

The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



THE *Otter*

Take-off: 860 feet,
full load, zero wind



For Informative Brochure: Write Dept. RQ2.

THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA LIMITED
POSTAL STATION "L" TORONTO ONTARIO

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

Editorial Committee

DEPUTY COMM. J. D. BIRD, *Chairman*
SUPT. F. S. SPALDING, *Treasurer*
INSPR. P. USBORNE, *Secretary*
INSPR. C. H. BAYFIELD

Vol. 21—No. 4 APRIL 1956 Ottawa, Ont.

Physical Training in The Force	266
<i>Cpl. E. C. Curtain</i>	
"Cop"	271
Prince Albert and the NWMP	272
From Communist to Soviet Spy	276
The Totem	288
<i>Cst. J. N. Symthe</i>	
Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, CMG	290
The Mace of the North-West Territories	293
<i>Cst. L. Black</i>	
Angry Waters	298
<i>Sgt. E. Scott</i>	
Wanted: Real Men	306
<i>Andrew Snaddon</i>	
New Horizons	308
<i>Cst. C. T. Cripps</i>	

DEPARTMENTS

Recent Cases	313
Old-timers' Column	324
Division Bulletin	328
Book Reviews	354
Obituary	359

INSPR. R. P. HANSON, *Managing Editor*
A/Sgt. H. E. BROWNHILL, *Editor*

Associate Editors

"HQ" Div., S/Sgt. J. M. FAHIE; "A" Div., INSPR. H. S. COOPER; "Air" Div., SPL. Cst. K. W. PHILLIPS; "B" Div., CPL. J. PINTO; "C" Div., CPL. C. A. TOMKINS; "D" Div., INSPR. P. M. MERTENS; "Depot" Div., Sgt. C. C. BRYSON; "E" Div., Sgt. E. SCOTT; "F" Div., Sgt. G. M. DOBIE; "G" Div., CPL. I. H. THUE; "H" Div., SUPT. H. G. LANGTON; "J" Div., S/Sgt. A. W. F. MILROSE; "K" Div., INSPR. I. S. GLENDINNING; "L" Div., Sgt. M. F. HAGAN; "Marine" Div., Sgt. R. O. NEWMAN; "N" Div., CPL. J. K. PHILLIPS; "O" Div., SUB-INSPR. J. E. M. BARRETTE.

Contents Copyright

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department.
Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada.
Subscribers should notify *The Quarterly* of change of address.
Annual Subscription \$1.

Conservation

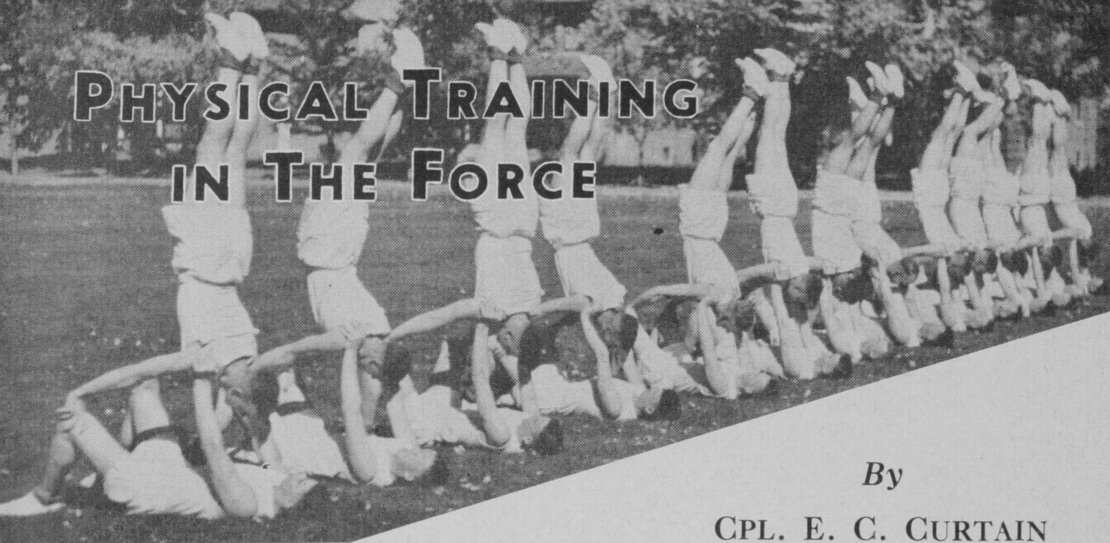
On Apr. 18, 1947, Parliament passed a bill which, while little known to the average Canadian, is designed to have a lasting effect on the resources of this country. Known as National Wild Life Bill, this legislation sets aside the week of April 10 each year as a period to stress the importance of conserving not only our wild life, but all national resources. This year the week falls on the dates of April 8-14—an appropriate time of year when the birds are returning from the United States, Central and South America to nest in Canadian breeding grounds.

This is a week entirely different from other "weeks"—no one is asked to buy anything; it is not, as one newspaper put it, "a week to dust off old merchandise and try to promote sales". It is strictly an educational week and generations to come will derive the benefit from it. It is a project sponsored by the Jack Miner Foundation and supported by all Provincial Departments of Education and Fish and Game.

Service Clubs, churches and schools have all been asked to develop the theme of conservation, but as a program, its effectiveness will depend on the interest of the individual.

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

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE FORCE



By

CPL. E. C. CURTAIN

The Quarterly has published articles on training methods from time to time but all have dealt with the academic side of RCMP tuition. The author here touches on the present-day P.T. program for preparing Police recruits for service in the Force.

A POLICEMAN of today must be an alert, versatile person, capable of carrying out his varied duties in an efficient, quick and unspectacular manner. Many times these duties are of a strenuous nature, lasting for hours on end without any hope of rest or lessening of tension. Regardless of how he may endeavor to carry out his duties with a minimum of public attention, often it is impossible to keep out of the public eye. Even with a constantly changing procession of curious spectators, imagine how the prestige of his force would suffer if a policeman allowed himself to show his fatigue or emotions. These arduous duties tax a man's physical and mental powers almost to the breaking point, but he must have enough courage and stamina to conquer his feelings in order to remain on the job without loss of prestige or efficiency.

Physical training is one of the many subjects included in RCMP recruits' training to prepare men to meet and overcome these hazards and to carry out their duties in such a manner as is expected of them. Despite the rigid physical examination passed by all recruits at the time of their engagement in the Force, much remains to be done to prepare them for the physical aspects of police work. When an applicant joins

the Force he is posted to one of the training divisions, at Regina, Saskatchewan or at Rockcliffe, Ontario. Part I training requires six months to complete and includes 50 hours of physical training, 15 hours of police holds and 15 hours of boxing instruction. The object of this type of training is to develop character and alertness of mind, as well as to create bodily fitness in harmonious proportions. A recruit on joining is not considered in a fit state to undertake his work as a policeman, without preparation.

Physical training in the Force calls for a great deal of self-control, and a high standard of discipline is necessary. The recruit is taught that he must carry out instructions to the exact detail, which in turn will develop leadership qualities, assuring that when he is on his own he will set a good example as a member of the Force.

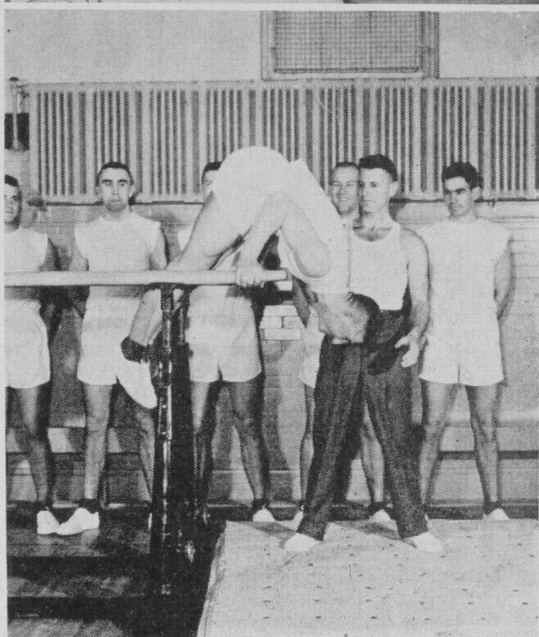
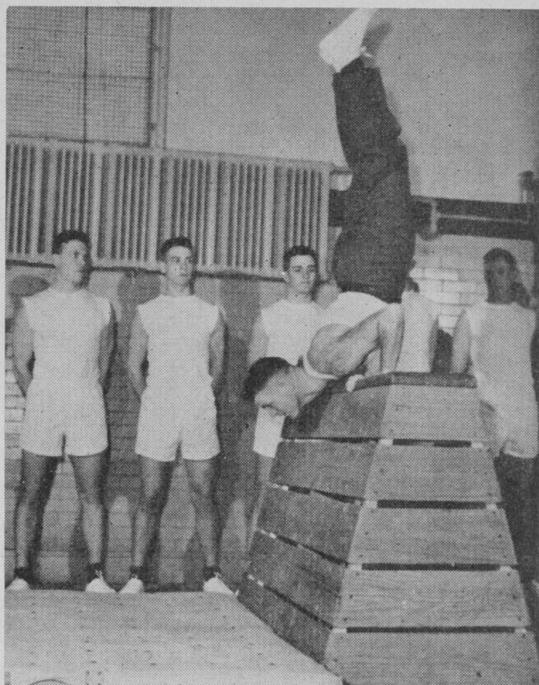
During the first hour of physical training each member of the troop is "weighed in" by the physical training instructors. This consists of recording the individual's age; normal, minimum and maximum chest measurements; waist measurement; height; weight; previous occupation; place of birth and education. At the completion of weighing in, the remainder of the first hour is spent on impressing

upon the recruit the importance of physical hygiene as well as physical fitness. The recruit is then ready for the progressive syllabus of physical training.

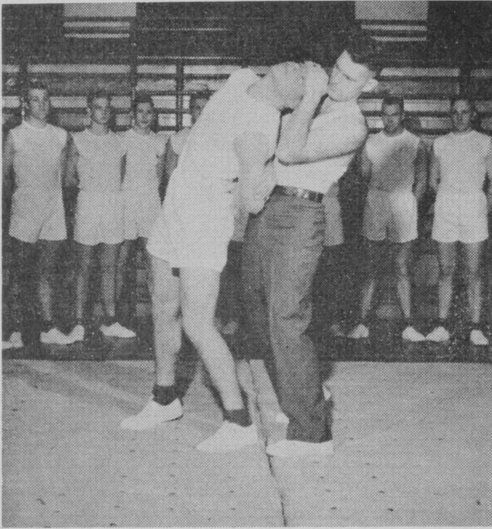
Physical training must commence gradually to prevent soreness of muscles, over-exertion and, of course, if overdone at the beginning a lessening of interest. The first few hours are devoted to the correction of posture and the proper method of marching, running and deep breathing. Exercises to develop arms and shoulders are next, i.e., arms swinging forward, sideways and circling backwards; lateral exercises such as trunk bending from side to side; leg exercises such as astride jumping with full knee bending; back exercises, bending down to touch the floor and co-ordination exercises such as skip jumping to the count of four, hips firm and alternate toe placing forwards and sideways. This portion of the training has proven that the majority of young men have difficulty at first with the co-ordination exercises. Now that each man is built up individually he is taught to co-ordinate his own actions with the rest of the troop. This develops a man's sense of timing, gives him rhythm in his movements and teaches him how to work with others. At the completion of the calisthenics each man is required to do an increasing number of "push-ups" and "sit-ups", totalling 20 of each by the time he has completed Part I training. The sit-ups are performed by sitting on a bench, feet held firmly by another member, and bending backwards to floor level and up again.

After approximately 15 hours of instruction, the recruit is introduced to the fundamentals of gymnastics and the use of the box horse, parallel bars and mats. These exercises provide more variety to the course, relieve some of the monotony of continual exercises, yet

serve a very useful purpose by continuing the "body-building" process. Horse work and parallel bars demand a great deal of stamina and confidence, while the mats require concentration on speed and agility. During the latter part of each hour time is spent on the instruction of the proper way to climb a rope. A two



Top—Instructor demonstrating horse work.
Bottom—One exercise in parallel bar routine.



The instructor shows a recruit squad how to apply a "police hold".

inch manilla rope, 25 feet in length is suspended from the ceiling and each recruit must be able to climb to the top with the use of the feet and control his descent, as a requirement of Part I training. If time permits the latter part of each hour is spent in various games and relays designed to develop sportsmanship and a keen competitive spirit. The Physical Training Staff also organize inter-troop sports that are played during the recruits' off-hours. Recruits are encouraged to make use of the gymnasium in off-duty hours, but the gymnastic equipment is not used unless a qualified instructor is in attendance. The improper use of this equipment could result in injury and the adoption of many poor habits. These extra-curricular activities, in conjunction with progressive training, play an important part in the esprit-de-corps of the troop.

At the completion of Part I training the troop is required to perform the exercises taught during the course in the presence of the Officer Commanding who decides, with the help of the remarks submitted by the Physical Training Instructor, whether or not the individual and the troop as a whole are prepared to commence Part II physical training.

During Part II the recruit, if possible, retains the same instructor and so his progressive course of physical training continues, more emphasis being placed on the difficult calisthenics and in particular, gymnastics. At the completion of Part II, once again the troop performs—in the form of "Graduation Exercises"—before the Officer Commanding, Training Officer, relatives and friends. It is not uncommon to have relatives and friends from every province in attendance and a real effort is made to make this a memorable occasion in the lives of those who have just completed one important phase of their service before they start another.

The teaching of "police holds" is another aspect of the course. Police holds are a combination of the better points of "Judo" and "Jiu-Jitsu" adapted for police work. As with the instruction of physical training, this subject is taught in a progressive stage, beginning with such factors as "pressure points" and covering various methods of making a person "come along" as well as a number of different ways for the recruit to free himself from logical methods of attack. He is also taught how to remove weapons from an aggressor and place handcuffs on a person, if required. Police holds are not taught to make a recruit over-conscious of his physical prowess. Instead, it is a necessary part of a policeman's requirements, it enables him to carry out his duties more quickly, efficiently and with less cause for embarrassment either to himself or the person who makes such effort necessary.

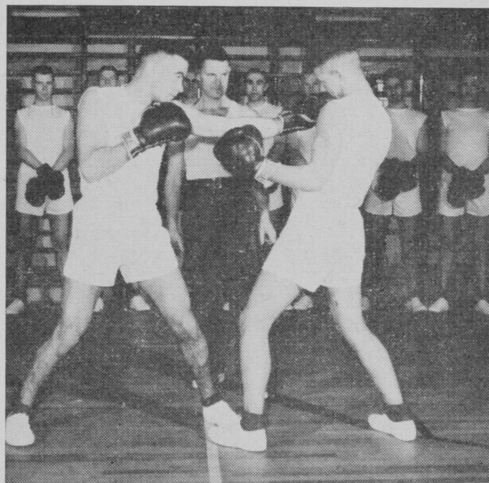
During the course of training—both Parts I and II—each recruit receives a total of 17 hours of boxing in order that he will be in a better position to defend himself in the case of necessity. It is interesting to know that the average recruit has never had gloves on before

Some instruction in the "manly art".

and is keen to obtain a reasonable proficiency in this subject. The "orthodox" method of boxing is encouraged in preference to the "south-paw"—in other words the recruit is encouraged to lead with the left hand and use the right as a protection to the body. During the early stages of instruction the novice is forbidden the use of the right hand and emphasis is placed on the art of self-defence rather than aggressiveness. It is not until the latter part of the recruit's training that he is permitted the use of both hands, as it is felt that by this time he is in a better position to defend himself and has developed his foot-work to such an extent that his punishment will be, at a minimum. During all boxing instruction 16-ounce gloves are used and if necessary, head protectors. Boxing teaches men self-defence and gives them confidence in themselves. It is an excellent way to judge a man's courage, individual sportsmanship, co-ordination and physical condition.

It is the effort of each training division to hold at least two boxing tournaments annually, with the participants being members in training who volunteer to take part. It has been proven that a great deal of esprit-de-corps is generated by these bouts and thus the tournaments are beneficial to recruits in training. Trophies are presented to the winners as well as the runners-up of each bout, along with a special trophy for the best loser of the tournament.

At the completion of the recruit's training he is once again weighed and measured, with these recordings being compared with those taken at the beginning of his training. These records have shown that at present the average recruit is 20 years of age, he will gain four pounds while in training and increase his chest measurement .4 inches. Information obtained from a recent survey of Canada discloses that the average male



between 20 and 24 years of age is 5 feet, 7.9 inches in height as compared with the average recruit's height of 5 feet, 11 inches. The weight of the average recruit at the beginning of training is 166 pounds and at the completion of training 169.8 pounds compared to that of the average male in Canada whose weight is 154 pounds.

The Mounted Police physical fitness program is assisted by the 140 hours of Equitation as well as 80 hours of Foot Drill and many other duties which have a physical aspect during a recruit's course of training. Nutritious meals and regular hours also help greatly with the body building process. Every effort is also made to insure that physical training and its allied subjects are not carried out immediately after eating.

Canadian Police College Classes, Refresher Classes and "Marine" Division Refresher Classes also receive physical training and police holds instruction during each year. As classes of this nature consist of an older group of personnel and the time allotted them is much shorter than that allotted a recruit, the purpose of physical training in these cases is not for physical conditioning as much as to give the men a break from the continuous rigid studies of the classroom. It is interesting to note the number of inquiries and the interest these classes show

in physical training and police holds. These men have been through the mill and appreciate the need for physical fitness in their work and are anxious to encourage the young men under their control to keep themselves in good shape.

Those who are more familiar with the Force and its personnel will recall such noted P.T. personalities as Sub-Inspr. H. Robertson, Sgt. Major Wm. Taylor, Sgt. G. M. Glanville, Sgt. J. Coughlin and the late Sgt. H. Sykes who played important parts in the introduction of physical training to its present day standard. Prior to World War II, physical training was taught as laid down by the 1931 Physical Training Manual. During the war, instructors were not available and so the Force obtained assistance from

the Canadian Army and army physical training was taught. Shortly after the cessation of hostilities, Mounted Police personnel took over the duties of instruction once more. It was at this time that our present syllabus of physical training was adopted, consisting of the more applicable portions of the 1931 Manual and the physical training as taught in the Canadian Army.

The aim of the entire physical part of the recruit's training is to produce a man who can withstand the rigors of active police work so that he can be useful, trusted and ready to work long hours at arduous tasks, and be a credit to the Force and to the profession he has chosen for his life's work. ● ● ●

Start Review of Administration of Justice Throughout Ontario

A review of the administration of justice in Ontario has been started and is now under way, Attorney-General A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., announced recently.

Preliminary work has been done by Mr. Roberts himself and Legislative Counsel L. R. MacTavish. It has involved the study of reports from sheriffs, registrars and other county and district officials of the Attorney-General's Department. Informal discussions have also been held with some of the judges and a committee of the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Mr. Roberts expressed the view that the provincial brief before the McRuer Commission investigating sex crime laws will also present definite conclusions which, if acted upon, will have far-reaching remedial and preventive effects. The brief is a result of joint studies by the Reform Institutions, Health and Attorney-General's Departments.

The review has been started, Mr. Roberts explained, because it is already 14 or 15 years since a survey of the administration of justice in this Province has been done by a select committee of the Legislature.

(Reprinted from the *Ontario Government Services*)

* * *

The Public Safety Institute of Purdue University with the support of the International Association of Arson Investigators and many other national and state agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution and prevention of the crime of arson will hold a five day intensive training program from April 23 to 27, 1956. The seminar will be held in the Memorial Union Building on the Purdue campus in Lafayette, Indiana.

The 12th annual seminar with international recognition will provide the nation's most outstanding lecturers on the subject of arson. There will be training for the new enrollee, advanced investigative techniques, review of latest laboratory aids and specific training that will lead to more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist.

For additional information concerning the seminar please address: Professor Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

“Cop”

As a career law enforcement officer, I abhor the word “cop” in reference to members of our profession. The expression is degrading to law enforcement and the stature it has achieved through long years of dedication to responsibility. Especially deplorable is the use of this term—a standard derisive invective of the underworld—in a careless or disdainful manner by ordinarily law-abiding individuals.

At the beginning of this new year, it is well to give some serious thought to the everyday role of the American policeman. In our society he is more than a public servant. More often than not his many contributions to the welfare of his fellow men go unsung and insufficiently rewarded. He is the guardian of children at the school crossing, the solace of the grieving relatives of the missing person or the crime victim, the watchman of the slumbering community, the shield between the vicious criminal and the innocent citizen. In each of the past ten years no less than 61 police employees, on the average, have sacrificed their lives in line of duty.

Good law enforcement thrives in an atmosphere of public understanding and support. Wherever there remains any vestige of the public scorn inherent in the epithet “cop”, the hope for adequate salaries, proper equipment and working conditions and other requisites of efficient police departments wanes. In addition, poor adult example can lead only to youthful disrespect for police authority—an open doorway to increased juvenile delinquency.

The splendid co-operation rendered to law enforcement by the nation's news

media has proved of great value in fostering public assistance and respect. As one example, more than one-fourth of the 82 apprehensions on the FBI's “Ten Most Wanted Fugitives” list are directly attributable to publicity given by television, radio, newspapers, and magazines. Recently, an Eastern newspaper reported a stirring episode in which a police officer leaped aboard a wildly careening truck tractor, clung on desperately in a vain attempt to halt the vehicle in its erratic flight through a crowded section, and was finally crushed to death in an impact with another truck. The newspaper, unconcerned with space convenience or style flair, presented the representative of the law as a “hero policeman”, a “patrolman”, and a “heroic officer”.

How much more fitting is this description than the offensive “cop”. This graphically illustrates how news sources can further enhance the dignity of the police profession. Regardless of its various possible derivations, “cop” holds the same unsavory connotation as “quack” and “hack” when referring to the doctor and the journalist.

The prospect that 1956 may well be the fifth consecutive year in which more than two million major crimes are committed emphasizes the urgent need for public co-operation and respect for police authorities. Certainly, it would be a concrete measure of encouragement to every police officer to see the designation “cop” go the way of the rubber hose, the third degree and other reprehensible practices which have no place in modern progressive law enforcement.

This editorial by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, appeared in the January issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and is reproduced by courtesy of Mr. Hoover.

● ● ●

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, who heads the United States' Federal Bureau of Investigation, is concerned about the use of the word cop which . . . he feels has a derogatory connotation. He will not be alone in his distaste . . . police have to be administrators. And it is what is in a man's head rather than in his letterhead which determines the respect due him. To a crook, the policeman will remain a cop, but we are not all crooks; no more should all police be cops. Mr. Hoover may have started something.

(From the *Toronto Globe and Mail*)

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE NWMP

Editor's Note: To Mr. Chas. J. Reeve of the Prince Albert Indian Schools. *The Quarterly* is indebted for much of the local "color" and up-to-date information about what was once an important Mounted Police post.

YEARS before the era of the North-West Mounted Police a small white colony sprang up in the mid-west, near the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers. Named Prince Albert, its first settler, James Isbister¹, reached the site in 1864 after leaving the Red River. Except for Hudson's Bay Company posts scattered throughout the west, it was the first white settlement between Portage la Prairie and the Rocky Mountains.

Like communities everywhere, Prince Albert, Sask., has changed drastically with the passing years. Today a growing centre of 21,000, the city's boundaries have been pushed farther into the country to make room for industrial expansion and housing developments. Toward the south-western edge of the city—bordered on the north by 20th Street, the south by 24th Street, the east by 7th Avenue West and the west by 10th Avenue West—there are the remains of a collection of buildings which in other days were important to the welfare of the community and surrounding district. Once headquarters for a division of the North-West Mounted Police, the build-

ings' historical significance is indicated only by a plaque erected by the Jubilee Historical Society of Saskatchewan, in June 1955. The inscription on the plaque reads:

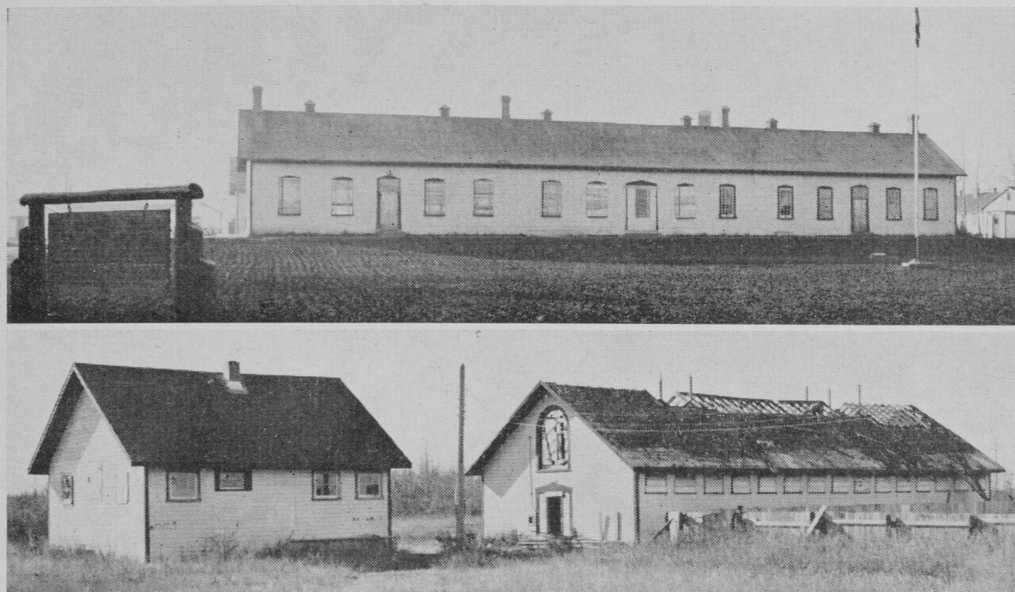
"In 1888 this site became headquarters for 'F' Division, North-West Mounted Police. From 1878 to 1885 this district was staffed from 'E' Division at Battleford by a small detachment occupying rented quarters which at one time included the the Stobart and Eden store and the Presbyterian Mission. 'E' Division was ordered to Prince Albert during the North-West Rebellion and remained to police the north. For almost three years the division lived under canvas but in 1888 divisional headquarters were completed here, including comfortable barracks, offices, stables and guard-room. From Prince Albert the Force policed the northern half of settlement, and made patrols into the sub-Arctic. In 1931 Saskatchewan was placed under one Police division based in Regina. Prince Albert then became a sub-division with quarters downtown in the post office building."

From the first, Prince Albert seemed fated to become an important point in prairie history. The surrounding district had been a centre of unrest since the late '60's when many half-breeds had moved there from the Red River after the suppression of the Rebellion. As early as 1878 there was an NWMP outpost at Prince Albert and the following year, the growing community experienced considerable anxiety when 60 lodges of Sioux Indians arrived from the Wood Mountain district and set up their camps in the area². These and a similar number of Minnesota Sioux, who had been there for some time, were of the same warlike nation responsible for much of the savagery and wanton destruction rampant below the border in recent times.

