Sgt.	E. P. Ulmer	E-Dist. 1	Dec.	29
17980	S/Sgt.	C. O. Anderson	F	Dec.	29

## OBITUARIES

**We apologize** — In the Fall 1977 edition of the *Quarterly*, page 77, Obituary Notices, we reported the death of Reg. No. 9169, ex-Cpl. George Isnor Campbell. We should have printed this ex-member's name as George Campbell **Isnor**. Sorry.

Reg. No. S/1692, S/Cst. George David Foster, 26, died in a plane crash on September 4, 1977, at Victoria, B.C. Born August 8, 1951, at Sussex, N.B., he joined the Force as a regular member (Reg. No. 28632) on January 6, 1971. Following recruit training he was posted to "F" Division and served at Melfort, Lumsden, Shellbrook and Buffalo Narrows. In 1975, he joined "Air" Services as a special constable and was posted to "E" Division, Victoria, where he spent the remainder of his service.

Reg. No. 12688, ex-Cst. Nathaniel Earle MacDonald, 65, died December 14, 1977, at Medicine Hat, Alberta. Born March 7, 1912, at Florence, N.S., he joined the RCMP on July 2, 1935, at Ottawa. Following training at Rockcliffe, he served at Edmonton and Regina before purchasing his discharge on June 30, 1938. On September 22, 1939, he re-joined the Force at Halifax, N.S., and in 1940, joined the No. 1 Provost Company. Upon demobilization he was posted to Red Deer, Alberta. He retired to pension on September 22, 1956.

Reg. No. 33472, Cst. Joseph Normand Mallet, 22, died January 4, 1978, in a car-train accident near Bathurst, N.B. He was born July 2, 1955, at Tracadie, N.B. and joined the RCMP at Moncton, N.B. on August 10, 1976. After recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to "A" Division, where he remained with the Protective Sub-Division for all his service.

Reg. No. 13104, ex-Cst. Cecil Holmes Keddy, 64, died November 1, 1977, at London, Ont. He was born May 25, 1913, at Berwick West, N.S. and joined the RCMP Reserve at Fredericton, N.B. on July 1, 1937. He joined the permanent Force at Ottawa on November 29, 1938, and received his recruit training at both Regina and Rockcliffe. Following training, he was posted to "C" Division

where he served at Montreal and Sutton until he left the Force, time expired on November 28, 1943.

Reg. No. 9478, ex-Sgt. William John Tomlinson, 92, died December 8, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born in Carleton County, Ont., on August 30, 1885, and joined the Mechanical Transport Section of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps on December 4, 1915. On December 2, 1916, he joined the Service Corps of the C.E.F., seeing overseas service in England and France. He was demobilized August 27, 1919, and joined RCMP April 26, 1920, as a Special Constable. He was posted to "A" Division, and on October 13, the same year, joined the Force as a regular member. He was transferred to Niagara Falls in 1926, but returned to Ottawa in 1927, where he remained until invalidated to pension August 2, 1944. During his service, he earned promotions to corporal on February 1, 1933, and to sergeant August 1, 1940.

Reg. No. 27533, Cst. Douglas Wayne Brown, 28, died January 16, 1978, in a motor vehicle accident in Honolulu, Hawaii. He was born March 1, 1949, at Winnipeg, Man. and joined the Force at Brandon, Man. on September 24, 1969. He received his recruit training at Depot Division, following which he was posted to "E" Division where he served at Surrey Detachment. In 1971, he was transferred to H.Q. Division for French Language training, and in 1972 to "N" Division to complete the course. After serving temporarily at Roberval, Que., he was posted to "K" Division where he served at Lac La Biche, Leduc, Edmonton Airport and with G.I.S.

A/Commr. Herbert Darling, Rtd., 90, died November 16, 1977, at Edmonton, Alta. He was born at Cardiff in Wales, U.K. on April 3, 1887, and joined the RNWMP as a special constable on June 17, 1913. He transferred into the Force as a regular member on September 1, of that year, and was promoted sergeant the same day. On April 19, 1918, he joined the RNWMP Cavalry Draft of the C.E.F., serving in Germany, Belgium and France. He rejoined the Force on demobilization on June 16, 1919, having been promoted staff sergeant



from October 1, 1917. He was posted to Depot Division, but transferred to "O" Division where he worked as a detective in Special Branch. On March 1, 1931, he was appointed Inspector and transferred to H.Q. Division as Ass't Director C.I.B. He was promoted Acting Superintendent, July 1, 1933, and loaned to the Vancouver City Police to organize their C.I.D. on July 1, 1935. He rejoined the Force on August 1, 1937, having reverted to his substantive rank of Inspector. He took command of Lethbridge Sub-Div., and in 1940, was transferred to "H" Division. On May 1, 1941, Darling was promoted Superintendent and transferred to Regina as C.I.B. officer for "F" Division, replacing Supt. L. H. Nicholson who resigned to join the Canadian Army. In 1943, he assumed command of Ident. Branch in Ottawa, and in 1945, was again transferred to Alberta to take up duties of C.I.B. officer in that Division. On May 1, 1946, Darling assumed command of "K" Division and on September 1, 1946, was promoted to Assistant Commissioner. In July, 1947, he was transferred to Ottawa and on January 31, 1949, retired to pension.