In 1879 two companies of "North-West Mounted Rifles" were organized and Owen E. Hughes, Stobart, Eden and Company trading post manager, was

¹Along with Gabriel Dumont and Michael Dumas, James Isbister was one of the emissaries who visited Louis Riel in the United States and persuaded him to return to lead the rebel faction responsible for the Rebellion of 1885. It is said that Isbister, who was captured at the same time as Riel, had enough documents in his possession at the time to indict him of the same charges that faced the rebel leader, but he ate the evidence!

²Descendents of these Sioux are now living on a Reserve at Little Plains, six miles northwest of Prince Albert. A fine dignified people, their children are all benefitting by higher education.



Top—Administration Building and main barracks — Prince Albert.

Bottom—Stable and saddle room.

gazetted "Captain". Among his lieutenants was Gabriel Dumont, noted Métis leader, who six years later was Riel's military leader in the North-West Rebellion.

The half-breeds wanted equal rights to land claims as the whites and through the '70's and early '80's many petitions were sent to the Government about their claims. "In view of the lesson learned in 1860-70 in connection with the revolt on the Red River, the government might reasonably have been expected to prevent by every possible means, and not a little expense, a recurrence of civil strife," wrote J. P. Turner in the official history of the North-West Mounted Police.

But things went from bad to worse. The half-breeds plainly had a grievance and the fire-brands among them were bent on fanning the flames of unrest. In July 1884, Louis Riel, leader of the ill-starred Red River Rebellion returned from the United States. Making Duck Lake the centre of his operations he soon had held his first meetings of agitation there and at Prince Albert. In

August the NWMP detachment at Prince Albert was increased in strength to an Inspector and 20 men and in the fall of the year a brick house³ was taken over for the Police and a stable erected to accommodate 19 horses. Other buildings were planned for future expansion.

By 1885 Prince Albert had grown to a centre of more than a thousand people. With half-breed unrest rising to fever pitch under Riel's exhortations, rifles were gathered in March and issued to volunteers. On the 24th of the month Commissioner Irvine, with re-enforcements of four officers, 86 NCOs and men reached Prince Albert from Regina after a forced march of approximately 300 miles in seven days in sub-zero weather. The reason was obvious of course: while the community was considered an important post by the followers of Riel, it was equally vital as a haven of safety to nearby settlers who had been leaving

³This house was situated on the north side of 20th Street. The last trace of it—the cellar—was removed last year to make way for a housing project.

their homesteads in large numbers because of the impending trouble.

A couple of days after the arrival of the NWMP contingent came the battle of Duck Lake and the Rebellion was on in earnest. Determined to protect Prince Albert, Fort Carlton's evacuation was ordered and personnel from there reached Prince Albert without incident. Extra precautions were instituted for the protection of the community and for the safety of those who sought refuge there. Located only 50 miles from the rebels' storm centre, the town became a key position in the activities of the following months. And one of the most satisfying features of the uprising was that not only did Commissioner Irvine's forces furnish protection to the town, but their very presence in the area kept the half-breed forces at Batoche on the defensive while General Middleton's troops approached from the south. Following the battle of Batoche, which virtually broke the back of the Rebellion, Middleton and his men reached Prince Albert on May 19. There remained only "mopping up" operations, the capture of the Indian leaders and the trials of the Rebellion's ringleaders.

In 1886 the large Mounted Police force still stationed in Prince Albert was quartered in rented buildings widely separated—in some cases a half mile from the stables. New buildings were recommended by Commr. L. W. Herchmer in July 1886 and in February of the following year construction commenced.

The site chosen was about a mile southwest of the town on high ground, affording excellent drainage and a plentiful supply of water. By August the stables and barracks were ready. The buildings consisted of barracks, 159 feet by 28 feet with a wing 87 by 28 (a later addition 159 by 28 made this building "H"-shaped; a steam heating plant was installed at the same time); two officers' quarters 35 by 24; a guard-room 48 by 24; Q.M. Stores 60 by 30; two stables 75 by 30; kitchens, general store, blacksmith shop and latrines. Still to be erected were a sergeants' mess 50 by 26; hospital stable 50 by 28; artisans' workshop and a kitchen. Altogether the accommodation was for three officers, 85 NCOs and men and 64 horses. Completed in June 1888, the comfortable and neat new buildings were a source of much pride to officers and men. Asst. Commr. W. M. Herchmer reported the Prince Albert barracks "well situated, well constructed and comfortable, the best he had seen in Canada".

Long since abandoned by the Police, the remaining unused buildings were sold to be demolished or removed when the photographs appearing here were taken last fall. The guard-room has been moved and is now an engineer's workshop and storehouse. The Q.M. Stores was converted into the Indian Agent's residence and one of the two stables was used to build a house on a farm and the artisans' workshop is now a storehouse for the Indian School. The only structure still to be removed is the main Administration Building, which may some day be replaced by a classroom block.

Comprising an area of approximately 53 acres, the old Police grounds and some buildings have been more familiarly known in recent years as the site of the Prince Albert Indian School. For some years earlier the Army was in possession, to be followed by the Vocational Training School and then the Department of National Resources Forestry Branch. Circumstances leading to the use of pro-

ANYTHING IN AIRCRAFT

- ★ CONVERSION
- ★ MAINTENANCE
- ★ REPAIRS
- ★ OVERHAULS
- ★ SERVICING

THE FAIREY AVIATION COMPANY
of Canada Limited
 EASTERN PASSAGE—NOVA SCOTIA... ONE OF THE FAIREY GROUP

April, 1956]

Top—Officer's Quarters.

Bottom—Guard-room.



perty as a school are as follows: A number of years ago an Anglican Residential School at Onion Lake burned down and the Church moved the children into a large brick building in Prince Albert. Then another Anglican School at Lac la Ronge was also destroyed by fire and the Indian Agent, Mr. S. Jones was able to secure some of the Army huts for the children of that school. Next, the brick building was condemned for use and the children from there were also moved to the old Police grounds, making a total of about 550 altogether. Since then the government has remodelled all the huts that were in useful condition, and in neat comfortable surroundings 364 children are supervised by 40 staff members. Grades one to eight are taught in the

school with 36 students taking higher grades in the collegiate.

And so in less than three-quarters of a century, a site that was chosen as a strong point of defence against the restless Indians is now used as a centre for the education of their descendents.

● ● ●

Sometimes in emergencies or on any occasion demanding immediate decisions, it is the instinctively correct action that may be said to "separate the men from the boys". In police work similar situations distinguish the experienced veteran from the untried "rookie". An incident which occurred in the detachment area of Entwistle, Alta., last fall may serve to illustrate the point.

Cpl. G. W. Tomlinson was just entering the detachment building at Entwistle on November 23 when he noticed the CNR No. 1 train (the Super Continental) going west. The time was about 5.45 p.m., and the train was travelling at high speed. To use the corporal's own words "... the writer ... observed flames about the second car from the rear and on taking a second look at a distance of about 800 yards, saw what appeared to be evidence of a 'hot box'". As it was too late to have the train stopped at Evansburg, the next station, the corporal notified the agent at Wildwood and the Super Continental was halted there. When the train was examined, it was found that a journal had broken off a sleeping car and the box was completely destroyed. The coach had to be removed from the train before it could proceed.

Corporal Tomlinson reported his action in routine manner, but it was not realized at the time how important the incident was to the CNR. However, in January the corporal received a letter from Mr. Donald Gordon, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways in appreciation for the "prompt action" which "prevented what might have been an accident". As a tangible expression of the company's thanks, the corporal also received a gold wrist watch engraved with the following inscription:

"To Cpl. G. W. Tomlinson, for Meritorious Service Nov. 23rd, 1955. (Sgd.) D. Gordon."

From Communist to Soviet Spy

A Study in the Motivation of Some Soviet Agents

By a Member of Special Branch, RCMP

Editor's Note: This article makes reference to a number of Canadian citizens who appeared before the Royal Commission on Espionage (1946) and, in some cases, were subsequently tried and found guilty by Canadian Courts of offences relating to espionage. To avoid prejudicing any efforts they may be making to rehabilitate themselves, their names have not been used in this article. The article may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission from the RCMP, but such reproduction must include credit for its source.

THE germ of modern communist treason may be found in *The Communist Manifesto*, published over a century ago. There Marx and Engels tell us that "The working men have no country". Patriotism of the conventional sort is described as a device of the bourgeoisie, designed and fostered to keep the proletariat divided against itself and powerless against its exploiters. The worker cannot owe allegiance to his country as presently constituted because the state, which governs his country, is controlled by the bourgeois exploiters, and "The executive of the modern State is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie".

Marx and Engels provide a solution for the victims. Just as the bourgeois exploiter, while paying lip service to a national loyalty, finds his interests advanced by co-operation with his peers in other countries, so the worker can advance his own interests by co-operation with his fellow workers in other nations. The simple and obvious way in which the proletariat can overthrow their oppressors is by united action on an international scale. This involves a repudiation of bourgeois patriotism and a recognition

of the common interests of all workers in all nations. Carried to its logical conclusion, it involves treason. But, Marx and Engels would argue, treason is a bourgeois concept. It means disloyalty to the bourgeois state, which to the communist is not disloyalty at all. On the contrary, it represents the highest form of loyalty to what really counts, the triumph of the proletariat and the end of bourgeois exploitation.

This line of reasoning is, of course, anathema to the overwhelming majority of people in western nations who have been shocked at the espionage revelations of the past decade, and amazed that the traitors' consciences could permit them to act as they did. But then the majority of people in western nations have grown up in thought patterns which have been rejected by the communists. To the communists, their fellow countrymen are the benighted victims of bourgeois propaganda.

The possibility of espionage is always present once one becomes a communist, or even a fellow traveller. One fact which strikes anyone who examines the case histories of the men and women who have betrayed their countries in the past ten years, is the fact that the actual decision to indulge in espionage, while painful to make, does not seem to have been as painful as the earlier one of accepting communism. Ernst Andersson, the Swedish spy, when asked about his decision to start spying, said merely, "I would not like to say that I made a decision, but rather that I have found no reasons not to act as I have done". Whittaker Chambers makes the point even more strikingly in his book *Witness*:

[Communists] regard any government that is not communist, including their own, merely as the political machine of a class whose power they have organized expressly to overthrow by all means, including violence. Therefore, ultimately the problem of espionage never presents itself to them as a problem of conscience, but as a problem of operations. . . . For the Communists, the problem of conscience had been settled long before, at the moment when they accepted the program and discipline of the Communist Party. For the fellow-travellers, it had been settled at the moment when they decided to co-operate with the Communist Party. . . . The question of conscience can only arise when, for one reason or another, a Communist questions his faith. . . . Then it rises terribly indeed.

Yet when all this is said, patriotism of the conventional bourgeois variety is a powerful force not easily thrown off, even by communists who burn with the shortcomings of western civilization. Hence the conflict in the minds of many of these men and women. Hence also the necessity in many cases for a long and subtly regulated period of indoctrination before they can be relied upon. The Soviet Union and the communist parties in western countries recognize this need and take measures accordingly.

The report of the Canadian Royal Commission on espionage in 1946 gave a startling picture of one of the ways in which indoctrination can be carried out. The spies who came to light at that time had all attended secret study groups. They were vague about these gatherings, but from their various testimonies a picture does emerge. The local communist party kept a careful watch on potential candidates, especially people working in sensitive jobs, who had sympathetic ideas on such matters as "peace" and Russian culture. They would be casually invited to participate in these study groups, which were small and informal. Though left-wing views were exchanged and Marxist literature was discussed, the real purpose of the meetings was by no means obvious at first. But they had a gradual effect on the

members. The participants grew acclimatized to the atmosphere of conspiracy, and to the psychology of the double life, so necessary to the successful spy, and so alien to the average Canadian. After a period of such psychological conditioning, the conventional concepts of moral principles, honesty, respect for oaths and so on, disintegrated. The curriculum of these cells was designed to weaken the member's loyalty to his own country and society, and to foster in its place a loyalty to "internationalism", and more specifically an unquestioning loyalty to the party. The best products of these secret groups formed an ever-available source which could be tapped by the Russian intelligence service.

Of course not all the spies went through such a process. Some, like Klaus Fuchs, perfected their faith single-handed and then volunteered their services. But proof that this organized system of indoctrination was not peculiar to Canada may be found in the Japanese spy ring operated by Richard Sorge during the war. There the same study groups were repeated, and it seems reasonable to assume that they operate elsewhere. That the system is generally successful need not be doubted. In both the Canadian and Japanese cases, not one of the recruits so carefully conditioned ever voluntarily reported the illegal requests made on him to his government. The masters judged their servants well.

The Communist Manifesto urged the faithful to forsake bourgeois loyalties for an international or supernational ideal. But since 1917, communists, in order to attain their ends, have found a ready ally in the USSR, the national state in which the revolution succeeded and the goal of proletarian rule has been attained. Communists view the USSR in a mystical, awesome way. It is a tender plant which will one day flower into the classless society. But it is in the meantime in danger of being choked out by the rank growth of bourgeois weeds which surround it. At all costs it must be sustained.

Any action can be justified on these grounds. This sequence of thought can be, and has been, carefully exploited by Soviet leaders for their own ends. Paradoxically, while they rattle their sabres, brag of their strength, and warn the capitalists to warmonger at their peril, they also foster the idea that they are the weak, innocent victims of capitalist encirclement. It is this latter tactic which seems to be most effective with the communists outside. The feeling can be caught in the words of Douglas Hyde, the British communist, who never was a spy, but who clearly expressed the faith motivating the ideological spy:

. . . this is how I reasoned and how hundreds of thousands of others, trained in Marxism, in all parts of the World still reason.

Communism is necessary and desirable above all else. The fight for communism stretches across the world, which is divided horizontally by the two opposing classes and not vertically by different races and nations. In fighting for a communist Britain I am fighting for a better Britain. . . . In that fight I have the assistance of all who are operating on the same world front against capitalism. My desire to make my country communist therefore makes me an internationalist.

But at one point in the world front there is a whole nation on my side, a great State, the U.S.S.R., where a strong-point has been established, around which all future battles will tend to turn and without which any other, local victories must fail. At all costs therefore, Russia, bastion of communism, must be defended. The defeat of the U.S.S.R. would mean the end of any chance of world communism for generations.

. . . Who attacks Russia attacks my hope of a communist Britain. In helping Russia . . . , therefore, the British communist is working for a better Britain. . . . He is, in his own eyes and that of his Party, the super-patriot. The need is for Russia at all costs to survive, and anything, anything at all, which contributes to this is permissible.

The same point is expressed more succinctly by the Australian Royal Commission on espionage in its summary of the reasoning of "fanatical devotees of Communist ideology".

Communism is the ideal state of society. The ideal State is a Communist State. The Soviet is a Communist State, Australia is not. Therefore the Australian patriot should aid the Soviet not only by working for the establishment of Australia as a Communist State but in all ways.

Most of the men and women who betrayed their countries during the past ten years were in the formative period of early adulthood in the years between 1918 and 1939, and most of them were also in those years first attracted to communism. The atmosphere of that time certainly helped to condition them for espionage.

It has often been said that the 19th century came to an end in 1914. The century before World War I may, very broadly, be said to have been characterized by a body of beliefs, prominent in which were optimism; faith in *laissez-faire*, individualism, stability and progress; faith in man's potential perfectibility and in his ability to control his environment for his own benefit. The period was also notable for the decline of spiritual values and a corresponding advance of materialist and rationalist values, largely the outgrowth of the phenomenal scientific achievements of the 19th century. These characteristic beliefs of the age were recognized at the time and a whole literature of protest was written to combat their excesses. One can mention Charles Dickens at one end of the spectrum and Karl Marx at the other. But though protest was there, and the sordid side of 19th century life was realized, the dominant notes, as the Victorian era drifted into an Edwardian Indian summer, were complacency and faith in an abundant, happier future.

All this was shattered by the war. That terrible blood bath washed away the easy acceptance of most of the ideas and beliefs which had governed thinking men for a century. Faith in the future of western civilization was rudely shaken. The post war decade was feverishly prosperous and uneasily gay. But, look-

ing back on the literature of the '20's, one feels that Wilsonian idealism, the war to end war, the League of Nations, free enterprise, normalcy, and so on were viewed with some scepticism. The old faith was gone. In America, where such faith should have burned brightest, F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote of the frivolity and emptiness of the lost generation; Hemingway's characters mostly fled abroad to rake up the embers of European civilization; Sinclair Lewis created Babbitt, the unhappy product of middle-class prosperity in the land where it was most perfectly and, it seemed, most permanently represented. In those days, if any faith burned bright, it was faith in the great experiment in Russia, where, it seemed, there was something worth working and dying for. Perhaps the event which best symbolized the malaise of the '20's in America was the trial and death of Sacco and Vanzetti. It caused most men of good will to think dark thoughts about western justice and liberalism and to wonder at the sublimity with which these obscure anarchists faced their martyrdom.

It was in this period that Whittaker Chambers became a communist. In two passages in his book *Witness* he shows how the atmosphere of the '20's influenced his decision.

I had joined the Communist Party in 1924. No' one recruited me. I had become convinced that the society in which we live, Western civilization, had reached a crisis, of which the First World War was the military expression, and that it was doomed to collapse or revert to barbarism. . . . In the writings of Karl Marx I thought I had found the explanation of the historical and economic causes [of the crisis]. In the writings of Lenin, I thought I had found the answer to the question: What to do?

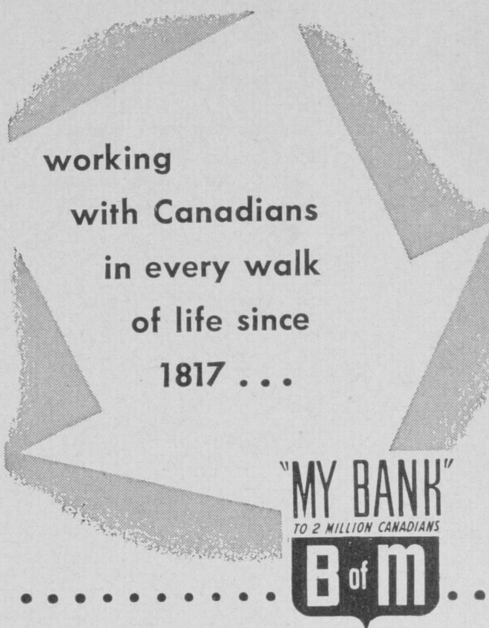
* * *

As a student, [in 1923] I went to Europe. It was then shortly after the First World War. I found Germany in chaos, and partly occupied; northern France, and parts of Belgium were smashed to pieces. It seemed to me that a crisis had been reached in western

civilization which society was not able to solve by the usual means. I then began to look around for the unusual means. I first studied for a considerable time British Fabian socialism, and rejected it as unworkable in practice. I was then very much influenced by a book called *Reflections on Violence*, by George Sorel, a syndicalist, and shortly thereafter I came to the writings of Marx and Lenin. They seemed to me to explain the nature of the crisis, and what to do about it.

The decision to become a communist, was, for him, a great crisis. His autobiography indicates that the second decision, to indulge in espionage, was not so violent. Spying was, like editing *New Masses*, just another way in which he could serve the cause.

Chambers went underground and started his espionage career in 1931. By this date the motivation is much easier to comprehend. With bewildering rapidity Babbitt had been replaced by John Steinbeck's Okies. The forebodings of the '20's were abundantly realized in the depres-



working
with Canadians
in every walk
of life since
1817 . . .

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

sion and what seemed to be the complete and irreparable breakdown of the capitalist system. The theories of Marx and Lenin seemed to be gloriously vindicated. The scepticism of the '20's now had a hard basis in economic fact and it seemed to many that the best favor one could do capitalism was to put it out of its agony.

If there was despondency and stagnation in the West, in the Soviet Union there seemed to be, especially from the outside looking in, a boundless enthusiasm for the brave new world of Five Year Plans, an enthusiasm reflected in a book of the time, the Webb's *Soviet Communism, a New Civilization*. If there was ruthlessness and cruelty in Soviet communism, there was also economic progress. If there were purges and severe limitations on the rights of the individual, these could be rationalized. And besides, there was the glorious constitution of 1936 which promised the most truly democratic government in the world. At this time William Remington was a senior at Dartmouth College. The feeling of the time, even in this ivy-covered byway, may be captured in Remington's words which an admiring freshman carefully noted in his diary:

"Russia gone further in twenty years than any other country. New constitutions, etc. The men executed [in the purges] were really very dangerous to the government and put there in a definite attempt to wreck the system".

In the West there was more than economic collapse. Both democratic political institutions and their traditional economic basis in capitalism seemed to be rotting away. Fascist regimes ruled in some of the key countries of the world. There were ominous fascist threads running through the fabric of France, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. It was easy for the Kremlin theorists to build all this into the framework of Marxism. It was easy in those days for thoughtful people (like Klaus Fuchs, fleeing from Germany) to believe that there were only two alternatives for our civilization. There seemed to be no

middle position. So, many, to whom the frank fascist glorification of militarism and totalitarianism was loathsome, turned to the books of Marxism, which gave such a simple, confident explanation of all that had happened, and which gave such a precise blueprint for the future.

In those bleak days of the 1930's even men and women who never became communists and who never indulged in espionage looked with considerable favor on the Soviet experiment. On the international scene, as the power of fascism grew more menacing, such people looked favorably on friendly co-operation with any nation, including the USSR, which would band with them against the common threat. So the Popular Front psychology grew, and many saw, in the long agony of the Spanish Civil War, the crisis of our civilization and, in the intervention of the Soviet Union and the left-wing volunteers from the West, our only bright hope.

In this atmosphere, idealistic intellectuals saw the USSR as the strongest bulwark against the new barbarism. And it must be emphasized that the traitors were overwhelmingly idealists and intellectuals. Some—Fuchs, Pontecorvo, Maclean—had fine, even brilliant minds. Almost all had attended universities—Cambridge, Columbia, L.S.E., Harvard, McGill, Vassar, Paris—the most distinguished universities in the western world. Most of the spies were at university in the '30's, when, as is usually the case, the universities were most sensitive to the atmosphere of the time. This was the period when the Oxford Union voted against fighting for King and Country, and when left-wing and even extreme right-wing panaceas were embraced as solutions for the world's ills.

In seeking to explain why these people became spies, one can eliminate certain obvious types of motivation. Some of the case histories, Fuchs' for example, suggest some form and degree of insanity. But none of them has been proven insane. Some cases were obviously schizophrenic.

But though these people, by necessity, led double lives, none of them was a perverted, evil Mr. Hyde. None of the important spies acted for money. It is true that some accepted money, but the sums were insignificant and were always urged on them by their masters, who had long experience in the effectiveness of this form of blackmail. Few of them really needed money. Many were threadbare professors, but none were the downtrodden proletariat for whom they were working. Nor did any of them really act out of a lust for power. Most of them were quiet, unobtrusive, mousy people who would probably have been terrified of real power.

The Russians are always ready to exploit with complete ruthlessness any character weaknesses or personal problems of their victims. In the case of Burgess and Maclean, they may have used these men's addiction to excessive drink and homosexuality to gain their ends. But at best, motivation based on such weaknesses is of secondary importance. It probably only applies when communist zeal begins to flag. Spies do

not work best under the threat of blackmail.

So one is driven back to the fact that they were idealists, men of good will, with strongly developed social consciences and guilt complexes. They were that group whom Marx and Engels had described in *The Communist Manifesto* as "a small section of the ruling class" who, when that class begins to disintegrate, "cuts itself adrift, and joins the revolutionary class, the class that holds the future in its hands". They were that "portion of the bourgeois ideologists who have raised themselves to the level of comprehending theoretically the historical movement as a whole". Whittaker Chambers outlines the motivation in more bourgeois terms:

Such people . . . feel a special insecurity and anxiety. They seek a moral solution in a world of moral confusion. Marxism, Leninism offers an oversimplified explanation of the causes and a program for action. The very vigour of the project particularly appeals to the more or less sheltered middle-class intellectuals, who feel that the whole context of their lives has kept them away from the world of



reality. . . . They feel a very natural concern, one might almost say a Christian concern, for underprivileged people. They feel a great intellectual concern at least, for recurring economic crisis [and] the problem of war, which in our lifetime has assumed such an atrocious proportion. . . .

The clearcut oversimplified nature of communism had great appeal for these people. One of the Canadian physical scientists, later convicted under the Official Secrets Act, told the Canadian Royal Commission that he was attracted by the "logic" of communism. Wilbur Christiansen in Australia (who never indulged in espionage, but who was under consideration by the MVD) told the Royal Commission there that "the materialist concept of history is the one which fits in best with scientific thinking, and it is the one that I favor". It promised fulfilment of their yearning for domestic social reform in a drastic all-embracing way, so much more effective than piecemeal programs, like the New Deal, in the liberal western nations.

Communism also provided an opportunity for companionship and intellectual discussion, an important factor for many of these lonely people. It made them feel part of something, something important. Single women especially seem to find this important. It was possibly one of the reasons why Frances Bernie in Australia turned to communism and espionage. The women implicated in the Canadian spy case appeared as rather pathetic spinsters, full of good will and crusading zeal beneath drab exteriors. They obviously found comfort and fulfilment in their "study groups", were flattered by the attentions of the male members, and were honored to do their part for the cause.

Elizabeth Bentley in the United States fits the same pattern. In the Communist Party for the first time she was not lonely. She was very impressed when, still floundering in the sea of Marxism-Leninism, she was made educational director of her party unit. And she was

busy—busy, with meetings of the unit, the unit bureau, the special section for agit-prop directors, and the never ending round of parties for fund raising and recruitment. Indeed, she was so busy that she had no time to compare her communist diet of ideas with that of the average citizen. But she loved it, and she voluntarily took the first step toward espionage when she offered to spy on her employers in the Italian Library of Information. And finally espionage gave her a lover.

Communism, and even more, espionage, provided for these retiring, bookish people a sense of adventure. The bourgeois observer is struck by the fantastic world, so divorced from ordinary existence, in which they lived. They seem to have relished the mechanics of the game, the elaborate recognition signals and the devious routes to avoid detection. Whitaker Chambers tells us, with obvious enjoyment how, after he broke with communism, he sat with his gun at hand, waiting for the assassins.

The '30's produced the most abundant crop of spies and potential spies. Then, in 1941 came the western alliance with the Soviet Union. To these people, June, 1941 must have seemed a *deus ex machina* for their problem. Any conflict of loyalties that might have remained with them was suddenly resolved, even more completely than in the United Front period. The Soviet Union and the western powers were fighting for "democracy", and the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the land fighting, deserved every aid which the West could give. The fact, which seems so obvious to our bourgeois-conditioned minds, that the Western leaders, chosen in a democratic manner to lead our destinies, should decide how far this aid and co-operation should extend, seems not to have troubled these people. They did not trust their own leaders. They suspected (and the suspicion was cultivated by Soviet propaganda) that the West was purposely delaying the establishment of a Second

Front in Europe in order to let the Russians exhaust themselves. They omitted to notice that there had been a Second Front—in 1939. They also strongly suspected that the West was holding back from the Soviet Union vital information, especially scientific information to which, as an ally, she was entitled. They felt a hundredfold the kind of resentment which the British and Canadians have felt since the war at American policy concerning exchange of atomic information.

Harry Gold, a retiring, Swiss-born American, worked as a contact in supplying atomic information to the Russians. The complicated sentences in which he explained his motivation to the F.B.I. express a viewpoint common to many of these people.

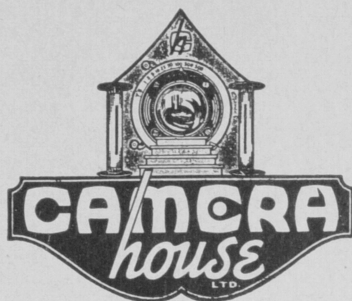
I thought that I would be helping a nation whose final aims I approved along the road to industrial strength. Particularly was I taken with the idea that whatsoever I did would go to help make living conditions (in Russia) far more advanced along the road as we know them here in the United States.

And, he added, he “felt that as an ally I was only helping the Soviet Union obtain certain information that I thought it was entitled to”.

So the desire was to help Russia the underdog and, identified with this, mankind as a whole. The scientists were especially susceptible to this kind of urge, and it is no accident that so many of the traitors were scientists of one sort or another. They were accustomed to precise definitions and solutions in their work. They had no sympathy for the approximations, the tentative, qualified conclusions of those who study social and political affairs. As seen above, this is one reason why the social and political teaching of Marxism appealed to them initially. Also, as scientists, they believed strongly in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of learning. They believed that information which they had painfully garnered through their own efforts was theirs to dispose of for the benefit of all men. In the end, of course, as Fuchs admitted,

they did not observe this distinction between their own information and what they got from others. Indeed, the position was untenable by the very nature of scientific research.

Before these people ever became involved in espionage, many of them had been associated with organizations of left-wing scientists, organizations which were very susceptible to communist infiltration. The National Association of Scientific Workers was such a group in Great Britain. In 1936 Alan Nunn May became a member of the editorial board of its official journal, the *Scientific Worker*. In this country, a Canadian chemist who was convicted under the Official Secrets Act played, along with May, a leading role in the establishment of a similar organization, the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. The Canadian Royal Commission on espionage suggested that this association was used as a recruiting ground for party members and, in due course, espionage agents. Fin-



We Specialize in

**Photographic Equipment
for
Police Work**

CAMERAS

FILMS

Motion Picture Equipment
Accessories and Supplies

207 Sparks Street

OTTAWA

CANADA

ally, the Australian revelations brought to light the potential espionage value of the Australian Association of Scientific Workers, "a body in which Communists were active". One of the members of this organization, in his testimony before the Australian Royal Commission said that after World War II he was active in organizing and addressing meetings of the Australian Association of Scientific Workers on the subjects "of radar and atom bomb technique and of the undesirability of secrecy, and incorporating motions protesting against the nature of Dr. Alan Nunn May's prosecution". All these organizations, stretching around the world, had as one of their chief *raison d'être*, the free exchange of scientific information, which the potential spies in their midst interpreted as the one-way giving of western information to the Russians.

These scientists, so proud of the precision of their thinking, were incredibly woolly-minded in their reasoning on this matter of supplying information to Russia. Those whose communist faith began to falter, and who were made to see, at least dimly, the enormity of their actions when they were caught, were pitiful in their testimony. A Canadian electrical engineer convicted of unlawfully communicating classified information to a foreign power, said:

... I did not like the idea of supplying information. It was not put to me, so much that I was supplying information to the Soviet government, either. It was more that as scientists we were pooling information.

Alan Nunn May expressed an identical point of view:

The whole affair was extremely painful to me and I only embarked on it because I felt this was a contribution I could make to the safety of mankind. I certainly did not do it for gain.

When they began to repent, they grasped at any straw to keep from sinking in the quicksand of their own logic. One of them, a woman economist who pleaded guilty to charges of unlawfully com-

municating classified information to a foreign power, tried to minimize the importance of the information she gave, and tried to find comfort in the fact that she gave it for the Canadian party and not for the Soviet Union. Nunn May and some of the Canadians implicated in espionage seemed to think their handiwork was less dastardly because they were not really card-carrying communists, even though they admitted paying party dues for years. How these clever people could indulge in such fantasies is one of the mysteries of the whole subject. But in speaking to Royal Commissions they were floundering in bourgeois logic, outside the black-and-white simplicity of communism.

Incredible as all this seems, with some mental and emotional adjustment one can understand how so many people engaged in espionage in the '30's and in the war years. It is more difficult to account for their actions since the development of the cold war. When every consideration has been made for the misrepresentation and bias in the West, which might be characterized as anti-Russian propaganda, when every consideration has been made for the effectiveness of the Russian counter-propaganda on those predisposed to accept it, it is still difficult to understand how thinking people can, in the '50's of this century, believe that the western nations are completely uncooperative and warmongering, and that the communist powers are completely peace-loving and victimized. It seems to be true that, in the period of the cold war, many spies and potential spies have shifted their loyalties. But sensational cases continue to crop up.

Mme. Ollier, in the French diplomatic service and stationed in Australia, was being cultivated for espionage as late as 1954. The Moscow authorities wrote to Petrov in 1952 concerning her:

Tell her that . . . she can render a considerable service to the cause of peace by giving us information concerning the machinations, behind the

scenes, of the ruling circles of Britain, America, France, and Australia, directed against the Soviet and the People's Democracies.

Presumably they were reasonably sure that she was predisposed to take this at face value. But more shattering is the case of the missing British diplomats.

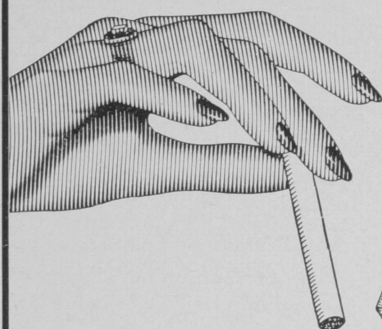
Burgess and Maclean were clever men. Both had drunk deep at the springs of the humanities; they were not scientists adrift in the world of human relations. They came from comfortable, eminently respectable English homes. It is true that they both suffered from personal weaknesses and instability. But that alone does not explain their course.

Their motives are known only in the most blurred and scrappy way. They were drawn to communism at Cambridge in the '30's. Both were violently anti-American, largely because of the post-war attack on civil liberties. Burgess, returning from Washington to England in

1951, remarked with true British phlegm, "Terrible atmosphere. All these purges." And Maclean once knocked down a friend for taking Chambers' side in the Hiss case. While in the British Embassy in Cairo, Maclean became appalled at the social inequalities and governmental corruption in Egypt, and he disapproved of British Middle East policy. According to his wife, Maclean favored "peace" and opposed "war". All these sentiments are, to say the least, tenable, and not incompatible with a career in the service of one's country. They certainly do not render a flight to Moscow inevitable. Yet that is what happened, and as long as men with the background and intelligence of Burgess and Maclean can see such a flight as their only course, the West cannot congratulate itself that it has eliminated the motives for communism and communism espionage.

It is possible, of course, that the flight

for pure pleasure



have a *Player's*
"MILD"

THE
MILDEST
BEST-TASTING
CIGARETTE



of Burgess and Maclean was not dictated entirely by ideological motives. Their personal weaknesses were already known to the authorities, and the Russians could have made more damning information available, all of which would have effectively ruined their careers in the West. Further, Vladimir Petrov disclosed that the immediate reason for their flight was their discovery that they were under investigation by the British security services. Even if they had become disenchanted about the merits of communism, they still had every reason to flee from the West. But the belief, now widely held, that Burgess and Maclean are giving full and willing co-operation to the Soviet government as advisers on western policy indicates that their ideological faith is unimpaired.

To most of us it seems obvious that capitalism and bourgeois democracy are not in their last stages, that they have proven surprisingly resilient. It should be obvious that capitalism is eliminating some of its worst abuses and is incorporating some of the best features of socialism. It should also be obvious that, in spite of the McCarthys, the western economic and political system can still be reconciled with a larger measure of personal freedom than any other yet devised. But to the seasoned traitor all this is not obvious. He still goes back to the sacred books to find the pattern of the future. If capitalism is strong, this is a temporary phenomenon. The triumph of socialism is inevitable.

Klaus Fuchs admitted that this was his reasoning. He said, "I disapproved of many of the actions of the Russian Government and of the Communist Party, but I still believed that they would build a new world and that one day I would take part in it, and that on that day I would also have to stand up and say to them that there are things which they are doing wrongly". Andersson, the Swedish spy, expressed the same faith when he said:

Sweden is a prosperous country and the capitalist system seems to suit the Swedes well. The standard of living is higher than in other countries. . . . But we cannot judge by existing conditions. We have to work on a long term basis. . . .

So the communist traitor stakes his life on faith, not on good works. He is not impressed by the achievements of capitalism because he had been conditioned to be obsessed by its shortcomings.

It is difficult to generalize about the traitors and to reach clear-cut conclusions because different motives and different combinations of motives were at work in each. But one characteristic seems to be common to them all—something which both Alan Moorehead and Rebecca West, who have dealt thoughtfully with the problem, find most pervasive. That is the colossal egotism, the pride which christianity holds to be one of the deadliest sins. One can see it at work best in the traitors who did not repent: for instance, in the shallow glibness, the undisguised contempt for their examiners, shown by some of the spies before the Canadian Royal Commission. Even the repentant Whittaker Chambers betrays it on almost every page of his garrulous, self-congratulatory autobiography. He prates about his new-found Quaker humility and thereby demonstrating the greatest arrogance of all, a smug pride in his possession of meekness and goodness.

Alan Moorehead tells us that Klaus Fuchs' father, a Lutheran pastor of great religious faith, cautioned his children to always do what they thought right. This is good advice, as Moorehead says, provided one exercises it within the framework of something like the Christian tradition. But for a man like Fuchs, full of bright intellectual contempt for the mediaeval mysteries of Christianity, it was a disastrous counsel which he apparently, and unfortunately, never forgot. These Bright Young Things of the '20's and '30's were so many young Laertes, who took quite literally their father's

advice, "to thine own self be true". So the Swede Andersson could tell the authorities, "I was working for what I consider right and just and I felt independent of what other people thought".

Certainly these people, caught up in the greatest conflict of loyalties since the wars of religion, had cut themselves adrift from traditional western values—values which admittedly were often more conspicuous for their violation than for their observance, but worthy nonetheless. They had grown up in the materialistic atmosphere of this century and embraced the most materialistic philosophy of all. But their actions belie their arrogant pride in their rational beliefs. The very strength of their communist faith proves that man does not live by reason alone. Their belief in communism was not based

on reason, but on faith, faith as trusting as any that the great religions produced, a faith which led the Rosenbergs to martyrdom.

Rebecca West blames this phenomenon of modern treason on the decline of Christianity and the trend toward rationalism. After a searching examination of a bevy of modern traitors, she concludes (referring specifically to Alan Nunn May):

A man with so dynamic a mind will be specially conscious of the vacuum left by the disappearance of God; his legitimate pride in his special gifts will be great enough to swell easily into a pretence that he is God. History has shown again and again that as soon as a man believes that he is a god he behaves far worse than the average human being.

● ● ●

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are a national force to help and protect the Canadian citizen.

They are dressed in a smart brown uniform when on duty. With the duty uniform they have blue trousers with yellow strips going down each outside of the leg. Their boots are brown and the top of the boots almost reach to the knee. The shirts are a fine brown with ties to match. Their hats are a brownish colour and a stenson design. Their topcoats are of a heavy material and blue in colour.

Their duties consist of washings floors and general cleaning of their office to tracking down a murder.

Their training is of approximately a one year period. During this time they learn to ride, swim, how to search criminals, shoot and all kinds of other things.

For amusement they shoot pool, play cards and read but as for girls they don't associate with them.

(From an essay written by a prospective recruit.)

* * *

A success story was unfolded at Osgoode Township High School commencement by Principal R. G. Babion while announcing the winner of the principal's prize for the most industrious and effective student of 1954-55.

It was the story of Jack Eggens, the prize winner, who successfully completed both Grades 10 and 11 in one year plus all but two subjects for Grade 12.

This energetic son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eggens left school to help his father in 1950 before completing Grade 10.

Four years later in 1954 the now 18-year-old boy had a chance to return to school and did. Enrolling in Grade 10 he finished his year by Easter, passed his exams with an average of 75 per cent and continued into Grade 11. At the end of the official school year he had successfully completed Grade 11.

During the summer he studied for Grade 12 and successfully passed all but two of his exams. He entered Grade 13 at the beginning of the school year last September carrying these two subjects and taking eight of his senior's.

"The turning point in my life was when I tried to get into the RCMP and couldn't because I was too stupid to pass the exams," Jack told *The Journal*.

"Then I realized the need for education, so here I am!"

(From the *Ottawa Journal*)

THE TOTEM

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NATIVE ART

BY CST. J. N. SMYTHE

The author, stationed at Hazelton Detachment, has used the customs of the Tsimshian tribe of north-western British Columbia as the basis for this short article on an Indian culture.

THE totem, popularized as a colorful tourist attraction and trade-mark, has finally become recognized and is today world famous as a distinctive part of the past and present culture of the native Indian of British Columbia. Totem carving has even been taken up by the nimble fingers of the Japanese, although strictly as a commercial endeavor (much to the disdain of those engaged in this trade in B.C.).

The majority of the finest native-carved totem poles were designed between 50 and 100 years ago, in tribal art styles that are now dead. Unfortunately, the poles are in advanced states of decay, hastened by the damp climate of the region. However, efforts on the part of the Victoria Provincial Museum are under way to preserve and perpetuate good samples, and copy a selection of the finest throughout the province.

Totems are the last remaining examples of an aesthetic development that will soon be lost to antiquity. In the Indian culture, a certain type of pole spoke for a "house", which consisted of several families all living together. In turn, several "houses" would band together and form a system much the same as the clans of Scotland and the phratries of ancient Athens. Common clan-phratries of this area are the "Eagle", "Frog" and "Fireweed", to name a few. Visible evidence of this system has been displayed in the carvings of the totem poles and other objects. Finally, the clan-phratry groups banded together into villages, still known by their original Indian names, with a few exceptions: Gitanmaks (Hazelton), Kispiox, Kitseguecla, Kitwanga, Kitwancool, and so on.

An interesting tradition of the clan-phratry system is that which prohibits inter-clan-phratry marriages. That is to say members of the "Eagle" phratry were not allowed to marry members of the "Frog" phratry. This appears to be one of the few traditions to which the younger generation of Indians still adheres.

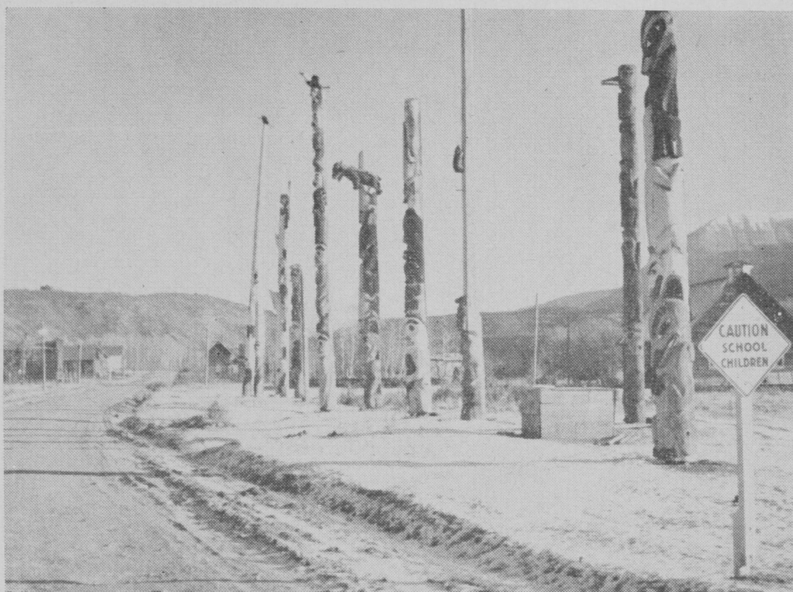
Basically of a superstitious nature, the Indian's totem figures stemmed from the human "desire to be important". They indicated social prestige and position. The figures that go to make up a totem are created from a heritage of superstition and mythology, evidently well steeped in imagination. Nevertheless they have meanings, but today only a handful of the "house" elders have knowledge of their true interpretations.

Why is totem carving dying out? To begin with, the erection of a totem pole required a celebration, sponsored by the particular "house". This meant the attendance of a large number of people, and those of rank and position from any distance had to be most generously gifted. When an old pole decayed and fell, this was also occasion for celebration and gratuities. Even repairs to the poles required celebration. Expense, therefore, seems to be the big factor, and with the coming of the white man, totem carving gradually gave way to other forms of interest, until the present time when most owners do not see in the totem pole an effective indication of their prestige and pride. So the carvings are left to rot.

Offers on the part of outsiders, either to buy or repair, are invariably met with hostility, probably due to the latent

Top—Totems lining the roadway through the Kitwanga Indian Reserve. Modern highway sign emphasizes the changing times.

Bottom—To extend their life span, some of these totems rest on concrete foundations; others have a supporting pole reaching through their hollow interior.

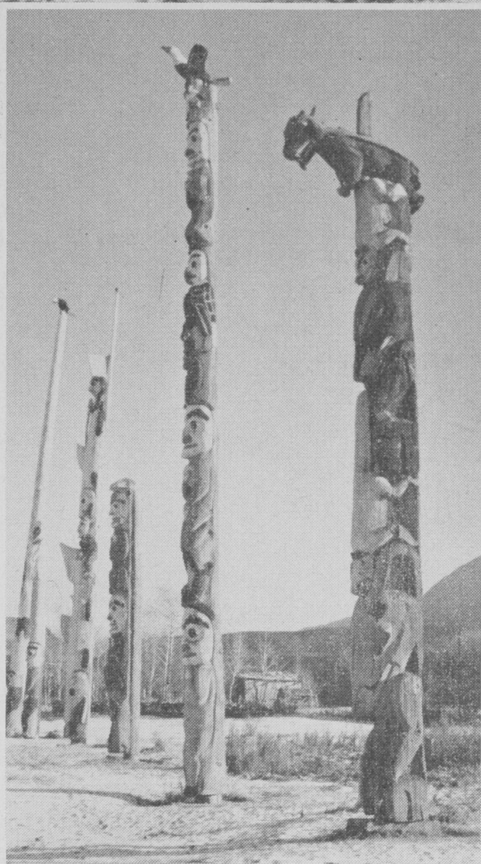


native desire to retain their old customs and traditions. There have been notable exceptions to this rule, however. In 1925 a joint undertaking of the Canadian Government and the Canadian National Railway brought about the restoration and erection of 16 totem poles and two totem figures in the Indian village of Kitwanga. These totems at one time lined both sides of the highway through the village. However, a fire in 1954 destroyed all of the poles on the north side. During the summer, the passenger trains stop in the village to give the tourists an opportunity to see these fascinating native symbols.

Totems, in their natural state, are unpainted. Having once been carved, they are usually left to weather as the elements see fit. Highly colored totem poles seen in parks and museums have either been painted by the white man, or as a result of his influence.

* * *

Any reader interested in pursuing this subject further can obtain literature from the Provincial Museum at Victoria, British Columbia. A publication of the National Museum of Canada, "Totem



Poles of the Gitksan", by M. Barbeau, will be found of interest. ●●●

MAJ.-GEN.

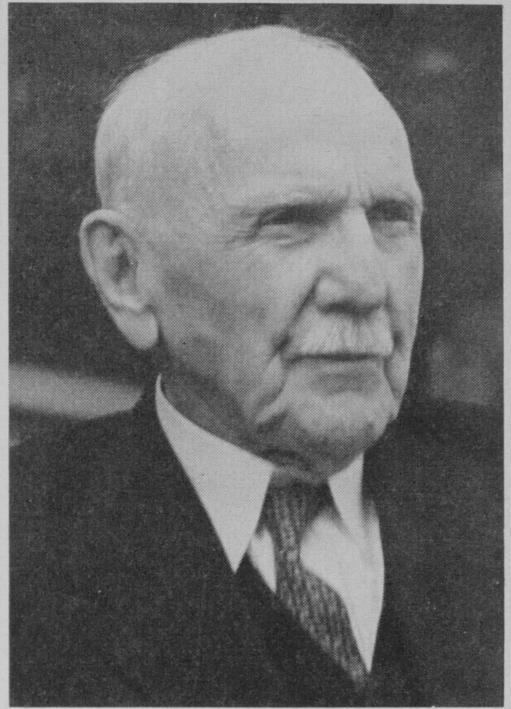
A. BOWEN PERRY, CMG

5th Commissioner

THE only man to command the Mounted Police under the three different names by which the Force has been known, Aylesworth Bowen Perry, died Feb. 14, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont., at the age of 95. Appointed an officer in the NWMP when the Force was only nine years old General Perry served Canada in an era that marked the settlement of the West and the expansion of the Mounted Police from a small territorial force to a nationwide federal law-enforcement agency.

Born in the County of Lennox, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1860, he entered the Royal Military College at the age of 16 and graduated on June 30, 1880, winning the Governor-General's gold and silver medals as the most proficient cadet in his class. General Perry was the last survivor of the first class to graduate from RMC. The same year he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, serving in England. In 1881 he retired from the Army to accept a position with the Geological Survey of Canada. On Jan. 24, 1882 he was appointed an Inspector in the NWMP. Promoted to Superintendent in 1885 shortly before his 25th birthday, he became Commissioner of the Force exactly 15 years later. When he retired on Apr. 1, 1922, Commissioner Perry was granted one year's leave of absence and when his retirement became official in 1923 he had served the Force for over 40 years. The rank of Major-General was conferred on him after his return to private life.

Throughout his service the qualities of administrator and leader destined him for responsibility. New developments and expansions in the work of the Force marked changes in uniform, pay and



This photo of the late General Perry was taken by Mr. Justice P. H. Gordon, Regina, Sask., in June 1950.

duties occurred not only under his leadership but through his recommendations as a rising young officer. When the North-West Rebellion broke out in 1885 Inspector Perry was stationed at Macleod in charge of a detachment of 24 NCOs and men. In April he was sent to Calgary where his force was increased to approximately 250 including members of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles. From Calgary this force marched to Edmonton completing the journey in 13 days, a particularly noteworthy feat considering the flooded conditions of rivers and the heavy equipment, including a field gun, being transported by the expedition. After the cessation of hostilities, Inspector Perry was one of the four Police officers singled out for commendation by the Commander-in-Chief, General Middleton.

Following the Rebellion Superintendent Perry was appointed to command "F" Division with headquarters in Prince Albert, an important centre for the en-

forcement of law and order in the mid-west since a period preceding actual hostilities. (See also page 272.) Later Superintendent Perry commanded the Regina and Calgary districts and during his stay in Regina, displayed some of his remarkable capacity for hard work by finding the time to qualify in law. Articled to the firm of Haultain and MacKenzie, he graduated with honors three years later and was called to the Bar of the North-West Territories.

In May 1897 Superintendent Perry left Calgary to command the NWMP contingent which journeyed to England for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, the first occasion on which a detachment of the Force had been sent Overseas. Returning to Calgary, Superintendent Perry later left for special duty in British Columbia. The following year found him in the Yukon on an assignment and on Sept. 26, 1899, he assumed command of the Yukon Territory from Supt. S. B. Steele. In April 1900, Superintendent Perry relinquished his command to Supt. Z. T. Wood and returned to Regina. Four months later he was appointed Commissioner of the NWMP.

When Commissioner Perry assumed command, the affairs of the Mounted Police were in a state of flux. Although the total strength was approximately 900 about 250 men were stationed in the Yukon. An additional 200 members had left with the Canadian contingent for service in the South African War. It was a time that marked a rapid increase in population in Western Canada and a corresponding increase in crime. One of the new Commissioner's first moves was to place C.I.B. work on a much more substantial footing with regular training classes for NCOs. He reported, however, that he "had difficulty in meeting fully the requirements . . . [of law-enforcement needs] and it is quite clear too that the point will soon be reached, if it has not already been reached, when this Force



EXPORT

CANADA'S *Finest* CIGARETTE

PLAIN OR CORK TIP

with its fixed strength, can not satisfactorily perform the duties expected by the people of the Territories."

Other changes incident to his assumption of command were innovations in dress, including the adoption of the Stetson hat and the introduction of more modern uniforms and equipment after the present day pattern. He was also instrumental in securing pay increases and on June 24, 1904 the Canada Gazette announced that His Majesty the King had been pleased to confer the honored prefix "Royal" upon the Force. In 1909 Commissioner Perry was honored by being made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and two years later he commanded the contingent of six officers and 83 other ranks which represented the RNWMP at the Coronation of King George V. When war broke out in August 1914 it was Commissioner Perry's wish that the Mounted Police be used on active service as a cavalry unit but this offer was not accepted by the government because it was considered that the internal security of Canada must be safeguarded. Commissioner Perry also volunteered his own personal services in any capacity and it was a great disappointment to him that the government felt that his experience and knowledge were of vital importance in Canada.

It is worthy of note that although Commissioner Perry commanded the Force longer than any other man, at no time during those years was there a period of comparative calm. Even during the last few years before his retirement he devoted his energies to such major problems as the labor troubles which culminated with the great Winnipeg strike, and in 1919 when the government decided to form one federal police force for service throughout Canada, Commissioner Perry was called to Ottawa for the discussions which followed. The end result was, of course that the Mounted Police absorbed the Dominion Police and the name of the Force was changed to

the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. With Headquarters slated to be moved to Ottawa, a tremendous amount of work was entailed in the shifting of the centre of command, but the work was successfully completed, Headquarters staff was transferred from Regina and on Feb. 1, 1920 the enlarged Force was operating across Canada for the first time. Two years later, Commissioner Perry relinquished his command to Asst. Commr. Cortland Starnes and entered into a well earned period of leave prior to his retirement in 1923.

A somewhat reserved, almost distant man, Commissioner Perry was marked by an unmistakable air of authority. In a service respected for its rigid code of conduct he was noted as a stern disciplinarian, but withal, a man of justice with a prodigious capacity for work. No small point of administration or personnel problems seemed too unimportant for his personal attention.

In a sense General Perry's death severs an unique link with an era which has long since passed into history. The year of his appointment to the Force also marked the selection of the site of the new capital of the North-West Territories to be called Regina. The CPR had not yet made its way completely across the prairies, the Indians still roamed the vast untenanted spaces camping where hunting was best. Mounted Police patrols were all on horseback and many of the "originals" were still serving in the Force. He not only served with such legendary Police figures as Superintendents Steele, Crozier, Walsh and the famed Scout Jerry Potts but was intimately acquainted with many of the West's earliest and most noted pioneers.