Reg. No. 28636, Cst. James Beverley Wallace, 27, died in a motor vehicle accident on September 30, 1977, at Windsor, Ontario. He was born July 30, 1950, at Woodstock, Ont., and joined the Force on January 8, 1971. Following training he was posted to "K" Division and served at Hanna, Calgary and Brooks, Alberta. In 1973, he was transferred to the Musical Ride at Rockcliffe, and in 1975 to Windsor Detachment in "O" Division where he remained until his tragic demise.

Reg. No. 7684, ex-Cst. Francis Boucher, 77, died December 12, 1977, at Smiths Falls, Ont. He was born April 7, 1900, at Ottawa and joined the RNWMP on May 17, 1919. After training at Depot Division, he was posted to Lethbridge, Alta. His pastime was hockey and soon his outstanding play made him the talk of the Calgary/Lethbridge area. Several eastern hockey teams approached Boucher with attractive offers, and on September 6, 1921, he purchased his discharge and headed east, turning pro with the Ottawa Senators in 1921-22. He re-joined the Force as a special constable on July 11, 1923, but resigned again on October 22, the same year, to play hockey in Vancouver. Eventually it was on to the New York Rangers and later the Hockey Hall of Fame as one of the greatest center-men to ever play the game. He was finally given the original Lady Byng Trophy as the league's most gentlemanly player, having won it seven years in a row. (See the *Quarterly*, Vol. 12, No. 3, January, 1947, page 262.)

Reg. No. 10280, ex-Sgt. William Carl Beatty, 76, died November 27, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born September 4, 1901, at Connington, Ont., and joined the RCMP May 4, 1927, at Ottawa, Ont. He trained at Rockcliffe, and Depot Division, Regina, during which time he played with a Regina rugby

team, the Regina Roughriders. In 1928, he was transferred to Ottawa, prior to serving at Bache Peninsula in "G" Division. He returned to Ottawa in 1930, and left the Force time expired on May 3, 1931. He rejoined the Force 5 months later, and was transferred to Depot Division, in time to play for Regina in the Grey Cup game in Montreal that year. He was promoted corporal and transferred to Halifax in 1932, but in 1933, he again transferred to "G" Division. He served at Fort Simpson and Fort Providence, N.W.T., and in 1936, returned to Depot Division. In 1937, he was transferred to "N" Division and in 1938, to "A" Division where he remained until 1946, when he was posted to H.Q. Division. He had been promoted sergeant November 1, 1942, and retired to pension July 31, 1958.

Reg. No. 16885, S/Sgt. Ronald Grant Dow, 45, died of cancer on November 24, 1977, at North Vancouver, B.C. He was born on August 17, 1932, at Turtleford, Sask., and joined the Force on March 9, 1951 at Vancouver, B.C. He received his recruit training at both Depot Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, following which he was posted to "A" Division, Ottawa. In 1952 he was transferred to "D" Division, serving at Winnipeg, Brandon, Melita and Carberry Detachments. He purchased his discharge from the Force on February 15, 1955, but joined again on January 1, 1958. He was stationed at Burnaby, Salmon Arm, Merritt, Prince George, Vancouver and North Vancouver, B.C. During his service he earned promotion to corporal May 1, 1967, to sergeant on October 1, 1974, and to staff sergeant October 1, 1976.

Reg. No. 19075, ex-Sgt. Barrie Alexander Adams, 40, died October 15, 1977, at Calgary, Alta. He was born November 16, 1936, at Kemptville, Ont., and joined the RCMP on August 30, 1955, at Ottawa. He received his recruit training at both "N" Division and Depot Division, following which he was posted to "C" Division in Quebec. In early 1958, he was transferred to Alberta, where he performed various duties at Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, Taber, Calgary, Crossfield and High River. On May 1, 1967, he was promoted to corporal, and on October 1, 1974, to sergeant. Two years later he retired to pension.