General Perry's career as an officer marked the transition of the prairies from the great buffalo hunting ground of the Indians to a rich wheat and cattle country; his lifetime saw Canada's growth from pre-Confederation status to its present stature as one of the world's great young virile democracies. ●●●

THE MACE *of the* NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

BY CST. G. W. BLACK

From material supplied by the
Department of Northern Affairs
and National Resources and the
National Gallery of Canada.

THE tenth session of the Council of the North-West Territories was held in the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, January 16-23, inclusive. The Council, often called the Territorial Government, is much like a Provincial Legislature although the members number only 12 in all. Four of these are elected from their respective constituencies; the others are appointed to their positions.

This session was marked by an event of historical importance and peculiar significance when a Mace was presented to the Council by His Excellency the Governor-General at Government House. All members of the Council and 175 other special guests attended the presentation. The Mace was received by Mr. R. G. Robertson, Commissioner of the North-West Territories, and borne by Sgt. J. N. Reid of "A" Division, a veteran of several years' service in the North who acted as "Sergeant-at-Arms". The presentation was a very symbolic occasion and the fact that the Governor-General had expressed the desire that the Mace be borne by a member of the Force in view of its long association with the North—and a member of the Force to act as Mace Bearer at Council Meetings—is indeed bestowing a special privilege and honor on the Force.



National Film Board Photo

L. to r.—Mr. R. G. Robertson, Commissioner of the N.W.T., Sgt. J. N. Reid, RCMP, "A" Division and the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, CH, Governor-General of Canada.

Photo taken at Government House after the presentation of the Mace.

The history of the Mace as a symbol of power is in itself unique. From time immemorial, positions of authority have been associated with the possession of weapons of war. In primitive society, sheer brute strength was the distinguishing mark of the tribal chieftain, and the extent of his power as well as the duration of his leadership directly depended on his fighting prowess. Legend and song preserved a record of past exploits which enhanced the prestige of succeeding generations of chieftains by investing them with special privileges and prescriptive rights. Religious mysticism and ritual contributed to the outward panoply of power, and the trappings of office, no longer necessary as implements of war, attained a degree of esteem and awe completely unrelated to individual distinction.

The Sceptre and the Mace are the best examples of this development, but unlike the Sceptre, the Mace (from *massue* or *masse*, a club) was not exclusively monarchical until very late, and then if

appears to have been used more often as a symbol of a delegated authority than as part of the regalia of personal majesty. Until the Middle Ages, when it was replaced by firearms, the Mace was widely used as a weapon by all classes, so much so in fact, that it had to be proscribed in England by Edward III. The earliest ceremonial Maces were intended to protect the King's person and were borne by the royal body-guards established by Richard I. Their first use in the House of Commons is unknown, but in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, Parliament complained at the growing employment of silver Maces by civic corporations which would indicate, if only by implication, that it was beginning to consider the Mace, or at least some particular type of Mace, as peculiarly its own.

The first specific reference to the Mace in Parliament occurred in the reign of Elizabeth and concerned Sir Thomas Gargrove, the Speaker, who was depicted as departing "with the other members of the House of Commons to their own House, the Sergeant of the same carrying the Mace all the way before the said Speaker, which was in like sort before him until his return from the Upper House, being presented to the Queen and allowed off." Nothing more is heard of the Mace until 1653 when Cromwell described it as a "bauble" in his famous and dramatic speech dissolving the Long Parliament. With the Restoration in 1660, the Mace once more took its place as part of the paraphernalia of the head of state, and it was widely used to bestow favor on civic corporations.

It is not altogether improbable to surmise that the association of the Mace with the Speaker was a derivative of the King's ancient practice of convening and presiding over his own assemblages. When the King gave up this practice, in order to show that his representative was acting on his behalf, he was preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms bearing a royal Mace in the same manner as the

body-guards of Richard I. Thus the Mace became the badge of the Speaker's office and consequently the symbol of his authority. As Parliament increased in strength and the King's power declined, the Speaker became the appointee and servant of the House of Commons, even though his selection remained subject to Royal approval, as it still is in England to this day.

The position of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons is identical with that of his British counterpart except that in Canada it is no longer customary for a new Speaker to seek or obtain Royal approval. This innovation originated in the refusal of Lord Dalhousie to confirm Louis Papineau as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada in the late 1830's, and except in some provinces, it has since become standard Canadian practice.

There have been four different Maces in Canada. In 1792 Governor Simcoe acquired the one used in the first Assembly of Upper Canada which met at Niagara. The seat of government was subsequently transferred to York, now Toronto, where the Mace was captured by invading Americans during the War of 1812. Little is known of the second Mace used in Upper Canada from 1813 to the union of the Canadas in 1841. There is no record of where it came from or whither it went. After the union, Sir Allan MacNab, the Speaker, recommended the purchase of a new Mace and this was obtained in 1845. It was almost lost in the Montreal riots of 1849 but was recovered and restored to use in Toronto and Quebec before being taken to Ottawa in 1866 for the new federal House of Commons. In 1916 the Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire and all that could be found of the Mace was a small ball of gold and silver conglomerate. Friends in England donated the present Mace which was accepted and brought to Canada by Sir Robert Borden.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the Mace has undergone many vicissitudes.

Full length view of Mace of the North-West Territories.

—N.F.B. Photo

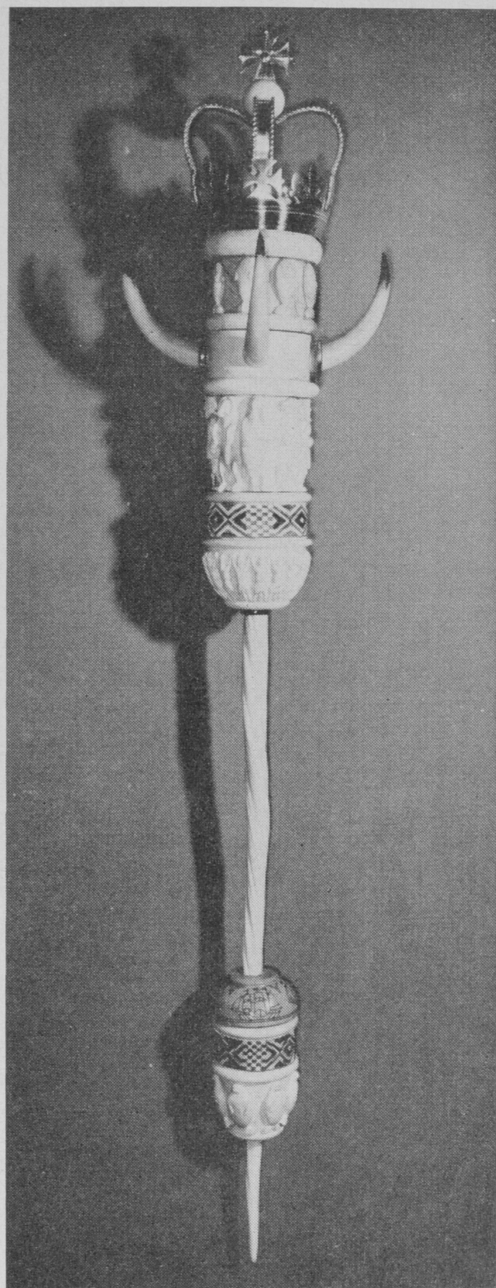
tudes in its transformation from simple weapon to cherished treasure. Little more is known about this development than is contained here, yet obscurity has only lent greater effect to its essential purpose—the embodiment of the dignity and authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Procedurally, the Mace always precedes the Speaker when entering and leaving the House. It is carried by a Sergeant-at-Arms but remains under the Speaker's control. When the Speaker takes his Chair the Mace is laid across the table with the head pointing toward the Government benches, and it remains there as long as he presides. When the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole however, the Speaker leaves the Chair and a deputy acts as Chairman. Then the Mace is placed below the table to show that the Speaker's authority is temporarily in abeyance. As soon as the Speaker resumes the Chair, the Mace is raised and the assembly once again becomes a formal session of the House.

Free copper from the shores of the Arctic Ocean, whalebone and a nar-whal tusk from Foxe Peninsula, pure gold from the mines of the Mackenzie District, an Eskimo harpoon, porcupine quillwork from Yellowknife, oak from the sailing vessel of an early explorer.

These are the materials worked into the Mace of the Council of the North-West Territories by the creative skills of the Eskimos of the Eastern Arctic.

The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada, had the Mace made and presented it to the Council on Jan. 17, 1956. A year before, the Governor-General, who has had a long interest in the North, its people and their art, decided to present to the legislators of the North-West Territories this symbol of authority. The Mace was to be similar to the traditional emblems carried in



the Parliaments of Canada and the United Kingdom, but embodying elements representing the history and life of the North. The work was entrusted to the most famous artists of the North, the Eskimos whose carvings in stone hold a distinguished place in the galleries of the western world.

Chosen for the task were Eskimos of Cape Dorset, a small community on the southern coast of Baffin Island. Pitsulak became foreman and Oshawetuk was appointed chief carver. With Pitsulak and Oshawetuk worked six other Eskimos who took on such tasks as hammering copper, filing and polishing. Technical direction was given by James A. Houston, well-known artist of the north on the staff of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Together the group completed the project in just 21 days.

Work began on July 15, after Mr. Houston had provided the craftsmen with a rough sketch of the proposed Mace and an explanation of the Mace's meaning. The Eskimos at first took a light-hearted approach to their work, terming the Mace "pingwartok" or "the play-thing". Later they came to understand the import of the unusual object they were being asked to make, and the work was carried on with fervor from seven in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. Now the Mace was called respectfully "anaotalok" or "the great club", an appropriate name for an article of parliamentary ceremony which in its earliest form had been used as a weapon to protect the persons of French and English Kings.

The most troublesome detail of the Mace's construction was the Crown. Native copper is found in pure, free form in the central Arctic. An 80-pound block was brought to Cape Dorset and pounded into sheets with rocks and a small sledge-hammer. The sheets were cut and hammered into shape on rocks which were adapted as dies. Braided copper wire, stripped of its insulation, was clipped and soldered to the strips of copper forming the arches of the Crown. When the Crown was completed, one of its projections broke off, but Pitsulak and his workmen had used all the copper. The crisis was resolved by the donation of a prized possession of one of the Eskimo women—a large copper kettle

left in 1921 by the reindeer herders from Lapland. The copper from the kettle was used to repair the Crown, while its donor, Udlukriak, later received a new kettle, a gift from the Governor-General.

The Orb, which surmounts the Crown, is made from whalebone, left on the shores of Baffin Island by Scottish whaling crews a hundred years ago. The ball of the Orb, which appears perfectly spherical, was carved from the whalebone without the assistance of calipers or any drafting aid.

Below the Crown and Orb of the 35-pound Mace, the imaginative mind of the Eskimo craftsman worked creatively leaving the original concepts of the rough design made by Mr. Houston. A circle of Bowhead whales, symbols of royalty and greatness, are carved in relief upon whalebone. Curving out from below this circlet, are four musk-ox horns from Ellesmere Island. These horns did not match when found and long hours of scraping were required to bring the four to the same size. The position of the horns was selected with discretion by the Eskimos, since proximity to the Crown might suggest a diabolical implication. Discs of pure gold from the three great gold-producing mines of the Territories are interspersed between the horns.

Midway on the head is a circular carving of whalebone in which the people and animals of the Arctic are depicted. Here are carved expressively the musk-ox, the polar bear, the wolf, the white whale, the caribou, the walrus, the Eskimo hunter, and the Eskimo mother and child.

Beneath this carving a band of porcupine quillwork, made by an Indian woman of the Yellowknife district, adds color and variety. The base of the head is a bowl-shaped section of whalebone bearing carved representations of white Arctic fox pelts, which are the staple of the Eskimo economy.

The tusk of a narwhal forms the shaft of the Mace. The narwhal's tusk is in reality an overgrown tooth, nearly six

feet long. At first glance it looks like a twisted horn and gave substance to the legend of the unicorn when first observed by early Arctic navigators. The unicorn has figured extensively in Anglo-Saxon heraldry but it was from the narwhal that the tales of unicorns were originally derived. In a sense, therefore, the Mace of the North-West Territories bears a heraldic symbol older than the Arms of Canada.

The foot of the Mace is topped by a carved piece of oak from the wreck of HMS *Fury*, Sir William Parry's ship that grounded on Somerset Island in 1825. This relic was found by Supt. Henry Larsen, during his successful voyage through the North-West Passage in the RCMP vessel *St. Roch* in 1940-42. The carving on the oak portrays the entry of explorers and Europeans to the Arctic.

Beneath the oak is another band of Indian quillwork and the final section of whalebone into which are carved the seals. Seals are the most important sea-mammals to the Eskimos, providing them with meat, skins for clothing and boots, and oil for heating and cooking.

The entire Mace stands 5½ feet high and its components are joined together by a harpoon, which passes through the centre.

With the presentation of the Mace by the Governor-General, the Council of the North-West Territories now has an unique object of art that symbolizes not only the authority of the Crown but also the artistry, enterprise, and industry of the people who occupy the Northern third of Canada. ● ● ●

In May 1951 *The Quarterly* distributed a Cartoon Supplement. A constable then stationed in Toronto did not receive his copy and subsequently was transferred to "D" Division (Manitoba) and "E" Division (British Columbia). Eventually he was posted to Headquarters, Ottawa and on Jan. 27, 1956 his copy of the Cartoon Supplement finally caught up with him. So please if you are moving this year, let us know your new address!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



New Approved

R.C.M.P. CREST

with the Bronze Buffalo Head

Price Delivered.....\$10.50

PURE SILK, R.C.M.P.

Regimental Ties.....\$2.50

Approved, Gold Plated

Buttons, set of 4.....\$2.00
to be worn with crest

NOTE: The above items may be purchased on a
NET CHARGE, payable at the end of
month following receipt of order.

MAIL ORDER COUPON

Yes, you may send me the following:

____ CREST(S)\$10.50 ea.

____ TIE(S)\$ 2.50 ea.

____ Set(s) of 4 BUTTONS.....\$ 2.00 ea.

☐ Net Charge

☐ C.O.D.

\$..... Remittance Enclosed

NAME (Please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

REGIMENTAL NO. _____

Delahay's
men's shop

121 BANK STREET

OTTAWA

ANGRY WATERS

By SGT. E. SCOTT

The Quarterly has on several occasions carried stories of the havoc and suffering caused by one of nature's most powerful and destructive weapons—flood. And in spite of all our wonderful machines, equipment and water control projects, some parts of our modern civilization continue to bear the onslaught of savage watery visitations for which they are ill-prepared.

Many regions of Canada's southern Pacific Coast suffered in this manner early in November 1955, when an unfortunate combination of weather conditions engorged the major rivers and changed trickling streams into raging torrents in a few hours. Commencing at an early hour on November 3, almost seven inches of rain fell on the lower slopes of the mountains which rise to the north of Vancouver and the lower part of the Fraser Valley. Melting snow, new fallen only a few days before, added its volume to the rapidly growing run-off.

Heavy rainfall is no new phenomenon in this part of Canada; its citizens in fact recognize that theirs is a "rain economy", dependent on the heavy precipitation to nurture the great forests which are the foundation of the greatest primary industry. But growing population has led to the expansion of many of the larger communities, particularly in the Greater Vancouver area. The municipalities of North and West Vancouver, which lie beneath towering mountains of the coastal range, have seen many sub-divisions opened up and hundreds of new homes built in the past few years. The banks of the three larger rivers, Seymour, Lynn, and Capilano, are dotted with many homes, some of fine modern design and construction—their owners

confident that the strengthened and reinforced banks would hold any high water in check.

In the same area, many small streams find their way into the larger ones, or flow directly to the sea. In the summer a mere trickle, they assume lustier proportions in the wetter seasons of the year, but not so much so that they fail to attract the building of homes near

their banks—what garden would not be improved by a rippling brook flowing through its midst?

As citizens of the twin municipalities of the City and District of

North Vancouver prepared to retire on the night of November 2 after a day of continuous rain they did so with a grim foreboding as they listened to the pelting storm outside, and heard the water rushing along the gutters and down the drain pipes. Oldsters remembered floods of bygone years, while even younger folk knew enough of the tremendous water capacity of the hills behind to realize that trouble might not be far off.

The storm, far from abating, increased in intensity and midnight had not long passed before the telephone began to ring with alarming frequency in the RCMP detachment office. The first calls reported flooded basements, but later the gravity of the situation became apparent when main floors were overrun. All available personnel went out on patrol, and after rendering immediate help to those who had called in, they wakened all nearby residents whose homes were also threatened and assisted them to other locations.

Mosquito Creek, which flows peacefully through North Vancouver for most of the year, is however, a notorious trouble-maker in a time of heavy run-off. As the hours went by, its swollen

Flood disasters, such as the one described in this article, develop quickly and cause an enormous loss in both personal and community property every year throughout Canada.



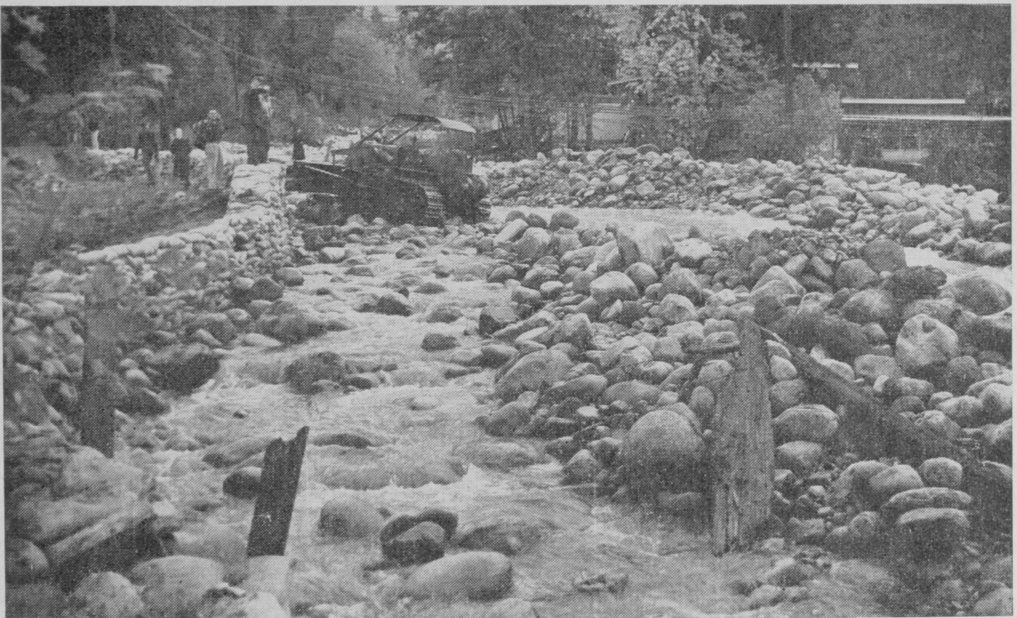
S/Sgt. W. MacBrayne, NCO in charge of North Vancouver Detachment, discusses flood problems with bull-dozer operator. The front wall of the house shown here was completely torn away, but piled-up sandbags saved it from further damage.

channel assumed the proportions of a raging torrent, and at 4 a.m. the dread word came through that it had broken its banks and was flowing down the main

road through one of the newer subdivisions.

By 9 o'clock that morning the situation had reached disaster proportions,

This is what is left of Fairmont Road in North Vancouver after Mosquito Creek went on the rampage. It was formerly a stretch of modern blacktop highway.



and the NCO in charge of North Vancouver Detachment, took stock of the situation from the grim reports pouring in over the phone and Police radio. A conference was held with Andrew Gray, Civil Defence Co-ordinator, and while the latter set about organizing his resources, the staff sergeant stepped into his car and quickly patrolled the stricken areas.

At Mosquito Creek, several hundred yards of Fairmont Road, a macadamized street, had been washed out and the second channel formed had made an island in which 12 homes were surrounded. The residents had been evacuated to safe ground, but furniture, automobiles and other personal possessions remained. Other locations seriously affected were checked and arrangements to evacuate those in danger were made.

As the day progressed, so did the rain, and conditions gradually worsened. A conference was held with the Civil Defence Co-ordinator and the District Engineer of the Municipality, and it was agreed that the Police mobile radio system be set up as communications to co-ordinate joint efforts and assist in concentrating on trouble spots. The detachment office served as the control point.

Appeals for volunteers brought forth an encouraging response, and the hundreds of persons who came forward were dispatched under competent supervision to the danger areas—supplies of sandbags had now arrived and they were soon hard at work filling and placing them. Control of this phase of the operations was later assumed by Army Reserve units, which were relieved on the following day by a detachment of engineers of the regular force from the RCMSE camp at Chilliwack.

The hours of that dark Friday ticked slowly by, but with no lessening of the terrible torrents which fell from the sky and poured from the mountains above. Ceaseless vigilance and continual patrolling of the vital points were maintained by the Police who with the municipal

employees and public-spirited volunteers snatched food and rest whenever they could.

In the afternoon, the provincial Minister and Deputy Minister of Highways arrived and were taken quickly around the stricken areas. The terrible scenes of devastation they saw resulted in the provincial government declaring the North Vancouver district a disaster area.

So far, Mosquito Creek had been the chief source of danger. Severe floodings had taken place in the neighboring municipality of West Vancouver, but the occurrences were more isolated. During all this time of alert, close watch was kept on the Seymour and Capilano Rivers, larger streams whose banks had been buttressed in bygone years against the flood seasons. In the late evening, breaks occurred in the banks of both rivers, and Police and other officials spent anxious moments. By the Seymour, speedy sandbagging and pumping of the basement saved a rest home for aged people, whose necessary evacuation seemed imminent. Fifty new homes near the Capilano were threatened when a section of the east bank gave way and all residents were evacuated. At this critical point only the energetic sandbagging of the volunteers, aided by bulldozers, saved the day.

By next morning the rain had slackened and the swollen streams held their level. At noon the crisis was over and the Army Engineers withdrew. There was much to be done, however, and North Vancouver Detachment was glad of the help provided by members of the Vancouver RCMP Reserve and the North Vancouver Auxiliary Police. The scores of abandoned residences had to be given protection on a 24-hour basis, and Police inspections were augmented by a citizens' group which patrolled their homes during the night hours.

Another problem now presented itself with the peak of the flood past. Saturday brought the week-end, and with it, in contrast to the hundreds of volunteer

workers who gave of themselves to alleviate distress, there came a steady stream of morbid sight-seers. Their presence in long lines of automobiles called for extra measures of traffic control around the afflicted areas, especially in those localities where work parties were still struggling to restore roads and access to flooded properties.

Fortunately, during this tense and anxious period, the municipality of the City of North Vancouver, also policed by the RCMP detachment, suffered only minor damage. The few reports of crime received were not such as to hinder seriously the Police in their humanitarian labors in the neighboring community.

* * *

Over on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, one of the rainiest areas on the North American continent, the leaden skies also loosened their content. On the whole, the widely separated small communities suffered little from the swollen waters of the many streams rushing furiously to the Pacific. Near the mouth of the San Juan River, however, trouble was reported early when a number of houses on low ground near the stream were engulfed by the rapidly-rising flood, reaching to the second floors. This situation was telephoned to the Police detachment at Shawnigan Lake, 35 miles away, by a resident of down-stream Port Renfrew who had surveyed the situation after seeing cattle and other debris floating past in the torrent. The constable at Shawnigan soon learned that he was unable to attend the scene; the rough secondary road leading to Port Renfrew was already washed out in several places. With at least six persons, some children, marooned and in danger of drowning, the Officer Commanding Victoria Sub-Division immediately contacted Rescue Co-ordination Centre at RCAF Headquarters in Vancouver and asked their help.

The weather and flood conditions prohibited the use of conventional aircraft, but here the close co-operation main-



with **Bendix**
AUTOMATIC PILOT



BINNACLE UNIT



POWER UNIT



CONTROL UNIT

MODEL 145 AUTOMATIC PILOT serves as an extra hand aboard, relieving the helmsman for other duties. It is designed for use on all craft up to 125 feet long.

FEATURES

- Automatic Steering
- Remote Control
- Easy to Install
- Simple to Operate
- Low Current Drain
- 6, 12 and 32 V Models
- Eliminates Fatigue
- Inexpensive

For further information write:

200 LAURENTIEN BLVD., MONTREAL

AVIATION ELECTRIC
LIMITED

HALIFAX • MONTREAL • CALGARY • VANCOUVER

tained for several years between the Canadian Search and Rescue Service and the U.S. Coast Guard came into play. Soon a Coast Guard helicopter was winging its way to the San Juan, where the residents of the flooded homes were watching with anxious eyes as a combination of flood and rising tide inched the swirling waters ever higher. Lt.-Cmdr. R. S. Drury, after setting his machine down at Renfrew and sizing up the situation, threaded his way between trees and power and telephone lines to the distressed area. The mechanical sling hoist was lowered and brought up one of the younger men, who was given instructions on attaching the apparatus to the less able persons. Lowered again he assisted in the successful evacuation of the whole group, who in three trips were taken to safety at Port Renfrew. Coincidentally, Lieutenant-Commander Drury and his engineer had been engaged in similar rescue work all the previous day in the Olympic Peninsula area of Washington State, and the errand of mercy performed for their Canadian neighbors earned them the heart-felt gratitude of the distressed residents.

* * *

The Police on the eastern side of Vancouver Island also were kept busy. Members of Duncan and Chemainus Detachments served in the evacuation of many families as the rising waters invaded their homes.

In other areas on the lower mainland also, the deluge was wreaking havoc. Two constables of Port Coquitlam Detachment on flood patrol waded into the house of an elderly couple by the Coquitlam River and prepared to take them to safety; they were too late, and were barely able to reach the temporary refuge of a pile of logs with their charges. They held their post from 10 p.m. until daybreak, when a rescue party took them off by boat.

A few miles farther east, deeper trouble had been brewing. Just north of Haney, the two branches of the Alouette River

flow west into Pitt River, on their way to the Fraser. Tumbling from the rugged mountains of Garibaldi Park, the streams pass through low-lying land between banks high enough to contain them in any normal season.

Today was a different story; the massive mountainous region to the north was being deluged with the same torrential rainfall that was causing such havoc in North Vancouver. The Pitt and the Fraser, both tidal at this point, could not absorb the added flow fast enough, and at 5 a.m. the first distress calls from residents of the low areas of the Alouette began coming into the RCMP Haney Detachment office.

Arrangements were quickly made with the municipal works department for joint and co-ordinated efforts toward the immediate evacuation of persons in danger. It was none too soon. The glutted streams had overflowed their banks and the waters were in some places now several feet deep along stretches of the roads; many homes were entirely surrounded. For the next 24 hours, the six members of Haney Detachment were to have their hands full.

One of the early calls was from a resident who feared the foundations of his home would collapse. With a small boat provided by municipal officials, Cst. A. T. Millhouse and a civilian, Ken Bruce, set out to help. On reaching the house it was found impossible to hold the boat against the current until a rope was thrown and made fast to the house. The constable then began to pull himself on the rope toward the house, and had barely reached it when a sudden swift eddy capsized the small craft. Bruce escaped with nothing more than a ducking, but considerable time was lost in salvaging his boat. Further help was called, and another Policeman with members of the Fire Department arrived later with a second boat. Using ladders to the best advantage, the two occupants of the house, with Millhouse, were successfully evacuated.



Photo—J. S. Solly

Cst. L. Martin being ferried to safety after his long ordeal in the Alouette River flood.

Conditions were not improving as the day wore on. Numerous evacuations were carried out before the plight of residents had reached the critically dangerous stage. Just before noon a call came in reporting a situation which was to cause a long period of anxiety for all concerned.

The rising flood had been spreading south, and a watchful neighbor reported that a Mrs. Worianko and her nine-year-old daughter Kathleen were marooned in their house nearby. Mr. Bruce again volunteered his services, and setting out in his boat from the closest vantage point, he and Constables Millhouse and L. Martin struggled to move in close to the house. The pace of the rushing waters was now so great that it was impossible to manoeuvre to within less than 50 feet. Several lengths of rope had been brought along and the rescuers now put it to good use.

The roaring stream, filled with swirling logs, trees and other debris, posed a menace to the safety of the three men

in a small craft, and as they inched their way nearer the house, a life-line was strung to the trees which dotted the area. Moving in as close as the torrent would allow, a rope was thrown and caught by Mrs. Worianko, who was given shouted instructions to secure it round her daughter Kathleen. Kathleen was ordered to jump from the veranda, and was safely caught by Millhouse who had taken up a strategic position down-stream. The manoeuvre was repeated with her mother.

The tiny boat was now dangerously crowded, but it offered the only means of escape; feeling their way along the tenuous life-line, the three men sought to get into the safety of calmer water. This was a most difficult operation. A small rope attached to the life-line seemed to help, but a sudden surge whipped the craft around, the rope tangled around Millhouse's arm, and in a trice all five were tumbled into the turbulent stream.

In the next few awful seconds Martin took in as much as he could of what was

happening. Swept along in the current he glimpsed the woman hanging on to her child and saw with relief that a small log had stemmed their movement. Himself he found grasping another log close by. Bruce, again some distance away, had struck a small standing tree and climbed to temporary safety. Millhouse managed to free himself from the rope, and as he clung to some bushes gasping for breath, reasoned that one of the three must reach outside help if there was to be any hope of rescue. He struggled to the life-line, and against the awful force of the current, began to make his way to land. His decision was a brave one; several times he was completely submerged, barely able to retain his hold. At length he dragged himself to safety.

The situation on the logs was precarious. Mrs. Worianko felt her hold slipping fast, and screamed to Martin, who was already on his way to help, shouting encouragement. Leaving the dubious security of his log, he swam over to the females, and with strenuous effort pulled them from the water and placed them in the security of a pile of logs and debris which had clumped into a jam.

At this point Mr. Bruce, Constable Martin, Mrs. Worianko and Kathleen were in a position of temporary, albeit very uncomfortable and uncertain, safety. It was 2.30 p.m.

The shivering trio on the log jam crouched into the most secure positions they could find, and prayed that their emergency refuge would hold against the ravages of the flood. Looking upstream, they saw with relief that Bruce was secure in his perch, but even above the roar of the torrent the slender tree could be heard cracking under his weight. Fortunately, it held.

Millhouse in the meantime was not idle. After obtaining dry clothing he hurriedly returned to the scene, accompanied by Cpl. A. Calvert, NCO in charge of the local detachment. The latter had endeavored to obtain helicop-

ter assistance from the Search and Rescue Service in Vancouver; none was available, though a power boat crew then on the way later did yeoman service in other areas.

The stress of recent events, and swiftly changing conditions, had weakened Millhouse's recollection of the victims' location. The corporal waded into the driveways of nearby homes, hoping to hear an answer to the shouts he directed toward the flood waters. Finally, through the gathering gloom, came a responsive yell from the river.

In the meantime, Don Martin, another civilian volunteer, had arrived with his boat, carrying a small outboard motor, and operations were directed from a driveway nearest the direction from which the shouts had come. Only two men could set out in the boat, and Millhouse insisted that he go, as only he knew the corresponding positions of the four stranded humans.

Moving slowly and with caution, Millhouse eventually sighted Constable Martin and his two charges, but his partner could manoeuvre their craft no closer than 50 feet from the group on the log jam. They saw with consternation that the victims' shaky perch was being pounded relentlessly by logs, parts of buildings and other debris roaring down with the angry stream. Reluctantly, and with darkness fast falling, they turned about and made for shore to report the gravity of the situation.

At this point, Millhouse's strength, grievously taxed during the exacting events of that long day, finally gave out, and he was taken into town for needed medical attention.

It was now inky dark with torrential rain still falling. The Officer Commanding the sub-division had arrived from Chilliwack, and with Corporal Calvert, a hurried conference with the local fire chief, and the many eager volunteers was held. The problem of lighting the area posed a serious obstacle, but this was quickly solved by a party of Army

Engineers who had been dispatched from Chilliwack. In short order a large portable arc light was in position, and its powerful beam picked up the figure of Ken Bruce, still clinging to his precarious support.

All minds were now bent toward devising a means of rescue, and that quickly, before cold and exposure took their toll of the victims. It was impossible in the debris-infested waters to manoeuvre a boat with any chance of success; a life-line of some sort was the logical solution, but how could that be rigged effectively?

At this juncture, an exponent of the ancient sport of archery demonstrated that the bow and arrow had still some usefulness in this day of modern weapons. Frank De Wolfe, of Haney, attached a light line to his arrow and shot the missile into the tree above Bruce, who grabbed it eagerly. A heavy rope followed, and Bruce was rapidly dragged to safety, just as his cracking support finally gave

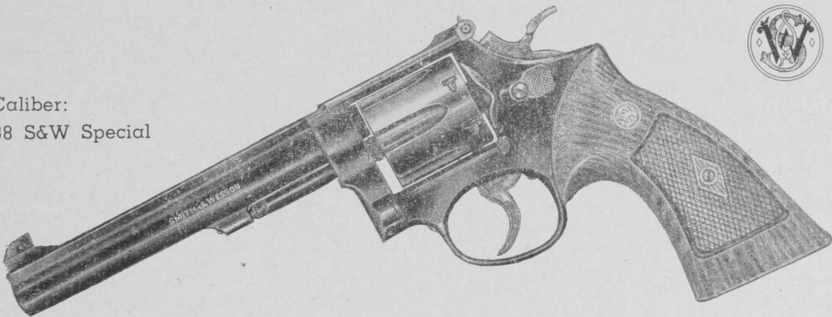
way. Martin, Mrs. Worianko and Kathleen were rescued in the same manner. It was now half an hour after midnight. The four people had spent ten hours holding on to their precarious resting place, soaked to the skin, cold and wondering during those awful hours when help would come.

Constables Martin and Millhouse spent some days in hospital after the exposure suffered in their harrowing experience, but were soon back on duty. Ken Bruce and the Woriankos also made a good recovery in medical care. But for several days, the flood duties and visiting of stricken residents went on. In spite of the distress, extensive damage to property and loss of live-stock, the happiest feature of the Haney floods was that no human lives were lost, thanks to the fine work of the fire and other municipal officials, public-spirited citizens, and the young men of the RCMP. ● ● ●

K-38 HEAVY MASTERPIECE . . .

This is the famous center-fire target revolver with which Torsten Ullman of Sweden fired a winning and new World's Record score in the recent 36th World Championships held in Caracas, Venezuela.

Caliber:
38 S&W Special



SMITH & WESSON

Springfield 4, Mass., U.S.A.

WANTED: Real Men

By ANDREW SNADDON

IN THIS day when group insurance, pension plans, holidays with pay, chances for advancement and good starting-wages are the lure for potential employees in almost every line of business, the following advertisement seemed like something out of the past.

"A law enforcement career is available to a limited number of young men who are prepared to accept the rigorous training, strict discipline, self-denial and often long hours of work, which are requisites of the service.

"In return they will receive satisfaction, prestige and a measure of adventure while serving in all parts of Canada", Qualifications, "basic" qualifications, include: Character; Exemplary, Health; Perfect, plus excellent physical condition.

A yellowed clipping from an old newspaper file?

No. A 1955 advertisement for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The force undoubtedly needs men.

But it is not begging anybody.

* * *

The RCMP could stress the fact that there is a good pension. It could point to the fact that dental and medical care are available to its members. The pay (I hope my friends in the local detachment will forgive me) compares with other police forces. The RCMP could draw on a great fund of romantic fiction to lure young men to a life of excitement, but it is coldly realistic.

Our armed services are looking for men too. They know their own recruiting problems and have to meet modern conditions. Their advertising rarely ever mentions that a man may have to work for a living, that he may have to put up with a lot of discomfort, or might get killed. It tends to stress the fact that Jolly Jack will have a wonderful life on south sea cruises, or jet-planing about Europe on a taxpayer's tour. There's always the theme about learning a trade, with the implication that once you've done that, you can get out and have it made on civvy street.

Perhaps the RCMP ad is too honest. Let's hope not, because if Canadian young men are solely interested in what they are going to get when they are old enough for a pension, and strictly an eight-hour day, this country is not going very far. I'm told the recruiting is going fairly well—but not because it is easy to get in.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has a fine reputation. It did not get it the easy way. It won't keep it the easy way. The men at the top know it won't keep that reputation if the men who come in are men who are looking for a soft touch.

For it is a tough job. Probably no other police force in the world has such a wide variety of duties, or covers such a vast area. The responsibility that can fall on a young policeman in a remote detachment is tremendous. The hours of work can, and often are, long, although one NCO used to like to tell me "we never ask a man to work more than 24 hours in any one day".

Naturally it is not all bad, either. Mounted Policemen, among themselves, will natter long and loud about the service. Let an outsider cut in with complaints and he'll find they close ranks to uphold its virtues. For they are Mounted Policemen and they are proud of it. That "rigorous training" and "rigid discipline" is no understatement, but a man who goes through it has something to be proud of, for not all men can do it.

* * *

Does the training and the discipline lead to regimentation and destruction of individuality? It doesn't seem to, for the Force seems to run to men with a broad streak of independence and enough individuality to classify as "characters". Like the one who filled an NCO's baggage with whitewashed rocks—but that's another story.

Of course there must have been RCMP officers who have gone crooked. There have been cases of them exceeding their authority. There are incidents of laxity and carelessness. But the Force has a way of policing itself and orderly-room punish-

ments are tougher than most Courts would ever be.

When they do go to pension, most ex-mounties seem to have little trouble in getting jobs. Most employers know they are getting a man who has been trained to accept responsibility.

When other police forces get in trouble and look for a man to do a tough, clean-up job, where do they generally look? To the RCMP.

Perhaps the ad is not so out-of-date at that. It might be a good idea for some private companies and even the other services to mention "you will be expected to work here too. The benefits are earned, not charitable."

For, by and large, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police still gets its man.

(From The Calgary Herald, Dec. 20, 1955.)

● ● ●

Canny Scot

A canny old Scotsman is back in his native city—Glasgow—thanks to a cunning scheme which fooled Canadian police for five years.

Bob Davison, living in Hamilton, Ont., dreamed of going home to end his days in Glasgow, but he was nearly 80, and his only income was his old-age pension of \$40 a month.

Just over five years ago he made his plans. He would save all his pension and live in jail. It needed careful calculation, because if three pension cheques in a row are not cashed they stop.

This is how he did it: He would bank a pension cheque, draw one dollar, and with this buy tobacco, a meal, and two ten cent beers.

Then smelling of drink, and putting on a masterful imitation of being drunk, he would be locked up, and the next day sentenced to \$10 or ten days. He took the ten days.

On the day of his release he would repeat the process, this time earning 20 days, then again 30 days, and for a fourth offence three months.

Under the system in Hamilton, the record would be washed out and he counted as a first offender again.

Single Air Ticket

The police soon knew "Old Bob", a gray-haired, wiry Scot. He was almost a figure at the police station, where he sang Scots songs in the cells.

This summer they saw him no more. They thought that like most down-and-outs he had died in some lonely room or hospital charity bed.

The other day a postcard came from Bob Davison, in Glasgow, to the police station at Hamilton. It said: "Home at last. I shall think of you all. Thanks."

The officers began to investigate, and then they admitted that old Bob had lived on the police and the city for five years at a cost of \$6,000, in the meantime saving about \$2,500 pension money with which he bought a single air ticket for Prestwick for \$270, and "retired".

Now at 84, he still has 700 pounds left, and as he is Scots born is eligible for a British old-age pension.

Foot - note: Hamilton magistrates have changed the system so the trick can't be repeated. Habitual drunks are now sent to hospital for treatment.

(From The Ottawa Citizen)

BARNES Investigation Bureau Ltd.

Complete Investigation Service
(excepting divorce)

Uniformed Guards
Watchmen report hourly
Time checks recorded

*Night and Day Protective Patrols
with radio equipped cars available
for homes and business establishments*

CHARLES BARNES, President
(Former Chief of Montreal City Police)

GLENNVIEW 2871

**1705 ST. JAMES STREET WEST
MONTREAL**

**Branches: 130 Carlton St., Toronto
371 Richmond St., London
424 Main St. E., Hamilton**

New Horizons

By CST. C. T. CRIPPS

“NEW Horizons”—a name well befitting the eighth World Scout Jamboree, held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, August 18-28, 1955. During those ten days, Canadian Scouts played host to Scouts from more than 60 countries.

This Jamboree added yet another important page to the history of Scouting, particularly to the movement in Canada. It afforded an ideal opportunity of advertising a really worth-while youth organization to Canadian parents. And, to the many members of the Force actively participating in Scouting and particularly those who were fortunate enough to attend, of whom there were several, it gave an enormous feeling of satisfaction that Scouting as a part of the Youth and Police activities of the Force had contributed to such a successful project. It was a milestone in Canadian Scouting also in that the Eskimo and Arctic Indian population of Canada were represented for the first time at any Jamboree. The boys, three Eskimos and five Indians were from the 1st and 2nd Aklavik Troops.

Scouts of almost every race, creed and nationality were encamped on the very soil which saw so much bloodshed during the war of 1812—an area of Canada which played such an extremely important part in the shaping of her destiny, and which was in fact, once the seat of her first legislature. Under the shadows of historic Fort St. George these Scouts were unsurpassing friendliness and brotherhood; here where once was strife and hate, were the representatives of the six-and-one-quarter million Scouts throughout the world, united in the same cause and the same ideals.

The Jamboree of New Horizons was unique in that it was the first time that

a World Jamboree has been held outside Europe. The first World Jamboree was held at Olympia, London in 1920. Since then they have been held at Ermelunden, Denmark in 1924; Arrowe Park, England in 1929; Godollo, Hungary in 1933; Vogelensang-Bloemendaal, Holland in 1937; Moisson, France in 1947 and Bad Ischi, Austria in 1951. Plans are already under way for the ninth Jamboree which is to be held in Australia in 1959. However, a special Jamboree commemorating the 50th anniversary of Scouting is to be held at Gilwell Park, England in 1957.

Many people who have little or nothing to do with Scouting might ask: What is a Jamboree and where did the idea originate? The first Jamboree was held—as previously mentioned—in 1920, the idea being to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Scouting. Plans for it were made in 1916 but owing to World War I they did not materialize for four years. The man who originated the idea was of course the founder of the movement, the late Lord Baden-Powell. During a sermon by the Archbishop of York, delivered at the first Jamboree he said in part: “I am almost awed by the huge power of the boys assembled here. How is such a solemn trust as is implied in this movement to be used. There is only one answer—to make a new and better world. You are not out to claim rights but to do your duty, not to care for yourselves but others, not to work for the class but for the commonwealth, not to suspect and fight other nations but to make comrades and brothers”. That might well have been said also of all subsequent World Jamborees and could very well be termed as the definition of a Jamboree.

Niagara-on-the-Lake is, under normal conditions a quiet, unassuming residential



Scouts from the North-West Territories and Barbados grouped around polar bear hide brought to the Jamboree by the Aklavik Scouts.

town located amidst some of the most beautiful park-land in Ontario. However, during August 1955 it might be said that it literally became a League of Nations. During that month it was probably busier than it has ever been or ever will be again. Every day tons of equipment were shipped to the camp site in preparation for the big event and during the Jamboree special buses and trains brought visitors by the hundred. The main visitors' entrance to the camp site was decorated on the left with a steel pylon on which was the word "Jamboree" in vertical lettering. Below this was an attractive flower bed with the name "New Horizons" in floral design. On the opposite side of the entrance was the ticket office contained in a log bastion, erected specifically for the occasion. Inside the camp site a large arena was erected for the ceremonial functions, and for the various contingent pageants which were performed every evening before capacity crowds. Immediately in front of the arena was the flag plaza containing the national flags of every country represented at the Jamboree. Highlighting this plaza was a spectacular floral bed depict-

ing the First Class Badge of Scouting. A total of more than 3,600 plants was used in the design.

The camp was divided into ten sub-camps—Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Prairie, St. Lawrence, Hudson Bay, Timberlands, Great Lakes, Bonaventure, Alouette and Atlantic—each having its own Chief and Liaison Officers. The sub-camps were again broken down into the various contingents. The contingents consisted of troops of 33 boys and three leaders. Of course many of the contingents from foreign countries did not have 33 representatives and could not therefore be sub-divided in this manner.

For this enormous family it was necessary of course to have adequate hospital facilities. This need was filled by a United Services hospital being set up in the school at Niagara-on-the-Lake. This temporary establishment was staffed by nine doctors, two dentists, 17 nurses, a matron and 52 other ranks. Administering to the spiritual needs of the Scouts were almost 50 chaplains of whom approximately 30 were permanently in camp. These chaplains represented more than 12 denominations.

Another extremely important item, particularly to the participants, was the question of feeding 10,000 hungry mouths adequately three times a day. This tremendous undertaking was planned and executed in a most commendable and efficient manner. The food was issued individually to each patrol and the Scouts prepared it themselves. Each boy was issued with a book containing the menu for every meal and instructions on preparations and cooking. The weight of food consumed during those ten days was in the vicinity of 500 tons, which of course does not include the amount consumed at the various canteens. Four of these canteens were set up to cater to the personal needs of the campers and visitors. These were staffed by volunteer members of the Boy Scouts Association, who were kept extremely busy during the exceptionally hot weather with the sale of soft drinks and ice cream in particular.

The Jamboree was covered by press representatives from almost every part of the world as well as by the Canadian Press, radio and television. A newspaper, *The Jamboree Journal*, was published daily, and these papers were later bound into a souvenir edition which was made available to campers and the public.

During the Jamboree every boy was taken on an excursion trip to Niagara Falls and to the opening ceremonies of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Both operations took a considerable amount of foresight and planning.

Following the opening speeches and ceremonies the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,

CH, Governor-General and Chief Scout for Canada, announced the Jamboree officially opened and the flags at the flag plaza were simultaneously broken out. His Excellency then took the salute as the entire Jamboree marched past the saluting base. Many of the Scouts then returned to their individual camp sites where they put the finishing touches to the gateways and fences which they had built with ornate signs and indications advertising the particular part of the world from which the contingent had come. The Barbados troop had even brought palm fronds from their native country for this purpose. Although fenced and with imposing gateways, these sites were for the next ten days to be overflowing with hospitality and friendship to everyone, Scouts and visitors alike.

Of course as far as everyone was concerned, those ten days came to an end far too soon. As the tents began to disappear so there became an emptiness, a reluctance on the part of everyone to accept the fact that those exciting and heart-warming days had terminated. After parting speeches by the camp Chief and Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide of the world and widow of the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, to an audience of some 15,000 people, the camp was officially closed by Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth. The entire audience then joined in Auld Lang Syne and gradually dispersed to their various camp sites for the unhappy task of completing preparations for their departure. On this note yet another page was written into the history of Scouting.

RCMP Scoutmaster Visits Scout Jamboree

Cst. J. D. Flamank of Kaslo Detachment spent his 1955 annual leave in escorting a contingent of Scouts from the Trail-Fruitvale area to the Boy Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake in August 1955. Details of his impressions and experiences are told in the following words:

"A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout." The Fourth Scout Law was put into practice at the Eighth World Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake. This Jamboree of World Scouting represented Scouting

from some 60 countries and states, both large and small. It was said by the Founder of Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, that a Jamboree "enables a boy to realize his membership of a really great brotherhood, and at the same time brings him into personal acquaintance with brother Scouts of other districts and countries, but above all, the international spirit of comradeship and goodwill that is bred in these camps is already becoming a force in the world". It was a great honor for Canada to be chosen as the site of the Eighth World Scout Jamboree, and to us in Canadian Scouting it was a privilege to be the hosts to thousands of Scouts and Scouters.

At this Jamboree, although small in comparison to the Third World Jamboree, held in Arrowe Park, England, in 1929 where 50,000 Scouts attended, the entire camp was formed into ten sub-camps. Sub-camp Pacific, in which my Troop, Troop 12 B.C.-Yukon was

located, consisted of contingents from Greece, Luxembourg, U.S.A., Venezuela, Italy, Australia, Armenia, and the Canal Zone. Each troop was self-sufficient, each doing its own cooking by patrols. Charcoal was the only fuel used.

A great percentage of the boys' time was spent trading badges, Scout trinkets, neckerchief slides, crests and so forth, with Scouts of foreign countries. This was big business with the Scouts from U.S.A., who came with suit-cases full of merchandise to trade. What the Americans lacked in quality they made up in quantity. Near the end of the Jamboree the American Scouts were trading just about anything to obtain a Canadian Jamboree neckerchief.

Some of the interesting highlights of the Jamboree were the tours through historic Fort George, General Brock's Monument at Queenston, the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, the trips to Niagara Falls and to the Canadian National Ex-

HUDSON BAY EXPLORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
500 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Prospecting and Development
The Company solicits the submission of
Properties for Examination and Development
Field Office: FLIN FLON, MANITOBA

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting CO., LIMITED

Producers of
Copper — Zinc — Gold — Silver — Cadmium
Selenium and Tellurium

Mine and Metallurgical Plants
FLIN FLON, MANITOBA

Hydro Electric Plants
ISLAND FALLS, SASKATCHEWAN

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited

Incorporated Under The Dominion Companies Act, December 27, 1927



Cst. J. D. Flamank at the head of the Trail-Fruitvale Jamboree Scouts just prior to leaving for Ontario.

hibition, where the Scouts of the world paraded past Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth. The band concerts featured the RCMP, RCAF and RCR massed bands, the well-disciplined precision marching of the Niagara Memorial Band, and of course the nightly camp fires of the various nations, and the contingent displays in the Jamboree Arena, where the larger contingents put on events depicting their own national characteristics.

Words cannot adequately describe the pageantry of the march past before Governor-General Vincent Massey. Spontaneous applause from the onlookers along the parade route was given each color party. From the four corners of the world they came. The smart-looking Pakistan Scouts with their brown fezzes, the boys from Greece with their unique national costumes, the courage and esprit-de-corps of the Blind French Scouts parading arm-in-arm with heads high,

the guitar-playing and singing Germans, the smart and smiling Scouts from the Latin-American countries, the Scouts from Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt and Syria with their burnouses, the 1,550 Boy Scouts of America in their red jackets, khaki shorts and socks, and finally the mass of Canadian Scouts in their green shirts, blue shorts and Stetson hats.

Suddenly on August 28, this great Jamboree came to an end, down came the gateways erected so painstakingly by the Scouts of the world, good-byes were said. The Scouts had come together again to a Jamboree, boys of various backgrounds together in cheerful harmony and in gay friendship. They learned the need of consideration for others, the skill of living easily with other people. So came the end of the Eighth World Scout Jamboree, the "Jamboree of New Horizons," Canada 1955.

• • •

What shall we say when Junior announces he doesn't like Sunday school or church? That's an easy one. Just be consistent! "Junior, in our house we all attend Sunday school and church, and that includes you." Your firmness and example here will furnish a bridge over which youthful rebellion may travel into rich and satisfying experiences in personal religious living.

The parents of the nation can strike a most effective blow against the forces which contribute to juvenile delinquency, if our mothers and fathers will take their children to Sunday school and church regularly.

(J. Edgar Hoover)



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Moses

Illegal Sale of Drugs—Woman Undercover Agent traps Elusive Narcotics Pedlar

DURING the last few months of 1953 the illegal drug trafficking business had been going badly for Kenneth Moses. His peddling organization had fallen apart with the recent arrests of three of his best men—not to mention the loss in drugs and money involved in each instance. As a result of these unforeseen misfortunes and the fact that his girl friend, Norene Wardrop, was the only one left he could trust, he decided that with her assistance he would peddle his narcotics directly to the addicts himself.

Members of the RCMP Drug Squad in Edmonton were pleased to receive this information concerning Moses, as it had long been known that he was the chief supplier of narcotics in the Edmonton area and all previous attempts to obtain sufficient evidence against him had failed. Immediate action was taken by the Police to cultivate new contacts in order to keep abreast of this latest development, and one investigator was successful in obtaining the services of a female undercover agent who was anxious to assist in any way possible to obtain the evidence necessary to convict Moses. This woman, a recent arrival in Edmonton, was considered suitable for the job because of her disreputable appearance and willingness to carry out any instructions with little regard for her personal safety. Before arrangements could be made to have the informant contact the pedlar, considerable time was given to schooling her in the vernacular and manners

of a common street-walker, and the habits of drug addicts. For her own protection she was warned against allowing anyone to give her a “fix”; her excuse would be that being afraid of detection, she wished to avoid as much as possible associations with addicts and would administer the drugs to herself in the privacy of her own room. Arrangements were also completed for her to communicate at any time of the day or night with the Police investigator.

The time had now come to introduce the agent to the underworld characters who, it was hoped, would lead her to Kenneth Moses, so on Mar. 17, 1954 she was sent into a low-class cafe in Edmonton with instructions to strike up a suitable conversation with an addict who had been previously pointed out. Everything seemed to go well and after spending the whole afternoon with the addict the woman reported that she had made a good impression and arrangements had been made for her to make a “purchase” that evening. Later while she did not meet Moses personally, she witnessed a “buy” made on her behalf and turned over a capsule, which proved to be heroin, to the Police.

The agent was given a further supply of marked money and during the course of the next three or four days was successful in contacting Moses several times and making a “purchase”. In each case a capsule of heroin was safely delivered to the investigator. In one attempt to

arrest Moses one investigator masqueraded as a taxi driver and drove the woman in the cab of a well known taxi firm to a place where she had arranged a contact, but the elusive Moses did not show up, leaving word that he would meet her elsewhere. These new arrangements were not suitable, so efforts to make the arrest were temporarily abandoned although several members of the RCMP and the Edmonton City Police were successful in witnessing the contact. A few days later the agent arranged to make another purchase from Moses in a telephone booth of the CPR station. Arrangements were made to have the station well covered by Police and as a last-minute precaution and to add weight to the proposed prosecution evidence, the woman was taken to the Edmonton City Police Station to be searched by a matron. It was just following this search that a most unfortunate incident occurred. By a strange coincidence Ken-

neth Moses appeared at the City Police Station to make a minor complaint and while there observed the informant leaving a room in company with an RCMP investigator and a city police detective. This development shattered all hopes for any success in apprehending Moses in the act of making a sale, so he was arrested immediately and a charge of illegally selling drugs was laid on the strength of the evidence already accumulated.