Reg. No. 8720, ex-Cpl. Joseph Edouard Lemay, 77, died November 18, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born at Ottawa, Ont., on January 8, 1900, and joined the RNWMP in that city on September 3, 1919. One week later he was allowed to purchase his discharge. He served for a time in the Post Office and for two years with the Saskatchewan Provincial Police at Weyburn. He joined the Preventive Service, Customs and Excise on December 2, 1924, and was absorbed into the RCMP when the Force assumed those duties on April 1, 1932. He was stationed at St. George de Beauce, Quebec City, Frelighsburg, St. Jean, Que., and Pembroke and Ottawa, Ont. He was promoted

corporal June 16, 1942, and was retired for medical reasons on September 11, 1945.

Reg. No. 12053, ex-Cpl. Daniel Bolger, 71, died November 26, 1977, at Niagara Falls, Ontario. He was born on January 6, 1906, at Glounthane, County of Cork, Ireland, and joined the RCMP on October 23, 1933, at Ottawa. Following training at Regina he was posted to "F" Division and served at Lanigan, Saskatoon, Biggar, Kyle, Melville, Yorkton and Foam Lake. In 1942 he was transferred to "G" Division and served at Carcross, Watson Lake, Teslin and Whitehorse. Subsequent transfers took him to North Battleford and Ottawa. He was promoted to corporal on Nov. 1, 1946, and retired to pension on October 22, 1953.

Reg. No. 12288, ex-S/Sgt. Lester Peter Pearo, 65, died November 9, 1977, at Halifax, N.S. He was born July 20, 1912, at Sydney Mines, N.S., and joined the Force at Sydney, N.S. on May 1, 1932 as a Special Constable Seaman in Marine Division. He served for 1 year aboard the Cruiser "No. 4", before being transferred to the Pacific Coast to sail on the Cruiser "Adversus". He worked his way up through the ranks, attaining the position of Boatswain by December 1, 1938. On September 30, 1939, he left the Force to serve with the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve. He attained the rank 1st Lieutenant Skipper, and was demobilized on August 14, 1945. The following day he rejoined the RCMP at Victoria, B.C., and was again posted to Marine Section. He served on the "St. Roch" and later was posted to the east coast. He served on

patrol class, "Fort" class and "Commissioner" class vessels until he retired to pension on May 16, 1960.

During his latter turn of service with the Force he earned promotions to corporal on November 1, 1946, to sergeant on November 1, 1954, and to staff sergeant one year later.

Reg. No. 13600, ex-Cpl. Alfred Arthur Tyson, 64, died October 31, 1977, at Halifax, N.S. Born July 9, 1913, at Denholm, Saskatchewan, he joined the RCMP on Aug. 1, 1940, at Regina. Following training he was posted to "H" Division and served at Halifax, Baddeck, New Waterford, North Sydney, North Ingonish, Inverness, Glace Bay and Chester, N.S. He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1958, and retired to pension on November 17, 1962.

Reg. No. 17110, ex-Cst. Gordon Richard Busch, 44, died December 2, 1977, at North Vancouver, B.C. He was born April 28, 1933, at MacNutt, Sask., and joined the RCMP at Edmonton, on July 20, 1951. Following recruit training at Depot Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe, he was posted to "O" Division, Toronto, where he served at Town Station until he left the Force December 23, 1954.

Reg. No. 11186, ex-Cpl. Duncan Livingstone Campbell, 77, died October 6, 1977 at Baddeck, N.S. He was born in County Argyle, Scotland, March 20, 1900, and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps on May 1, 1918. He served in Belgium and Germany until demobilized on March 31, 1920. He joined the RCMP at Van-

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THE EDITOR,  
RCMP QUARTERLY,  
RCMP HEADQUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
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REG. NO. (IF APPLICABLE)

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couver, B.C., on November 13, 1931, and after serving for two years in Vancouver, transferred to "N" Division in Rockcliffe, Ont. In 1936 he was transferred to "H" Division serving at Halifax, North Sydney, North Ingonish, Sydney, Glace Bay, Baddeck and Halifax Sub-Division, and was promoted corporal on May 1, 1948. He retired to pension June 11, 1952.

Reg. No. 13269, ex-Sgt. Douglas McKelvie Wilson, 61, died November 22, 1977, at London, Ontario. Born October 11, 1916, at Joplin, Montana, he joined the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1940, at Regina. Following training at Depot Division he was posted to "O" Division and served at Toronto, Thorold, Sault Ste. Marie, Owen Sound, Orillia, Kapuskasing and Oshweken. He was later transferred to Rockcliffe as part of the Musical Ride, and afterwards to Fort Walsh, Sarnia, London, Cobourg and Peterborough. He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1955, and to sergeant on Nov. 1, 1961. He was discharged to pension on December 8, 1965.

Reg. No. 14834, ex-Cpl. Paul Terrence Hanley, 53, died December 9, 1977, at Beausejour, Manitoba. Born May 30, 1924, at Lamont, Alberta, he served with the RCAF, from 1943 to 1946, attaining the rank of LAC. He joined the RCMP on Feb. 24, 1947, at Edmonton, Alta. During his career with the Force he served at Rockcliffe, Sydney, New Waterford, Halifax, Lunenburg, Windsor, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Pictou, Fort Smith and Toronto. He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1957, and retired to pension on May 15, 1965.