As the agent had now been accidentally exposed, it was decided that she would make an excellent prosecution witness and at the Supreme Court trial on June 1, 1954, Mr. Justice McBride commended her highly for the excellent manner in which she performed her services to the Crown. He considered the evidence was sufficient to convict the accused and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment plus a fine of \$1,000 or an additional one year.

* * *

R. v. Schultz et al

B.E. and Theft

AT 9.30 a.m. on Dec. 3, 1954, the proprietor of the J. J. O'Hara General Store and Post Office at Swanson, Sask., notified the RCMP Outlook Detachment that sometime during the previous evening his premises had been broken into and a considerable quantity of dry goods stolen, as well as about \$40 in cash from the store cash register. In addition, the store-keeper who is also the payer for the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Grain Company for the same district reported that \$2,995 of Saskatchewan Pool Elevator funds and \$25 belonging to the Post Office had been taken from the store safe which inadvertently had been left unlocked. Fortunately the proprietor was able to provide the Police with the serial numbers of practically all of the stolen bank-notes.

At 5 p.m. the same day a man named Leo Ouellette was apprehended at Sas-

katoon as he was about to board a CNR passenger train for Calgary. Investigation during the day had shown that Ouellette had been changing money in such a manner as to suggest that it was "hot" and that he was intending to leave town. A check of his baggage resulted in some of the stolen clothing being found in his suit-case as well as the sum of \$192 concealed in the toe of a sock in the same suit-case. Several of the bills bore serial numbers of the bank-notes known to have been stolen. At the time of Ouellette's apprehension investigators observed two known criminals in the vicinity of the baggage room with a new suit-case and as it was assumed that they had been attempting to try and switch it for Ouellette's which was in the baggage room, they were also checked. One of these men, Alex Huculak, was in possession of one of the \$5 bills that

had been stolen from the J. J. O'Hara store and he eventually admitted knowing that it had been stolen; he had, in fact, changed several of the bills for Ouellette.

The latter admitted breaking into the O'Hara store in company with Frank Andrew Schultz and told Police that he had been given approximately \$460 by Schultz. In addition he took Police to a farm near Saskatoon where most of the stolen goods were cached and there, property that had been stolen from other stores in the vicinity of Saskatoon, was also located.

Ouellette appeared before Police Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding on Dec. 4, 1954, and pleaded guilty to breaking, entering and theft from the O'Hara store. He was sentenced to 14 months in the Regina Common Jail. Huculak was charged with possession of stolen money to which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the Regina Jail.

Schultz, arrested in Saskatoon on December 10, had in his possession some \$800 in cash, including four \$100 bills stolen from the O'Hara store. He acknowledged committing the offence in company with Ouellette and told Police that the remaining \$400 in his possession was obtained as the result of changing some of the stolen money. Immediately after the O'Hara store break-in he had driven to the U.S.A. to visit relatives. He had purchased a new house trailer at Wolf Point, Montana with \$975 of the stolen money, and also a .22 calibre revolver.

As Schultz had entrenched himself in a Saskatoon suburb trailer camp it appeared obvious that he had considered that with the combination of a modern trailer, a 1953 De Soto automobile and a .22 revolver he could really branch out, and there is little doubt that if this investigation had not been successful he would have done so.

As a result of Schultz' interrogation

Police learned that he had been responsible not only for the O'Hara store offence, but that in addition he had committed several other break-ins at points as distant from Saskatoon as Langham, Dalmeny and Asquith, Sask. He had been assisted in the Dalmeny and Langham offences by Donald Edmund Collins, a youth with no previous record and who had not been suspected of having criminal tendencies.

Collins appeared on December 11 and 13 before Police Magistrate Gilding at Saskatoon and pleaded guilty to two breaking, entering and thefts, and after making restitution in the sum of \$492 and entering into a recognizance to keep the peace, sentence was suspended on both charges for a period of one year.

On Dec. 11, 1954, Schultz appeared before Police Magistrate Gilding at Saskatoon and pleaded guilty to four charges of breaking, entering and theft, receiving two sentences of two years and two of a year, in the Saskatchewan Peni-



**THE FINEST
on the Force**

*Canada's Standard of Quality in
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics for
Uniforms — Men's Wear
Ladies' Wear*

**Paton Manufacturing
Company Limited**

Montreal Sherbrooke Toronto Winnipeg

tentiary. All sentences were to run concurrently.

As a result of this investigation the following itemized goods purchased by Schultz in the U.S.A. were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act: house trailer—\$1,200; portable radio—\$135; aluminum holloware—\$40; .22 revolver—\$40; 1953 De Soto sedan.

As Schultz and his associates are not

considered criminals with knowledge to attack a safe it can readily be seen that the unlocked safe was responsible for the sizeable amount of money stolen from the O'Hara store. However, the storekeeper's practice of listing the serial numbers of bank-notes was, to a large degree responsible for this series of offences being brought to a successful conclusion.

* * *

R. v. McGregor

Excise Act

IN THESE days of "housing shortages" it is not at all uncommon to find landlords decidedly chary about their choice of tenants. Thus it was with no little chagrin that a certain Winnipeg property owner found himself duped by a "tenant" during the winter of 1952-53.

The complaint originated with a call to the Winnipeg City Police, but as the

information seemed to indicate an infraction of the Excise Act, it was referred to Division Headquarters of the Mounted Police. Subsequent investigation was carried out by members of the RCMP Preventive Service Branch.

The complainant—a Mr. Murdo Campbell—was found to be a highly respected citizen in his community and owned his home at 565 Banning Street. In addition Mr. Campbell was also the owner of another house located at 251 Scotia Street in West Kildonan, a suburb of Winnipeg. These premises were operated as an investment on a rental basis. In the autumn of 1952, the lease expired and the tenants moved. Not desirous of the premises remaining vacant, particularly during the winter months, Mr. Campbell placed the property in the hands of a rental agency. His wishes were soon rewarded and a lease was signed by the agency in favor of a man named James Mason. The key to the premises was turned over to Mason by a representative of the agency and in due course Mr. Campbell was informed of the occupancy by his agent. The new tenant made no apparent effort to contact the owner after occupancy, which did not disturb Mr. Campbell as he felt that if anything did not meet with approval he would be informed, either by Mason or the rental agency.

As the cold winter months passed, the rent was received promptly but no per-

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED



HAMILTON

CANADA

sonal contact had been made with Mr. Mason. This unusual situation eventually caused Mr. Campbell to become somewhat suspicious; he had never before experienced such behavior on the part of any tenant. On Apr. 29, 1953, he decided to go to 251 Scotia Street and meet his tenant, but he found that there was no one home and from outward appearances there did not appear to be a great deal of activity or evidence of anyone making use of the grounds. He was not unduly concerned, but the following day he returned to his property and found the same conditions. This repetition of events, coupled with the history of the past few months began to give rise for some concern. He decided to do a little investigating. Upon looking in the windows he found that there was no furniture and he came to the conclusion that the house was not being occupied. In addition, a peculiar odor appeared to be emanating from the interior of the house and the landlord decided to obtain the key through the agency and carry out an inspection.

In the meantime Mr. Campbell became even more suspicious and came to the conclusion that he should report the developments to the police as he strongly suspected the possibility of some illegal operations. The odors resembled some form of yeast and although Mr. Campbell was not familiar with the illicit liquor trade he was of the opinion that some form of such operations might be in progress, to which he was not only bitterly opposed but highly indignant that his property was being used for such operations.

Owing to the fact that the key had been requested from the agency, it was necessary that the matter be investigated immediately, to eliminate giving Mason an opportunity of disposing of any evidence of illegal operations should he be so involved. In the early morning of May 1, members of the Preventive Service Branch proceeded to the premises located at 251 Scotia Street, accompanied by

Mr. Campbell. The house was again found to be vacant and as the key had not yet been made available, entrance was gained through the coal chute. Once inside it was immediately evident that the house was not being used as a residence, but instead for the manufacture of illicit spirits. A complete still consisting of a 100-gallon cooker, rectifier, cooler and spirit receiver was found intact, together with 400 gallons of mash, galvanized vats, 45-gallon drums, one gallon cans of sugar, molasses and other miscellaneous equipment required for this type of operation.

The most essential ingredient—and still unknown—was the owner of this fairly elaborate piece of machinery. In order to insure his apprehension, a constant watch was placed on the premises to await his return. Some of the wash was advanced sufficiently to permit cooking within a day or two, consequently the return of the operator could be expected reasonably soon.

beauty
and protection with
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
HOUSE PAINT**



Sherwin-Williams House Paint gives you greater value with:

1. Greater coverage per gallon.
2. Better, longer protection.
3. Longer lasting beauty.



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

At 12.40 a.m. on May 2 the patience of the investigators was rewarded when a car entered the driveway and was placed in the garage at the rear of the house. Upon leaving the garage, the driver entered the house through the back door, carrying a bundle of firewood. Shortly afterwards the Police entered also and found the man in the process of building a fire. Upon being questioned he identified himself as Donald McGregor. Quick to realize that any denial would be futile, McGregor readily admitted being the owner and operator of the "still". He also admitted that he was using the house purely for the operation of his still and not for living quarters. McGregor was placed under arrest immediately and charged under the provisions of the Excise Act and lodged in detention pending Court appearance.

As the "still" was one of semi-commercial capacity it was felt that in all probability he may have had one or more assistants. With this in mind a complete fingerprint examination was carried out by the Identification Branch, but it was non-resultant. The automobile seized was found to be registered in the name of a Mrs. Lillian Chadwick whom it was known did not even possess a

Driver's Licence. The purpose of this registration, of course, was to safeguard the vehicle in the event that the operations of McGregor became known to the law-enforcement agencies. Diligent efforts were made by this man to maintain possession of his vehicle, but as there was indisputable evidence that the car was used in the operation of the "still" the vehicle was eventually sold by tender in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Donald McGregor appeared in Provincial Police Court on May 28 represented by Mr. Max Isaacs, the Crown being represented by Mr. C. N. Kushner. A plea of guilty was entered before Police Magistrate D. G. Potter who assessed a fine of \$300 and costs on the accused.

This brought to a close a case that was somewhat unique—the owner of the premises at 251 Scotia Street, Mr. Murdo Campbell, was a clergyman. He was naturally most indignant that his property should be used for the manufacture of illicit spirits to which his chosen profession is so bitterly opposed. Embarrassed and humiliated as he was, however, he was still able to join the investigators in an appreciation of the humorous side of the situation.

* * *

R. v. Filiatrault and Walker

Armed Robbery—"Good Samaritan" motorist victimized by hitch-hikers

OF ALL the people who use our highways, there is perhaps none more socially inclined than the travelling salesman. In the west, covering long distances between stops, he is usually glad not to be alone, be the company congenial or otherwise.

Walter Pearce, an automobile dealer of Langley, B.C., had frequent occasion to drive into the interior in the pursuit of his business. He left his home in the morning of Nov. 15, 1954, and after making a few routine calls drove out of Chilliwack just before 5 o'clock, en route to Williams Lake, 250 miles to the

north in the Cariboo country. On the outskirts of town he stopped at a familiar sign, two men with their thumbs outstretched; he opened the door and the hitch-hikers who were to be his companions for the next few hours got in. They were young men, about 28 and 20 years according to Pearce's estimation, and their dress and demeanor was in keeping with the usual marks of the traveller who solicits a ride on the highway.

Asked where they were from, the men said Merritt, B.C.; they were making their way to Penticton. Pearce told them

he would be driving through Spences Bridge, where the highway to Penticton branched off, and it was agreed that he let them off there.

Pearce had a call to make at Lytton, 24 miles south of Spences Bridge. He and his passengers got out of the car and he locked the doors, as a safeguard for his personal possessions in the automobile, which included some tires on the back floor and his rifle on the rear window ledge. Pearce having finished his business at the local garage, a cup of coffee was suggested and the three entered a nearby cafe where Pearce paid the bill for light meals after the transients told him they had no money.

It was dark with a sharp touch of frost in the air as the journey toward Spences Bridge was resumed. If there was any significant change in the attitude of the two men sitting beside him, Pearce did not notice it until 20 minutes later as they drove over an isolated stretch of highway. Feeling something sharp prodded into his side, he saw in the dim light the bright blade of a hunting knife, held in the hand of the shorter of the two. Even as he tried to grasp what was happening the other man slid over into the back seat and a second knife was being held at his throat. A foot came up swiftly and kicked the gear shift into neutral. Pearce's reactions now took hold; he put his foot to the brake and stopped the car.

"Just what do you think you're doing?" he asked his passengers, apprehensively.

"Keep quiet, and sit still," he was told. "We need a car, a gun, and some money."

Pearce told them he had very little money; the matter of the car and gun was only too obvious, as his captors were fully aware of the rifle at the back.

The man in the back picked up the rifle and asked for shells. Pearce took a box out of the glove compartment and handed them over. The two passengers exchanged positions; the bigger man sat in the front with the knife in his hand, the smaller in the back with the rifle.



THIS WAS

ALBERTA

IN 1874...

This cairn marks the site of Fort Macleod, one of the first settlements in Alberta. It was founded by the famous North West Mounted Police and named after their Commanding Officer. Today, the Alberta Government operates an efficient Travel Bureau at this historic spot, to supply information and special services to tourists.

You are invited to spend your holidays in Alberta, visiting the many scenic wonders in this beauty spot that combines mountain splendour with prairie loveliness. Your stay will be most pleasant.



**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
EDMONTON ALBERTA**

There was no mistaking their attitude—it was full of menace. Pearce was then ordered to start again, and the car rolled on toward Clinton.

En route the abductors changed some clothing out of their bags, keeping an alternate watch on their captive. Pearce meanwhile was thinking furiously for a way out of his predicament. He looked at the fuel gauge.

"We're almost out of gas," he remarked.

"All right," he was told, "you can stop for some at Clinton but don't get out of the car."

The man in the back was vainly endeavoring to get a shell into the breech of the rifle, and when he asked for instruction Pearce offered to show him how to load. He was too crafty for this move, however, and eventually succeeded in getting the shell into place. Pearce tried again, warning that the safety catch was not on. This manoeuvre also met with no success as he was ordered to stop the car and demonstrate the catch mechanism to the man holding the rifle outside the car door.

They were now entering Clinton, and the unfortunate motorist envisaged a possibility of relief from his nerve-racking plight. But it was after 10 o'clock and at this hour, with temperatures below freezing, the streets were quiet. The car rolled into a lighted filling station and Pearce asked the lone attendant for two dollars' worth of gas. He had again been warned and told not to talk or get out of the car. Stalling for time he asked that the oil be checked and windshield cleaned, hoping that the service man would note something amiss. It was of no avail, and after paying for the gas, he set the car in motion again, wondering what was to happen before this nightmarish ride was over.

During the brief stop at Clinton, the intentions of the abductors were becoming plain, as their conversation indicated they were seeking an easy place to "knock over". They were plainer still

a few moments later when they stopped to cut off the front bumper an eight-foot piece of rope, which they placed on the back seat, remarking that it would be "handy to tie up some person". Conversation so far had been desultory, consisting mostly of admonitions to Pearce to "keep driving", but now they began to inquire as to what service stations on the highway might be open. They were told that the one at 59 Mile was usually open late, and a few minutes later the car halted a short distance from the illuminated sign of the gas station. The two desperados, taking the ignition key and the rifle, walked over to the door of the living quarters behind the combined store and station, where lights could be seen upstairs. Pearce had been warned to wait in the car on pain of dire consequences. They knocked and in a moment or two disappeared inside.

Fifteen minutes later they hurried out and after putting gas into a panel truck parked nearby drove up to Pearce and handed him his rifle and shells and the key to his car, remarking that they now had another rifle, and would not need his. One picked up their bundle of clothes, and jumping into the truck, they drove north into the night. Pearce, after a few moments hesitation, started his car and followed.

The open stretches of the Cariboo Highway—which begins with Mile Zero at Lillooet—are sparsely populated, and Pearce knew he had little hope of contacting the Police short of 100 Mile House, 40 miles away. He pressed his speed to the limit of safety in the hope of overhauling the fleeing criminals, but it was not until he approached 98 Mile that he saw the head-lights of the vehicle ahead. The lights just then disappeared as the careening truck failed to make a sharp railway crossing turn and plunged into the embankment. As Pearce drove by he saw two figures disappearing into the bush, and a few minutes later he pulled up in front of the RCMP 100 Mile House Detachment.

While Pearce was telling his story to the constable at 100 Mile, the Policeman in charge of Clinton Detachment was also receiving a visitor—a citizen from the 59 Mile district, who reported that the service station there had just been robbed by two armed men, who had fled north in a stolen truck. Contacting 100 Mile House with a view to interception, the Clinton constable learned that the two detachment members had just driven south to set up a road block. He left immediately for 59 Mile, where he interviewed Mrs. Ebba Friend, wife of the proprietor. Mrs. Friend, whose husband was away in hospital, told of having been roused from bed by two men at the door who said they wanted some gas. The intruders after gaining admittance quickly made their real intentions clear and tied up the woman and a male boarder living on the premises, under threat of the rifle. Working quickly, they took \$60 from the cash box,

two flash-lights, and relieved the boarder of his wallet containing \$15, a wrist watch, his clothes and rifle together with some ammunition. Before leaving, some spark of humanity prompted them to cover their trussed-up captives with blankets—or it may have been a premonition of the failure of their escapade. “If we ever see you in Court, remember we did you a kindness,” said the shorter of the two as they closed the door behind them.

In the meantime, the Police were moving swiftly to seal off the area, without taking it for granted that the criminals were still on foot. Assistance had been requested from Williams Lake Detachment to the north and the Police Service Dog and master stationed at Kamloops Sub-Division headquarters had been summoned. Road blocks north and south closed off the area, while mobile patrols cruised the Cariboo Highway, checking traffic and notifying all resi-

New Publications
for use of
Magistrates and Police Officers

The New Criminal Code 1953-54 (Canada) Ch. 51 (pocket size).....	4.00
O'Connor's Analysis and Guide to the New Criminal Code, 1955 by Austin O'Connor, Q.C.	7.50
Popple's Canadian Criminal Evidence, 2nd ed. 1954.....	20.00
Rogers & Magone's Police Officers Manual, 3rd ed. 1955.....	4.50
Snow's Criminal Code, 6th ed. 1955, by A. E. Popple.....	13.50

*When remittance is sent with order, books will be
forwarded carriage free.*

THE ABOVE BOOKS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AND CAN BE
SUPPLIED BY

THE CARSWELL COMPANY LIMITED
145-149 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1, Canada

dents of the incident. Some attention was given to the side roads, but lacking information that the wanted men had stolen another vehicle, concentration was maintained on the main thoroughfares.

The patrolling constables lacked one modern police aid which would have greatly helped their operations, mobile radio, the provision of which is hindered by severe technical obstacles imposed by the topography of that area. Telephone and personal contact remained their sole means of communication with one another and with sub-division headquarters.

The minutes and hours slipped by and the Police pursued their search and inquiries with unflagging diligence. The night remained cold and clear, but the good visibility was offset by the typical Cariboo terrain, undulating country scattered with jack pine and dense bush, ideal cover for the fugitives. Unless, however, they had escaped the Police net, it seemed obvious that they must seek shelter and food before long.

At 5.30 a.m. P.S. Dog "Toni" and his master arrived, and being taken to the wrecked truck, the dog picked up a trail immediately along the railway tracks. He followed this for a mile-and-a-half, and then indicated no further scent.

The party returned to the starting-point and Toni was ordered to "search". In a few minutes he located, at the bottom of the embankment, a cache of discarded clothing, in which were found an unemployment insurance card and meal ticket in the name of Emilien Filiatrault. The fugitives had apparently changed here into the clothes stolen at 59 Mile. The trail up the railway track was tried again, with the same result. A freight train having passed through during the night, it seemed likely that the quarry had boarded it, but this supposition was not given much weight.

In the meantime, the sub-division commander at Kamloops was watching the situation closely and was kept well posted on the progress of the search, and

throughout the day which followed. Reinforcements were called in from detachments as far away as Salmon Arm and Kelowna, with one party driving to 93 Mile over a little-frequented road from the east, in case the criminals should be seeking escape in that direction. A call to Division Headquarters at Victoria saw a second Police Service Dog, "Bobby" from Cloverdale, en route to the Cariboo by Police aircraft. Another important step, and one designed to insure the greatest possible assistance from the general public, was to request the management of the Kamloops radio station, CFJC, to broadcast descriptions of the wanted men, with a request for any information to be immediately passed on to the Police. The help received from this quarter was given in full measure; several times during the day programs were interrupted by the announcer to disseminate information concerning the wanted criminals.

Police patrols, searching and investigation continued without cease throughout the day, and on through a second night. The second Police Service Dog had now arrived and was held in readiness for any sudden turn of events. The close watch on the highway traffic, including buses, was extended to passenger trains of the P.G.E. Railway, which roughly parallels the route of the main highway through the Cariboo. There was still no indication of the fugitives' whereabouts, or the route they had taken.

At 10 a.m. the next day some of the Police were finishing a hasty breakfast at 100 Mile House when a resident of Lone Butte, 15 miles south and off the main highway, arrived with a piece of significant information. The proprietress of a guest ranch near his home had heard the Kamloops radio broadcasts, and wished to notify the Police of two suspicious characters who were now staying there. Descriptions of the two tallied so closely with those of the fugitives that all haste was made by a strong party to the ranch in question—this was the kind

of "tip-off" the Police had been waiting and hoping for.

The cabin occupied by the suspects was quietly surrounded, with the dogs being strategically posted. Two constables knocked on the door and quickly entered; the men they sought were there, and offered no resistance. They readily gave their names as Emilien Filiatrault and William Walker, and admitted that the rifle and clothing found in the cabin had been stolen from the 59 Mile service station. They were placed under arrest and duly warned.

Questioned later, both men gave lengthy statements admitting the kidnapping, theft of auto and armed robbery. They told of being casual acquaintances of each other, and that they formulated a plan to take the car and money of the first motorist who picked them up en route east from Chilliwack. After the crash of the truck at 98 Mile they tried unsuccessfully to get it on the road again and spent the rest of the night in the


bush. They had arrived at the ranch the following day, rented the cabin and bought food and more clothing.

After being committed for trial, Filiatrault and Walker appeared in County Court at Clinton on Dec. 13, 1954, and pleaded guilty to two joint charges of armed robbery, under s. 446-C, Cr. Code. They were each sentenced to six years' imprisonment. In handing down sentence, Judge H. Castellou stated that he was also taking into account the kidnapping of Walter Pearce and the theft of the truck, and in view of these remarks the contemplated charges for these offences were not proceeded with.


While efficient and painstaking investigation played its part in the successful early termination of this man hunt, the work of the Police would have been much more difficult and protracted had it not been for the timely help of the Kamloops radio station and the alert co-operation of the citizens from Lone Butte.

● ● ●


From every angle
ELECTRICITY
is today's Biggest Bargain




IN THE HOME




IN INDUSTRY



ON THE FARM



 **CALGARY POWER LTD.**

SERVING ALBERTA

Old-timers' Column

Old "B" Block, Regina, is Razed

Barrack life in old block "B" Regina is as much a part of the memories of a veteran of the North-West Mounted Police as of a serving member of the present-day Force. For over 70 years the structure has quartered men of the Mounted Police; with it, practically every member will associate a part of his early life in the Force.

Within recent years, the proud building has displayed signs of age. Last September 29, dismantling crews began work and by the first week of December, there was little tangible evidence left on the site to tell that "B" block had ever existed. At present, construction of a new building is under way.

A welcome feature of the modern edifice will be its improved facilities. In outward

appearance it will bear slight resemblance to its predecessor, but the spirit of the old building will remain with those who have undergone the memorable experience of living within its sheltering frame during training days.

Some of the faults of the old structure could be attributed to age, aggravated by hard usage, but its condition had been gradually weakened by dry rot and fire damage. Considering that its wooden framework withstood the intemperate Saskatchewan climate and the abuse of heavily shod and spirited squads of Police recruits for almost three-quarters of a century, one would favor the opinion that the barracks had survived the stress of time with commendable grace.

Its origin dates back to the autumn of 1882. In that year, the establishment of Headquarters for the NWMP at Regina included the construction of barracks on a barren, wind-swept stretch of flat prairie near Wascana Creek. On September 13, Insp. Sam Steele laid out the ground for the portable houses that were being shipped in from Eastern Canada. Members who were to undertake construction operations were living in canvas tents but already frame houses were appearing to replace these.

The sectional buildings arrived by CPR and among them was "B" block in prefabricated form. Within a short time accommodation for men and horses was being erected in orderly fashion and the site rapidly assumed a more habitable aspect. Even in those early days, "B" block had its slight imperfections. Occupants found that strong winter winds would sometimes seep through loose joints. But, of course, living conditions were not always as comfortable as one would wish for in 1882 in a country that was in the opening stages of development. The only running water available then was from Wascana Creek and horses had to be led down for a drink.

The block was completely of frame construction and remained this way until 1913 when the outside was bricked over to make a more substantial structure and reduce the fire hazard. In the early '30's another storey was added making three floors in all.

The basement, of stone two feet thick, contained a furnace room but this was not used in recent years after "Depot's" central heating system was installed. The division mess, once housed within the block, was



This famous trade mark of the name, STETSON, in the RCMP hats is your assurance of quality and all those other things that make

STETSON

"The World's Most Famous

HAT"



Old "B" Block, "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., during dismantling operations.

moved recently in to a new wing which will remain separate from the new block. The two top floors of "B" block were taken up with barrack rooms able to accommodate 100 men in all. The ground floor took an additional 35 men and the remainder of space was occupied by an orderly room, pay office, interior economy staff, canteen, rest room and a typing and lecture room.

At one time old "B" was the only training dormitory block for the Mounted Police in Canada. Just a year after Sitting Bull had camped at Pile O' Bones and three years before Louis Riel was hanged almost within its shadow, it arose into being. Since then, development has altered the face of the prairies and a new west has emerged from the old. Thousands of trainees have lived within the building's protective walls and

at the end of their stay have emerged Policemen. A great deal of history has occurred within that span of 70 years and evidence of some of it was revealed while demolition crews were engaged in razing the old quarters. Under the floors and behind a wall were found two large cartons jammed with musty mementoes of the old west, in the form of Police records, letters and telegrams, a precious few dating right back to 1882. In the Nov. 5, 1955 edition of the Regina *Leader-Post*, staff reporter Robert Moon told of the find and for the interest of readers presented varied excerpts from the contents of some of these nostalgic documents.

More stately mansions have existed and have weathered the years with equal dignity; few have reason to be so well remembered. M.G.R. ● ● ●



NWMP Detachment teams leaving Regina for Wood Mountain in May 1895.
"B" Block (wooden in those days) in the background.

Three Retired Officers Pass On

Within a space of less than two weeks, death claimed three retired officers of the Force, Asst. Commr. Robson Armitage, 65, Supt. Hugh Patrick Mathewson, 54 and Insp. Edward Foster, 92. Assistant Commissioner Armitage died at Toronto on January 18, Superintendent Mathewson at Coquitlam, B.C. eight days earlier and Inspector Foster at Ottawa, on January 21. Career policemen, the three officers had contributed a total of 113 years of service to Canadian law enforcement.

Inspector Foster was the senior in length of service, as well as in age. Joining the Dominion Police in 1890, he became a member of the RCMP in 1920 when the Force absorbed the other federal police body. In 1904 Inspector Foster began a study of fingerprinting, a then comparatively new science in police work. Six years later he organized Canada's national bureau, the first of its kind in North America. He was commissioned an Inspector and remained officer in charge of the bureau until

his retirement in 1932. Thus he may justly be termed "the father of fingerprinting in Canada"; his contribution to the advancement of scientific criminal investigation is an important one in the progress of Canadian law enforcement. (See also *RCMP Quarterly*, October 1955.)

Youngest of the three was Superintendent Mathewson. Joining the RNWMP at the age of 18, he was a member of the squadron that left Regina in March 1920 for Ottawa and formed the new mounted division which was forerunner of "N" Division. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1954.) Transferred to "O" Division, he was engaged in plain-clothes work in Toronto for many years. Mr. Mathewson was commissioned in 1940 after a period of service in Saskatchewan at Swift Current and Saskatoon. For a time he was Officer Commanding Whitehorse (Y.T.) Sub-Division, then officer in charge C.I.B. for "O" Division (Toronto) for a number of years before moving to "K" Division, where he commanded Calgary Sub-Division. He retired to pension Dec. 22, 1954.

When Assistant Commissioner Armitage retired in December 1950 he severed his connection with the Force after 36 years of service. Kindly, gentlemanly and universally popular, he left behind him an enviable record. He was Officer Commanding "H" Division when he retired and in editorial comment the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* said: "Down through the years the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force has earned for itself a name which is respected throughout the world. And the force has earned that name through the good work of fine policemen like Robson Armitage. . . . A policeman, engaged in enforcing the law, does not always make friends easily, but Assistant Commissioner Armitage has been successful in both. He has been an efficient administrator and a man of charm and friendliness. . . ." But, while he may perhaps be remembered longest for these qualities by those who had the privilege of serving with him or under him, his career was distinguished by many examples of excellent police work and by exceptional devotion to duty. For many years employed as a detective in Alberta, he gained no small degree of fame over 20 years ago while working on a murder case at Vegreville. William and Kenneth McLean, father and

"OTTAWA VALLEY"

BLANKETS

Extensive Range of Pure Wool

Qualities for

HOME, INSTITUTIONS and CAMPS



Manufactured since 1907

By

Bates & Innes, Limited

Carleton Place, Ontario

in the beautiful OTTAWA VALLEY

son, were convicted and executed for the crime, but only after Mr. Armitage had trailed them to the southern United States, where they were arrested and returned to Canada for trial. And in 1939 Inspector Armitage was awarded the King's Police Medal for conspicuous gallantry after effecting the arrest of an armed bandit who had held up a bank on one of Ottawa's busy thoroughfares.

Serving in almost every province in Canada, Assistant Commissioner Armitage also commanded "E" Division (British Columbia), and "Depot" Division, Regina. He was also C.I.B. officer for "F" Division (Saskatchewan) and during a lengthy tour of duty at Headquarters, was for a time Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation and Treasurer of this magazine. In recent years Mr. Armitage has been Chief Security Officer for The Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto. ● ● ●

* * *

A short time ago *The Quarterly* received a most interesting letter from Charles S. Strong, the well-known author, in which he tells of meeting an ex-member of the

Mounted Police during a visit to Denmark last year. The former Mounted Policeman is, of course, the Danish nobleman Baron Holger Rosenkrantz (ex-Reg. No. 4791), about whom other items have appeared in this magazine. (See *RCMP Quarterly* April 1947 and January 1952.)

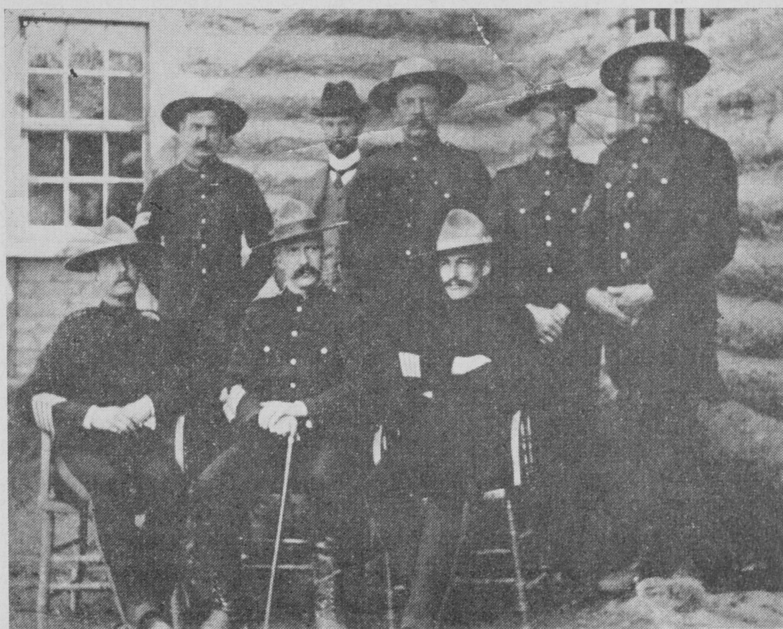
Mr. Strong, who has been a student of RCMP history for some years has used his knowledge in many books and magazine articles. He found that the Baron had numerous photographs of western Canada and Police posts and took great delight in recalling his life on the prairies. Mr. Strong reports that "the Baron is in excellent physical shape, and definitely shows the fact that Mounted Police training and equitation are excellent body-builders." It is the proud boast of Baron Rosenkrantz that "his only sign of age was the fact that it hurts a bit more now when he falls off a horse."

The Baron expressed a keen interest in hearing from any former associates in the Force who would care to write to him. His address is: Baron Holger Rosenkrantz, Orumgaard, via Dagaard, Denmark. ● ● ●

Ex-Sgt. L. McLauchlan who sent in this old photo, reports that it was taken in Whitehorse, Y.T. about 1901 or 1902. Staff Sergeant Drake from the Comptroller's Office and Staff Sergeant Ritchie had accompanied Supt. C. Constantine to the Yukon when the latter was apparently about to take over-all command of the Yukon. By accident or design plans went awry and our correspondent reports that "our well beloved" Supt. Z. T. Wood retained command.

Front row (L to R—S/Sgt. J. Ritchie, Sgt. Major P. W. Pennefeather, S/Sgt. L. McLauchlan.

Back row (L to R—Sgt. J. McDonald, Staff Sergeants Drake and Des Barres, Sgts. T. J. Hilling and O. Evans.



DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

Headquarters Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13079 Cpl. and Mrs. G. N. Down, a daughter, Kathleen Eleanor, on Sept. 17, 1955, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14552 Cpl. and Mrs. C. J. Young, a son, Ian William, on Nov. 18, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14547 Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. MacNeil, a daughter, Kathryn Ann, by adoption. (Born Dec. 2, 1954.)

To Reg. No. 13511 Cpl. and Mrs. W. A. M. Wood, a daughter, Diane Caprice, on Dec. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15436 Cst. and Mrs. B. M. Anderson, a son, Peter Louis, on Dec. 25, 1955, at Ottawa. (Birthdays during the Christmas holidays are nothing new in the Anderson family. Mrs. Anderson's birthday is Christmas Day, Constable Anderson's is Christmas Eve and so is Mrs. Anderson's grandmother.)

To Reg. No. 15035 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Reimer, a son, David John, on July 27, 1955, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 16680 Cst. J. F. Fay to Miss Evelyn Mary Martin of Dartmouth, N.S., on Nov. 10, 1955, at Windsor, Ont.

Reg. No. 16762 Cst. J. A. B. J. Limoges to Miss Shirley Dorothy McManus on Dec. 17, 1955, at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 15635 Cst. J. R. G. Ferraris to Miss Marie Lucille Helene Demers of Rouyn, Que., on Feb. 4, 1956.

Reg. No. 16794 Cst. J. B. McKay to Miss Muriel Anne MacMillan on Feb. 4, 1956, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16094 Cst. Bruce Barbour to Miss Madeleine Bruneau on Feb. 11, 1956, at Ottawa.

Miss Joan Graham (Training Branch) to ex-Cst. D. F. Braithwaite (formerly of Identification Branch) on Feb. 18, 1956.

Departures Cst. D. F. Guerrette of Identification Branch to "F" Division. Cst. I. P. Ripstein purchased his discharge to return to employment with the Northern Electric Company in Montreal. Cst. R. J. Bailey was transferred to "D" Division on February 14. Cst. D. F. Braithwaite who was transferred to "J" Division on January 3, received word of the death of his father on January 17 and purchased his discharge on February 15. Civil Servant Basil J. Adams formerly of Central Registry has engaged in the Force and is now taking training at "Depot" Division.

Reg. No. 10952 Cpl. F. W. Barnes has retired to pension after completing 20 years' service. Members of the Regina Laboratory presented him with a gift at a farewell gathering. Mrs. G. W. Williams has left the Ottawa Laboratory to work in the Education Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Mr. F. K. E. Keyes, also of the Ottawa Laboratory, has accepted a position with the Dominion Safe and Vault Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. Mrs. Helen (McCoy) Hennessy received a gift from the Identification Branch on January 31 when she severed her connections with the Fingerprint Section after almost 13 years' service. Miss Margot Robillard of the *Gazette* staff resigned on January 31.

Arrivals To the Fingerprint Section—Csts. W. Doerksen and G. R. Booth from "K" Division, P. J. Dunleavy from "J" Division, J. Fehr from "F" Division and Cpl. J. M. Brodie from "B". Cst. W. J. Hunter formerly of "H" Division has joined the P.S. Branch. Mary P. St. George, recently of Corner Brook Sub-Division staff, is now at the Ottawa Laboratory. Cst. R. C. King, from "H" Division to the Identification Branch.

Social On February 3 a smoker held at an Air Force Mess honored four members of the division—Constables Limoges, Barbour and McKay who are now married and Bailey who was on transfer to "D" Division. The "Grey Cup Final" film provided the entertainment and with lunch and refreshments made for an enjoyable evening.

A smaller gathering on February 13 was held for Constable Guerrette who has gone to "F" Division and Constable Ripstein who purchased his discharge.

THE EMPIRE SASH & DOOR Co. Ltd.

*"Everything in Lumber
for the Home"*

HENRY AND ARGYLE
WINNIPEG

The Ottawa area Sergeants' Mess annual dinner was held on December 8 with 92 members and guests in attendance. A toast to the Force was proposed by ex-S/Sgt. E. Scholfield and responded to by Commissioner Nicholson. The sumptuous spread, which included all the trimmings, reflected the excellent work of the committee members who arranged the banquet.

The Sergeants' Mess entertained visiting officers and NCOs of the Armed Services at the New Year's Levee and on February 17 staged an enjoyable smoker. Entertainment was provided by a showing of the "Grey Cup Final" film and comments on the game by "Happy" Shouldice one of Canada's top football referees who officiated at the game. He was accompanied by Arnie Morrison former star quarterback of the Ottawa Rough Riders, whose humorous talk based on his football experiences fitted into the evening's theme.

Sports Participating in the Armed Forces and Veterans City Dart League of Ottawa for the first time, a team of ten members of "HQ" Central Registry provided some keen competition for the other entrants.

The Rifle and Revolver Club is enjoying a fine season, with shoots being held with various clubs in the Ottawa District and Royal Military College, Kingston. Teams are also entered in the DCRA and Inter-Divisional matches and a postal match is being arranged with the Metropolitan Police, England. In DCRA winter competition "HQ" teams placed third and 17 in the January shoot-off, winning prize money totalling \$22.50.

The volley-ball team under playing coach Cpl. Harry Donner is again in the 12-team Regiment de Hull Volley-ball League. Resplendent in new uniforms, the team has made an excellent showing, tying for first place and being assured of a berth in the play-offs. Corporal Donner is confident that the team will retain the championship won last year.

Curling is still much to the fore in Ottawa. In the pre-Christmas turkey draw, Bert Flumerfelt's and George Hay's rinks won. Early in January draws were held for a "skips and thirds" competition and another for "seconds and leads". A rink skipped by Bill Coombs won the first competition with Ralph Reid skipping the rink which took the "seconds and leads" draw. Competition is now on for the President's Trophy and this will be followed by the annual bonspiel for the Jack Snow award.

A hockey team, comprising personnel from "HQ", "A" and "N" Divisions entered the National Defence and R.A. Hockey Leagues. The former has five teams and the latter 11. After a slow start, the club showed steady improvement under the able management of S/Sgt. Frank Wilson and the coaching of Cst. Q. Wenaus and Cpl. A. Bates. In the N.D.H.L.

Quality

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk Cream Butter

and

Ice Cream



**THE BORDEN COMPANY
LIMITED**

Ottawa Dairy Division

CE 2-5741

Dependable!

**Johnson Sea Horse
Outboard Motors**

Sales & Service

BLAIR EQUIPMENT LTD.

50 FLEET ST.

OTTAWA



Headquarters Hockey Team — NDHL Champions

Standing, l. to r.—Cst. L. Hok; P. Cyr; Csts. J. Penez, D. Kendall (trainer), Q. Wenaus (coach); S/Sgt. L. F. Wilson (Manager); Csts. C. Reid, E. McPhee, P. White.

Kneeling, l. to r.—Csts. J. Milligan, J. Stephenson; R. Howard; Csts. F. Zannie, D. Luchak, W. Goubie.

(Missing from picture—Csts. R. Turnbull, J. Hoadley, G. Jelly; Cpl. A. Bates, coach).

play-offs the RCMP entry eliminated Navy for the right to enter the semi-finals against the Army. After a tight 1-1 tie in the opener the Police defeated the soldiers in the next two games and entered the finals against RCAF Uplands. The airmen won the first game 3-1 and then lost the next three in the three-out-of-

five series 3-1, 7-1 and 8-2, with the RCMP sextet taking the National Defence championship and the Structo Trophy. In the drive to the title the Police team came from the league depths, displayed some outstanding hockey and through the final weeks of the season lost only one game.

“A” Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17818 Cst. and Mrs. G. B. McRae, a son, David Vincent, on Oct. 4, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17191 Cst. and Mrs. F. H. Pincock, a son, Frederick Howard, on Oct. 11, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 12831 Sgt. and Mrs. N. C. C. Roberts, a daughter, Evelyn Faye, on Nov. 16, 1955, at Kingston.

To Reg. No. 17515 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Willson, a daughter, Laura Jane, on Nov. 25, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 19113 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. McKinnon, a son, James Brian, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Nov. 26, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14093 Sgt. and Mrs. G. N. Jones, a son, Mark Andrew, on Dec. 13, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14869 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. V. Meloche, a son, Joseph Albert Serge, on Jan. 12, 1956, at Maniwaki.

To Reg. No. 15022 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Sutherland, a son, Robert Scott, on Jan. 16, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17194 Cst. and Mrs. P. F. M. Peterson, a daughter, Patti Christine, on Jan. 19, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17695 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Day, a son, Clark William, on Jan. 20, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14218 Sgt. and Mrs. R. P. Malloy, a son, Mark Joseph, on Feb. 4, 1956, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 15386 Cst. J. G. A. Jutras to Miss Marie Julie Victorienne Aubin of North Bay, Ont., on Jan. 28, 1956 at Noranda, Que.

Transfers Sgt. N. C. C. Roberts and Cst. J. R. G. Ferraris to “HQ” Division; Csts. D. L. Brooks and J. B. MacKellar to “H”; Cst. F. B. Schneider to “O”; Cst. D. F. Terris to “B”; Cst. K. Klama to “F” and Cst. W. K. Stroud to “K” Division.

From “HQ” Division—Sgt. G. N. Jones; from “B”—Cst. R. R. Hickey; from “F”—Cst. D. A. Leyman. Cpl. J. H. Carroll, Csts. V. I. Mackenzie and A. M. Barr have been trans-

ferred from Division Headquarters to Kirkland Lake, Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury, Ont., respectively. Cpl. L. G. Thompson of Kirkland Lake has been transferred to Ottawa.

Presentations On November 10, a farewell tribute was paid to Sgt. Dan Cook when he was presented with a suitable gift by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division. Sergeant Cook has retired to pension after 28 years of service, four of which were served with the Manitoba Provincial Police. He also saw service in "D", "N" and "A" Divisions.

Stags On February 9, a well attended stag was held at the Canadian Army Provost Corp Mess in honor of Cpl. J. Carroll, transferred from Ottawa Town Station to Kirkland Lake Detachment. Corporal Carroll was presented with a brief case by Insp. P. J. Vaucher.

Christmas Party The "A" Division Christmas tree party was held on December 17 with approximately 300 children and adults in attendance. We definitely had a party which met with the children's approval. "Honored guests" included many well known characters from cartoons, comic strips and children's T.V. programs. Hot dogs, cookies and chocolate milk were served by the costumed characters and the party concluded with the visit of Santa Claus who was his usual jovial self and received a rousing welcome from all in attendance.

Regimental Dinner On December 21 the first regimental dinner for members of "A" Division was held at Spadina Avenue Barracks, under the auspices of the Recreation Club. For this occasion, the gymnasium had been decorated in keeping with the festive season and this added greatly to the "dinner" atmosphere and to the table settings. Guests included Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay, S/Sgt. A. R. D. McNeely, representing the RCMP Ottawa area, Senior NCOs' Mess and Sgt. H. A. Blackman, RCMP Ottawa Band. All officers of "A" Division were present and Sub-Insp. W. G. Gordon acted as master of ceremonies for the evening, and approximately 200 members set out to do justice to an excellent meal which included roast turkey, cranberry sauce, whipped potatoes and topped off with Christmas pudding and brandy sauce. The dinner and refreshments were served by NCOs of the division.

The Deputy Commissioner presented Long Service Medals to Insp. P. J. Vaucher, Cpls. G. V. Morton and J. W. E. Hayes.

Inspection His Excellency, the Governor-General, inspected his troop in the "Tent Room" at Government House on January 16. This was the third annual inspection of the members who perform guard duty at Government House and Parliament Hill. Following the

Tradition...



R.C.M.P. Crested Mugs

Frosted or Clear Glass

16 oz. size \$1.00

You'll reflect your pride in the R.C.M.P. with any one of these traditional jewellery pieces.

- R.C.M.P. sterling silver signet ring with crest: \$7.50
- Sterling silver lapel button: \$1.50 (not illustrated)
- Sterling gilt R.C.M.P. brooch: \$2.
- Sterling plated enamel spoon colored coat of arms and Mountie: \$3.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

Mappin's

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

St. Catherine at Metcalfe

Ottawa—A. J. Freiman Ltd., Rideau Street



Montreal

inspection, all members of the troop were presented to His Excellency at the reception in the drawing room.

The Grand Square Club January's *Quarterly* announced the birth of "A" Division's square dance club. The infant is doing well and the growing pains have received satisfactory treatment. On December 22, the club held a bang-up Christmas dance to close out the 1955 season. This was in true square dance style and a grand success. Numbers were reduced due to the rush of seasonal activity, but the enthusiasm of those present compensated for this. Spot prizes added to the gaiety of the evening.

Rifle and Revolver Club The new range in the Justice Building has been entered day after day by an ever-increasing number of enthusiasts, with the competition becoming more serious as the season draws to a close. This year as in others a few members of the "A" Division civil staff are also participating in club activities.

An executive meeting on October 11 saw the presentation of Inter-Divisional Trophies for both rifle and revolver by the club president, Insp. C. W. Gordon. "A" Division's No. 1 team won the 1955 Inter-Divisional Rifle Series with steins going to S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson, Cst. B. C. Lensen and Cst. J. B. Saunders. Cst. R. McKenzie, also a stein winner on this team, is now a member of "Depot" Division. Also on the team were Sgt. R. A. Taggart, Csts. M. N.

McCulloch and G. S. C. Johnston, who received engraved spoons. Another point of interest in this Inter-Divisional Series is that each of the top scorers of the other teams, received spoons. These were: "A" Division No. 2 Rifle Team—Cst. H. P. Greaves; "A" Division No. 3 Rifle Team—Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn (retired); "A" Division No. 2 Revolver Team—Cst. H. P. Greaves. The stein winner of the Inter-Divisional Pistol Match, Divisional Aggregate, was Cst. G. A. Walker.

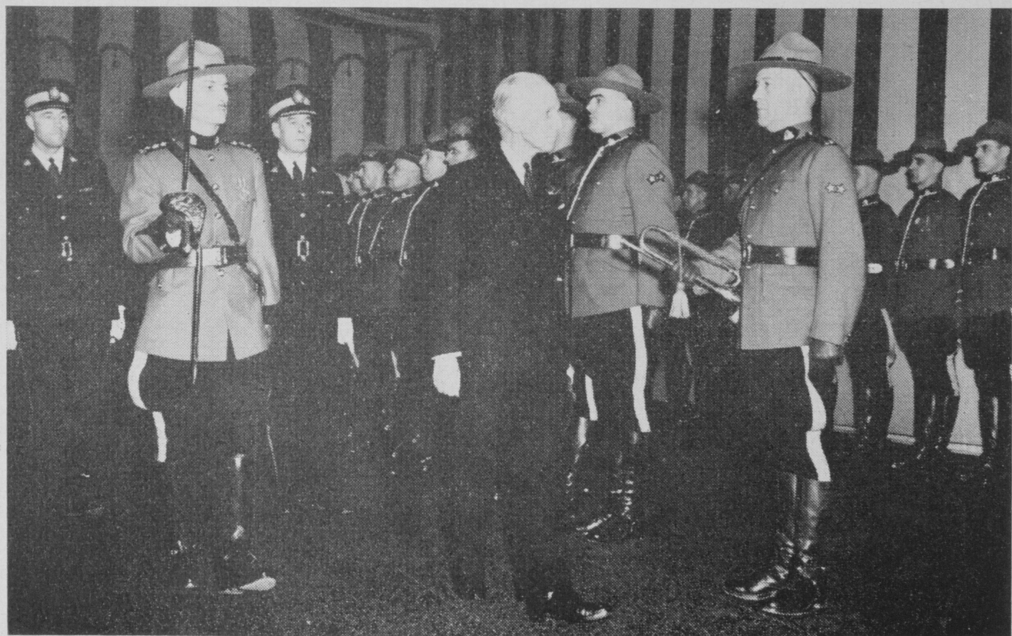
In the 1955 DCRA three-month winter series, the "A" Division No. 1 team came third and the No. 2 team came 26th. Approximately 233 teams representing 165 units across Canada entered this series and of this number, 24 were RCMP groups.

On February 11 an RCMP team consisting of members from "HQ", "N" and "A" Divisions met RMC in Kingston for a rifle and revolver match. The Force came out on top in both matches. Our division was represented by Csts. G. S. C. Johnston, G. A. Walker, B. C. Lensen and M. N. McCulloch.

The RCAF kindly made available their indoor range last winter for North Bay Sub-Division personnel. Five members have entered the DCRA individual shoot and every member of the sub-division and North Bay Detachment is entered in the DCRA team shoot.

Curling Members and wives have been

His Excellency, the Governor-General inspecting his troop at Rideau Hall. Accompanying him in the inspecting party are, l. to r. Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division, Insp. P. J. Vaucher and Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher.



enjoying curling twice weekly as members of the RCAF Curling Club at North Bay. In addition, Temiskaming and Sturgeon Falls have been the scenes of some hard-fought games.

Bereavement North Bay Sub-Division personnel extend sympathy to Cst. M. Kerr and family on the death of his father, V. A. Kerr, at Toronto, Ont., on February 12.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Gordon Bartlett at Churchill, Man., in February 1956, a daughter.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Porter at Edmonton, Alta., on Feb. 16, 1956, a daughter, Deborah Gail.

Marriages Reg. No. 17339 Cst. A. Simpson to Miss Mary Pauline Dube in Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1955.

Bereavement Our deepest sympathy is extended to Spl. Cst. A. D. Allard and family on the death at Ottawa of their daughter Barbara, on Feb. 1, 1956 after a brief illness.

Arrivals Cst. M. E. Parker joined "Air" Division on December 7, from Lac du Bonnet Detachment, Manitoba for duty as an apprentice aircraft technician. He is stationed at Rockcliffe.

Cst. J. E. Purney reported to "Air" Division on January 21 for temporary duty, on command from Corner Brook Detachment, Newfoundland. He is in the Accounts Section at Rockcliffe.

Convalescing Best wishes for a speedy recovery to Mr. Herb. Ayers of the Accounts Section who is convalescing in the Rideau Health Centre at Ottawa after recent amputation of a leg.

Departures Mrs. Jean Bussieres, clerk at Rockcliffe, left the division on February 2.

Transfers S/Sgt. D. W. Mills was transferred from Churchill to Regina Detachment on December 11. Cpl. R. L. Fletcher assumed responsibility for Churchill Detachment and its DHC3 Otter aircraft.

Cst. A. Simpson was transferred from "Air" to "A" Division on February 2.

Courses Cst. F. R. Howe attended the RCAF winter survival course during February. Cst. M. E. Parker attended a two-week course on the DHC3 Otter at the DeHavilland factory in Toronto in January.

Flights of Interest On November 8, our DHC2 Beaver aircraft on the West Coast, piloted by Cpl. G. A. Fallis, transported an injured sawmill worker, Robin Seman, with a broken hip, from Avola to Kamloops, when no other aircraft was available.

On the East Coast in January, our DHC2 Beaver piloted by Sgt. J. F. Austin was at Cartwright, Labrador when an officer of the USAF at Cartwright phoned to say that Air-

man 2nd class M. Burger of the USAF was suffering with appendicitis and needed hospital attention as soon as possible. As the USAF helicopter from Goose Bay could not operate due to high winds and blowing snow, and as the Beaver was the only other aircraft available, the Police plane transported the ailing airman to Goose Bay where he was operated on soon after arrival.

In the frozen barren lands of the North-West Territories our DHC3 Otter piloted by Cpl. R. L. Fletcher, on December 7 made a flight from Baker Lake to Mallery Lake to Marjorie Lake and return to Baker Lake with Corporal Dent, RCMP, Dr. Patry, and Special Constables Seetennak and Sakpeetuak for the purpose of bringing out a dead body. This flight brought to its tragic finale a journey by an American expedition led by Arthur A. Moffat who, on June 29, 1955, left Stoney Rapids, Sask., on an

RCMP

CRESTS



BLUE BLAZERS

27.50 37.50 49.50

Sizes 36 to 46

80-day journey for the purpose of following the 1896 trail of Dr. J. Tyrall from Stoney Rapids to Baker Lake, N.W.T. On September 14, Moffat was thrown from his canoe in the Marjorie Lake rapids and died as a result of exposure. His body was cached by his companions for protection against wild animals. Mr. Moffat was buried at Baker Lake, at the request of his wife.