Reg. No. 18905, ex-S/Sgt. Joseph Francis Kovacs, 43, died December 22, 1977, at Delhi, Ont. He was born February 27, 1934, at Brantford, Ont., and joined the RCMP on April 7, 1955, in Toronto. He was sent to Depot Division, Regina, and later to "N" Division, Ottawa, for recruit training following which he was posted to "A" Division. After serving with the Protective Branch for a short time, he was transferred to Manitowaning Detachment, but a few months later was posted to Race Track Detail in Halifax, N.S. He later served there with G.I.S., and in 1965, was promoted corporal. He was transferred to Lunenburg and Yarmouth Detachments. In 1971, he was promoted sergeant and transferred to Halifax National Crime Intelligence Section where he was promoted staff sergeant on October 1, 1975. He was invalided to pension on August 16, 1976.

Reg. No. C/234, C/M Alma Simone Boudreault, 54, died December 25, 1977, at Ottawa, Ont. She was born June 29, 1923, at Ottawa, Ont., and joined the Civil Service Commission to work for the Force on August 7, 1942. She was assigned to Identification Branch, Modus Operandi Section as a typist. She worked her way up through various classification levels, but on July 1, 1961, she resigned her position with the Civil Service and joined the RCMP as a Civilian Member. She transferred into the Fraud Cheque Section in 1961 as a document examiner, and remained in that position until she died Christmas day of cancer.

DÉCOUPER ICI



ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE

GENDARMERIE ROYALE  
DU CANADA

ANNONCE DE CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

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VEUILLEZ CHANGER MON ADRESSE POSTALE À COMPTER DU →

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ANCIENNE ADRESSE

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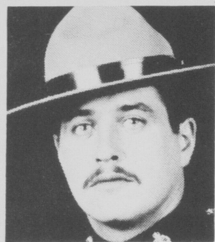
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RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF  
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OTTAWA (CANADA)  
K1A 0R2

NUMÉRO MATRICULE (AU BESOIN)

## In Memoriam



Joseph Perry  
Brophy



Barry Warren  
Lidstone

Hoyt, New Brunswick, is a fairly quiet little town, located about fifteen miles south of Fredericton. But in the late evening of January 6, 1978, violence erupted that left two RCMP members and two civilians dead, and a little girl wounded.

The trouble began when Leslie Charles Crombie threatened to keep his nine year old daughter, Wanda, away from his estranged wife who had custody. His wife, Bonita, and a friend summoned help from RCMP members in Fredericton to get the girl back. Cpl. Barry Lidstone and Cst. Barry Brophy answered the call, hardly realizing it would cost them their lives.

When Cpl. Lidstone and Cst. Brophy arrived at Crombie's mobile home about 11:00 p.m., they were invited inside and everything appeared calm, so much so, they signalled to Mrs. Crombie, waiting in a car outside, to come in and get Wanda. She had just entered when Crombie said, "Wait a second, I'll be right back, I have a surprise for you." A few seconds later he reappeared, holding a high-powered rifle. Cst. Brophy died instantly from a gunshot wound to his head. Cpl. Lidstone was shot twice, the fatal wound being to his head. Neither member fired his revolver, although Cpl. Lidstone had time to partially draw his.

Crombie then shot at his wife, wounding both her and his daughter in the ankle. He opened the outside door, shot at the car his wife had come in, but by this time Mrs. Crombie's friend had escaped to call for more police assistance from a neighbour's house. Crombie then phoned his father to come and pick up Wanda. The elder Crombie complied, left his son and daughter-in-law alone with the two dead policemen, and took Wanda to the hospital.

Mrs. Crombie died about forty minutes later, from another gun shot. And in one last possibly sardonic gesture, Crombie put his arm around his dead wife, then killed himself.

Cpl. Lidstone, married with two children, had first been stationed at Inverness, N.S., in 1966. Subsequent transfers had taken him to Frobisher Bay, Griese Fiord, Yellowknife, Fort Rae, Grand Falls and Igloolik, before being posted to "J" Division this year. He was working his third shift at Fredericton when he died.

Cst. Brophy had been Chief of Police at Slackville, N.B., a community 100 miles north of Fredericton, before joining the Force in 1976. He, also, was married and had two children.

One can only wonder why such a tragedy had to happen to a family. But an even more perplexing question is why two policemen, neither directly involved in the confrontation nor prepared for it, had to die as well.

*On behalf of the Quarterly's staff and our many readers, we extend our deepest sympathies to both families. Ed.*