This same pilot and aircraft on February 15 evacuated several destitute natives from the Aberdeen Lake area to Baker Lake.

Reference was made in the last issue of *The Quarterly* to a "farthest north" reached by the same Otter aircraft the previous winter when it made a patrol to Arctic Bay, Baffin

Land. As a matter of interest, it has been reported to us that in 1938 a Father Schulte flying a single engine aircraft on floats brought out a sick priest from the same area.

New Aircraft A new DHC2 Beaver aircraft code named "Quail", to be based at Regina, was delivered to the division at Toronto on February 7. Delivery was taken by Insp. D. W. Dawson who ferried the plane to Ottawa, accompanied by Spl. Cst. R. F. Chapin, for fitment of retractable skis. Upon completion he flew the Beaver to Regina. The Stinson aircraft which the Beaver replaces will now be based at Ottawa. This brings to 11 the number of operational aircraft in the RCMP service.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16194 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Kearsey of St. John's Nfld., a son, Daniel Gerard, on Dec. 1, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16237 Cst. and Mrs. V. L. Lundrigan of St. John's, a daughter, Katherine Gail, on Dec. 16, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16184 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Morris of St. John's, a son, Thomas Frederick, on Dec. 26, 1955.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. Blundon of St. John's, a daughter, Mary Jeannette, on Dec. 19, 1955.

Promotions Belated but sincere good wishes to Sgt. J. G. Storey of "Pay and Accounts", on his promotion last fall.

Arrivals Cst. G. L. Laidlaw from "J" Division to "B" Division Headquarters Identification Branch; Csts. J. L. Morton, J. B. D. Henry, G. P. Swatman, L. R. Healey, R. H. Shewring, W. J. McMullin and W. D. Dixon from "Depot" Division; L. H. Reilly and R. G. Pickrell from "N" Division; D. F. Terris and G. G. Eppy from "A" Division.

Departures Before their departures, parties were held in the Mess Recreation Hall, bon voyages expressed, and presentations made to Cpl. J. M. Brodie and Cst. R. R. Hickey. Each has gone to Ottawa, the former to Headquarters Identification Branch, the latter to "A" Division Q.M. Stores. Other departures from "B" Division were: Cst. D. W. Cain of St. Lawrence Detachment to "H" Division, Cst. R. D. Rush-ton from St. John's Detachment to "J" Division and Cst. J. E. Purney from Corner Brook Sub-Division to "Air" Division, Ottawa. Csts. E. T. Yeomans and R. G. Lishman both of Gander Detachment were discharged "by purchase". We wish them best of luck in their new fields of endeavor.

Christmas Party Kids in ever-increasing numbers, but food in rapidly decreasing quan-

ties, can perhaps best describe the party sponsored by the canteen and held in the gym before Christmas for children of members. The arrival of Santa Claus, the distribution of gifts, the breaking out of an odd miniature brawl, and the departure for home of many distended little stomachs brought to a fitting climax this once a year "must".

Regimental Dinner Distinguished guests, excellent food, good fellowship, hall-marks of all RCMP Regimental dinners, were present in abundance at "B" Division's of 1955. The many-hued decorations of the gymnasium, the formal dinner clothes of high ranking provincial officials, the contrasting uniforms of American and Canadian Armed Forces officers, the scarlet tunics of approximately 60 Mounted Policemen, the babble of voices wherein the metallic twang of the West intermingled with the low dulcet tones of Ontario, the slow deep drawl of the Maritimes, and the English-Irish brogue of Newfoundland, all served to create a cosmopolitan atmosphere to be found in Canada at Christmas time only in this North Atlantic Island.

New Year's Dance The top social event of the year, took place as scheduled, in the beautifully decorated gymnasium. The music of the "Queen's Men" orchestra and the catering of the dance committee left nothing to be desired. And, as approximately 100 couples wended their way homeward, their thoughts no doubt were that the last day of the old year had been well spent, and the first day of the new one well begun.

Bowling With the schedule more than half over, the league standings are tightening up. With barely 20 points separating the first and last teams, we are looking forward to an exciting finish. The "Jets", captained by Ber-

April, 1956]

Corporal Light (left) and Constable Nickerson receiving shooting trophies from Supt. A. W. Parsons.



nice Spurrell, are at present holding down first position, with the "Aces", captained by Cynthia Dancey in second place barely four points behind. To date the high single for the men is held by Charlie Udle with a 347; for the ladies it is Mrs. Delaney with a 330; Kevin Murphy holds the high triple with a 776 and for the ladies it is Miss B. Spurrell with 772 and finally for the high average it is Inspector Duff with 220 and for the ladies it is Mrs. F. Brown with 185.

Rifles and Revolvers The Revolver Club Trophy for the highest score in the 1955 classi-

fication went to Cst. A. S. Nickerson; a similar award for the .303 rifle course was won by Cpl. H. Light. While luck played no small part with male members during the end-of-the-year turkey shoots, it would appear that skill triumphed in the female section, as Orderly Room stenographer Bernice Spurrell successfully defended her "Annie Oakley" title of previous occasions. Since 1956 opened, the indoor rifle range has hummed with the activities of six revolver teams and several .22 rifle aggregations; it is hoped to enter two teams of each in the Inter-Divisional shoots.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15260 Cpl. W. Booth to Miss Jeanne Corrigan of Fort Coulonge, Que., on Dec. 17, 1955, in Montreal.

Rifle and Revolver Club A house league has been operating this season with three groups comprising a total of 146 members divided as follows: .38 calibre revolver—62 members; .22 calibre revolver—44 members;—.22 rifle—40 members. Included are approximately 20 Reserve members who are showing a keen interest. Scores have definitely improved over previous years and this is no doubt attributable to a large degree to the good results achieved at our annual shoot at St. Bruno, Que.

We have also several rifle teams participating in the PQRA under the capable leadership of Cst. J. P. F. Plourdes. One of the teams is made up of headquarters female staff. Two rifle teams have also been entered in the DCRA and in the

Inter-Divisional competitions. Two revolver teams are entered in the MRRA, two in the divisional pistol competition and one in the New England Police Revolver League, all under the leadership of Cpl. W. C. (Bill) Rahm. Attendance at meets is regular and the interest shown by the competitors is commendable.

Sports The Judo Club regrets the departure of J. A. Y. Robert who, during the month of December, returned to civilian life. The club is active under the expert supervision of Rene Lalonde (second degree black belt). Since January, the following members have joined: Csts. J. E. A. Yelle, Y. L. Labossiere, Spl. Csts. J. A. A. Archambault, J. A. J. R. Duncan and T. E. W. McArdle. Indoor sports activities have been popular throughout the season and we have 23 members enjoying tournament badminton.

FOR BOATING SATISFACTION

Use **Peterborough**

WATERCRAFT

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE COMPANY LTD.
PETERBOROUGH ONTARIO CANADA

There is also a tournament under way in ping pong with 18 members participating. The most popular indoor sport of all has proved to be volley-ball. Four teams consisting of six players each were originally planned and the scheduled games created so much interest that the spectators organized their own teams.

Christmas Dinner The annual Christmas dinner was held on December 20, in the divisional mess. There were approximately 320 regular, Reserve members, employed civilians and invited guests attending this festive event. In line with tradition the NCOs served the dinner with the Officer Commanding, Supt. J. R. Lemieux serving dinner to Cst. J. E. R. G. Girard, junior member of the Montreal Post. Insp. W. L. Higgitt, as master of ceremonies kept the speeches brief, but to the point. An event such as this enables old friends to meet once again and it was a fitting occasion for the presentation of Long Service Medals to Insp. L. E. R. Defayette, S/Sgts. H. F. Law, L. Lafleur, J. J. P. Dessureau; Sgts. J. J. P. Bourgault, G. S. Brunelle, J. E. M. G. R. McKenzie and ex-Cpl. J. F. G. Trepanier. An excellent floor show was enthusiastically received. Inspector Higgitt and his committee are to be congratulated for the splendid organization which resulted in this event being enjoyed by all who attended.

Children's Christmas Tree It has always been customary to take advantage of the divisional mess which is gaily decorated for the festive season and such was the procedure during the afternoon of December 22 for on that date parents together with approximately 60 children attended our Christmas tree party. Numerous Walt Disney cartoons were shown to the enjoyment of all, including the adults. Through the generosity of R/Csts. M. J. O'Donnell and L. Pierard, the organizers of this event were in a position to supply balloons,

noise makers, paper hats, candy, apples and oranges to each child present. As in all such events the highlight was when jolly old Santa Claus (Cst. M. LeBlanc) arrived and with the assistance of Cpls. J. M. Corriveau and J. S. Lepine presented a gift to each child. R/Cst. C. J. Emblem volunteered to be pianist on this occasion and with the assistance of Cpl. C. A. Tomkins those present were lead in the singing of familiar Christmas carols.

Dance With the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" resounding harmoniously in "C" Division's spacious gymnasium, a throng of 350 members and guests ushered in 1956 with the gaiety and excitement of a Mardi-Gras celebration. Sponsored by the Sports and Social Club, under the chairmanship of Inspector Higgitt, the informal New Year's Eve party topped all other similar events staged in the past.

Joy Neilson and her six-piece ensemble provided music and the orchestra dais was fittingly decked-out with a backdrop, two flaky-white reindeer and a heavily decorated Christmas tree. Red, white and green streamers and others of regimental colors, flowing majestically upwards to the centre of the gym from two sides, crowned a mammoth net laden with balloons ready for tipping at the bewitching hour. A buffet lunch of assorted sandwiches and cake was served later. The beaming faces leaving the party were gratifying evidence that a merry time was had by all.

Transfer Cpl. R. J. Andrews was transferred to Headquarters in January. He was a member of this division for approximately 12 years and his presence will be missed by all.

Congratulations Known to many of his friends as "Mac" and usually considered well informed, he was caught totally unaware by the surprise awaiting him during coffee break

Supt. J. R. Lemieux presenting Long Service Medals is seen addressing S/Sgt. L. Lafleur.



in the afternoon of January 25. A new cotton sheet quickly draped over an office desk changed the busy C.I.B. Readers' office into a fitting atmosphere. Well wishers sang a rather hushed version of the birthday song and extended to the popular S/Sgt. R. B. MacDonald many happy returns.

Born in Campbellton, N.B. on Robbie Burns day, Mac was the MacDonald's 11th offspring. The day provided an appropriate name. Without committing ourselves, of course, we are reliably informed that he has already outlived the celebrated Scottish poet by ten glorious years.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15053 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Rokosh, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Jocelyn Phyllis Alberta, on Sept. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15965 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Sears, Kenora, Ont., a son, David Wayne, on Sept. 20, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15247 Cst. and Mrs. L. N. Skelton, Winnipeg, a son, Douglas Allan, on Oct. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15013 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. Munn, Bissett, Man., a son, William Hugh, on Nov. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15504 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. Wood, Portage la Prairie, Man., a daughter, Sandra Lee, on Nov. 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14450 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. Lapointe, Minnedosa, Man., a daughter, Catherine Loretta, on Dec. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13657 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Brown, Roblin, Man., a daughter, Moira Lynn, on Dec. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14814 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Dalton, Fort Garry, Man., a daughter, Nancy Gale, on Jan. 28, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16279 Cst. D. G. Byers to Miss Iona Doreen Clyde of Dauphin, Man., on Oct. 1, 1955. To reside in Dauphin.

Reg. No. 15970 Cst. J. Ewashko to Miss Luba Nadia Stebnicki of Norwood, Man., on Nov. 26, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Departure Cst. P. Drescher to "E" Division.

Retired to Pension Reg. No. 11158 Cpl. H. M. Hartley on Feb. 29, 1956.

Socials A farewell party was held for Cpl. H. M. Nicol, who has been transferred to Lac du Bonnet, in the Brandon Sub-Division recreation room on the evening of November 8. Corporal and Mrs. Nicol were the recipients of many gifts from people in the Killarney area and "Nick" was presented with a brief case by members of Brandon Sub-Division. The presentation was made by the Officer Commanding, Insp. S. E. Raybone.

A welcome was also extended to Cpl. and

Mrs. A. G. Larson who were transferred to Killarney from Hodgson.

The annual children's Christmas party was held in the sub-division recreation room on December 10.

On January 19 a sub-division party was held at the Elk's Hall in Brandon. In spite of severe weather conditions 34 couples turned out. The music for dancing was excellent. Refreshments and a full turkey plate were served. The party was a great success and another is planned for April.

On December 17, members of Dauphin Sub-Division and their wives gathered in the local Elk's Hall for their annual Christmas tree. The program consisted of a party for the children in the afternoon, including Santa Claus, and a dance for members, their wives, or lady friends, in the evening. Even though the temperature and weather conditions left much to be desired, the same could not be said for the party, and all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

An item worthy of note was that the wives of members residing in Dauphin have formed a Women's Auxiliary, and have a scheduled meeting once each month. This group handled many items related to the Christmas tree party, and much of the credit for making it a success must be rightfully given them.

Sports Members of Dauphin have been actively engaged in a number of winter sports—hockey, curling and bowling.

February 2 saw the wind-up of the Brandon Sub-Division curling with the rink skipped by Constable Steer in the lead position. Following

Corporals Lambie (left) and Thorpe who recently retired to pension.





*L. to R.—Constables Steer and Roberts;
Corporals Whyte and Steele.*

the day's events a smoker was held in the subdivision recreation room. A generous helping of chili con carne was enjoyed, with the men doing their own serving. The food was prepared by the Women's Auxiliary and was certainly appreciated.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Graduation On December 16, 30 graduates of Canadian Police College No. 26 received their diplomas from Chief Justice J. T. Brown. The ceremony was held in the drill hall and included a physical training demonstration under Cst. F. W. Perry. Introductory remarks were given by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk and the guest-of-honor was introduced by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon. In addition to 22 members of the Force the class included personnel of the Canadian Army and RCAF and representatives from Saskatoon, Etobicoke and Nipawin police departments. Providing international flavor were two officials from the Indonesia National Police. Valedictorian of the class was Capt. G. Wilkinson of the Canadian Army.

Sports Highlighting the sport activities this winter was a boxing tournament held in the "Depot" gymnasium on December 8. Approximately 175 members and their families witnessed two hours of good clean boxing by

recruits in training. Sgt. J. C. Coughlin and Cpl. J. Gray shared the duty of referee for the evening and the following were winners in each class: lightweight—Cst. N. W. Ross of "H" Troop; middleweight—Cst. D. D. Dewar of "C" Troop; light-heavy—Cst. E. F. Rouleau of "D" Troop; heavyweight—Cst. P. F. Hendricks of "D" Troop; sportsmanship trophy—Cst. E. R. J. Miller of "E" Troop. Insp. A. Mason-Rooke and Sub-Insp. H. Robertson acted as judges and trophies were presented to the winners by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division.

This winter has seen more of an emphasis placed on inter-troop activity in volley-ball, basketball and hockey. Schedules are not quite completed. The badminton club officials extended an invitation to the small fry just after the season opened and the division now boasts a junior badminton club. The rifle and revolver club report a heavy winter schedule with a marked increase in staff members. Teams have been entered in the DCRA, SPSBA and the

Canadian Police College Class No. 26

Back row, l. to r.—Sgts. J. I. Zubick, J. M. Brooke, W. G. Pritchett; S/Sgt. A. H. Taylor; D/Sgt. D. J. Beagan; Sgts. H. F. McEwen, L. Patterson, J. E. Rutherford, J. E. Rothery, J. O. E. Thompson; F/L E. H. Kurtz.

Centre row, l. to r.—Sgt. J. J. Hurst; S/L G. W. Larocque; Sgts. C. S. McArthur, F. B. Weeks, A. Huget, F. R. Clark, T. N. House, V. D. Fast; Cst. W. H. Leoppy; S/Sgt. J. O. Hall; D/Sgt. H. D. Fraser.

Front row, l. to r.—Sub-Insp. G. A. Gerrie; Supt. Wahjoedi; Insp. P. J. Vaucher; Lt.-Col. S. R. Atmasaputra; Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman; Insp. J. A. Stevenson; Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon; Chief Justice J. T. Brown; Supt. C. N. K. Kirk; Sub-Insp. H. Robertson; S/Sgt. H. F. Law; Capt. G. Wilkinson; Sgts. B. deR. d'Easum, G. L. Clark.



Inter-Divisional competitions. In conjunction with the Red Cross and under the supervision of the swimming staff, members of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and War Amputees Association are receiving instruction in swimming.

Festive Season The annual Christmas tree party on December 17 was the first on the list of scheduled "get-togethers" held during the Yuletide Season. An added feature this year was having the local TV cameraman on hand and the youngsters provided him with ample impromptu material to work on. Mrs. O. J.

McNeill amused the gathering with recitations and the Regina band rounded out the program with carols. The customary "at homes" with exchange of season greetings were held in the Officers', Sergeants' and Corporals' Messes with local ex-members in attendance. Seasonal celebrations came to a close on December 31. "Depot" Division gymnasium, gaily decorated under the supervision of Sgt. J. C. Coughlin by recruits in training, was the setting for the annual formal New Year's Eve ball. The cabaret-style dance was attended by 350 members and guests.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15417 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. Gehring, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 25, 1955, a daughter, Deborah Daphne.

To Reg. No. 13475 Sgt. and Mrs. G. C. Cunningham, at Victoria, B.C., on Aug. 16, 1955, a son, James Garth.

To Reg. No. 15823 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Blair, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Sept. 6, 1955, a daughter, Lesley Ann.

To Reg. No. 14955 Cst. and Mrs. W. Gorgopa, at Vancouver, on Sept. 7, 1955, a daughter, Judy Lynn.

To Reg. No. 17030 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Pollock, at Burnaby, B.C., on Sept. 27, 1955, a daughter, Beverley Jean.

To Reg. No. 15009 Cst. and Mrs. J. Wiegerinck, at Prince Rupert, on Oct. 3, 1955, a son, Leonard Paul.

To Reg. No. 16917 Cst. and Mrs. W. K. Tubman, at Prince Rupert, on Oct. 5, 1955, a daughter, Karen Lee.

To Reg. No. 16155 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. M. Allen, at Prince Rupert, on Oct. 13, 1955, a son, Thomas Patrick John.

To Reg. No. 15622 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Chambers, at Fernie, B.C., on Oct. 26, 1955, a son, David Harry.

To Reg. No. 14922 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. Berrow, at Ashcroft, B.C., on Nov. 1, 1955, a son, Bradley Leland.

To Reg. No. 15559 Cst. and Mrs. E. T. Millan, at Burnaby, on Nov. 15, 1955, a son, Terrence Frederick.

To Reg. No. 15439 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. R. Boisvert, at Hope, B.C., on Nov. 15, 1955, a daughter, Kathryn Anne.

To Reg. No. 17059 Cst. and Mrs. D. R. Cathcart, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Nov. 18, 1955, a daughter, Lynda Ellen.

To Reg. No. 15638 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Long, at Vancouver, on Nov. 26, 1955, a son, Gordon David.

To Reg. No. 15302 Cst. and Mrs. J. N. Smythe, at Hazelton, B.C., on Nov. 30, 1955, a daughter, Charlene Joan.

To Reg. No. 15423 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. MacKeracher, at Murrayville, B.C., on Dec. 4, 1955, a daughter, Barbara Louise.

To Reg. No. 16625 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Harvey, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Dec. 13, 1955, a son, Shawn Alexander.

To Reg. No. 17623 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Corley, at New Westminster, B.C., on Dec. 13, 1955, a son, Calvin Robert.

To Reg. No. 16391 Cst. and Mrs. R. Forrester, at New Westminster, on Dec. 21, 1955, a daughter, Catherine Birrell.

To Reg. No. 17626 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Goett, at Prince Rupert, on Jan. 4, 1956, a daughter, Mary Jo-Anne.

To Reg. No. 14661 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Irvine, at Victoria, on Jan. 8, 1956, a daughter, Susan Barbara.

To Reg. No. 15575 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. Sutherland, at Duncan, B.C., on Jan. 9, 1956, a daughter, Deborah Helene.

To Reg. No. 16308 S/Sgt. and Mrs. M. B. MacBrayne, at North Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 14, 1956, a son, Donald Craig.

To Reg. No. 17234 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Wainwright, at Prince Rupert, on Jan. 15, 1956, a daughter, Gayle Linda.

To Reg. No. 15381 Cst. and Mrs. D. O'Brien, at Victoria, on Jan. 23, 1956, a son, Patrick O'Brien.

Adoptions By Reg. No. 16402 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. Betts, a daughter, Catherine Mary, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 5, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 17673 Cst. G. S. McDonald to Miss Patricia Joyce Higginson of Edmonton, Alta., on Sept. 3, 1955, at New Westminster, B.C.

Reg. No. 15934 Cst. N. A. Adolph to Miss Magida Mattiussi of Wildwood Heights, B.C., on Oct. 29, 1955, at Powell River, B.C.

Reg. No. 16685 Cst. E. H. Perthick to Miss Hellen Theresa Jakukowski of Williams Lake, B.C., on Nov. 5, 1955, at North Battleford, Sask.

Reg. No. 17798 Cst. W. N. Hunt to Miss Patricia Evelyn Naylen of Butler, Man., on Nov. 14, 1955, at Carlyle, Sask.

Reg. No. 15541 Cst. R. G. McDonald to Miss Mildred Gwendolyn McLellan of Glen Valley, B.C., on Nov. 19, 1955, at Langley, B.C.

Reg. No. 17771 Cst. D. L. E. Paquette to Miss Grace Elaine Wright of Creston, B.C., on Nov. 19, 1955, at Creston.

Reg. No. 17460 Cst. C. C. Conrod to Miss Violet Myrtle Marshall of Alex, Alta., on Dec. 17, 1955, at Red Deer, Alta.

Reg. No. 17766 Cst. H. J. Griemann to Miss Muriel Stuart of Prince George, B.C., on Dec. 20, 1955, at Nelson, B.C.

Reg. No. 17914 Cst. H. E. Gillard to Miss Grace Loree Moses of Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 21, 1955, at Victoria. (Mrs. Gillard is the daughter of Insp. D. D. Moses, RCMP.)

Reg. No. 16774 Cst. J. F. K. B. Von Brevern to Miss Beverley Florence Lucas of Burnaby, B.C., on Jan. 7, 1956, at Burnaby.

Reg. No. 16054 Cst. D. L. J. Pollock to Miss Joan Mary Reynolds of Sudbury, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1956, at Campbell River, B.C.

Sorrow Our deep sympathy goes to the parents of Reg. No. 18050 Cst. W. L. Melsom, who was killed in a tragic traffic accident while on duty at Port Alberni; two other members Csts. J. Holowaychuk and R. E. Smith, were

seriously injured, but at the time of writing are listed as in fair condition in hospital. We hope for a speedy and successful recovery.

Departures Cst. J. H. Bradley has been posted to "HQ" Division, and Cst. F. C. Rankine to "N" Division. Our best wishes to them on their moves to the East.

Arrivals A welcome to the following who have arrived during the past three months: from "F" Division, Csts. W. N. Hunt to North Vancouver, J. L. Bliss to Vancouver and H. E. Gillard to Nanaimo; from "A" Division, Csts. R. F. Linton to Revelstoke and M. J. Brown to Vancouver; from "H" Division, Cst. R. T. W. Partridge to Richmond; from "O" Division, R/Cst. R. N. Bligh to Vancouver; from "HQ" Division, Cst. J. M. Anderson to Vancouver, and from "K" Division, Cst. C. C. Conrod to Burnaby.

Recreation Members in the Victoria area are again in the midst of strenuous curling season, with five rinks competing once a week in the B.C. Civil Servants League. Two teams, skipped by Insp. J. T. Parsons and Cst. H. L. Drybrough, entered the lists at the annual British Columbia Bonspiel. With top-flight rinks from the whole province, many competing for a play-off berth in the finals for the Canadian Championship, our men found the competition a little too tough this year. They would be the last to admit, though, that they didn't have a whole barrel of excitement and fun out of the keenly contested matches.

Shooting Though the winter months are a definite off season as far as open competitions are concerned, guns have been barking regularly at Victoria's Bay Street Armoury, where members from Division Headquarters, Victoria Sub-Division and nearby detachments have been meeting regularly each week. Teams entered in the DCRA and Inter-Divisional rifle and revolver competitions are totting up some creditable scores.

Social The Yuletide spirit was injected into many of the year-end social activities. The annual Santa Claus party for the children in Victoria on December 17, under the capable direction of Insp. J. T. Parsons and his willing helpers, was bigger and better than ever. After the day's work was over on December 22, the fourth floor of Division Headquarters building shook under the combined weight of all the members and civil staff who assembled for a pre-Christmas get-together. Carols and festive music gave a happy and appropriate atmosphere to the affair. On the next day the ladies of the C.I.B. floor entertained to luncheon from gaily decorated tables groaning with fine food and delicacies—a splendid and painstaking effort fully appreciated by the men-folk as they staggered away from the delightful repast.

Reliable Fur Company Limited

*Manufacturing Furriers
and
Fur Caps*

•
Telephone:
University 1-2687*

•
1193 Phillips Square
Room 12
Montreal, P.Q.

April, 1956]

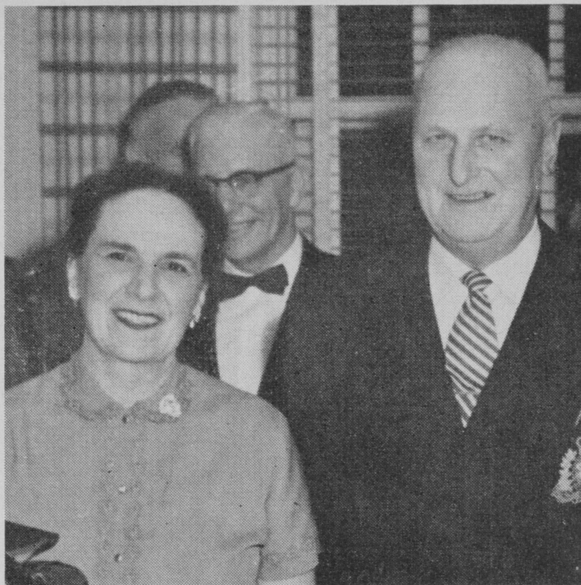
Supt. G. J. Archer at a gathering in honor of his leave-taking from the RCMP, with Mrs. Archer.

On the mainland our social activities followed a pattern similar to previous years, starting on December 14 with the regimental dinner at Fairmont Barracks in Vancouver, attended by the Officer Commanding "E" Division. After the annual children's Christmas party on December 22, Vancouver Sub-Division finished off its 1955 season with a successful New Year's Eve dance at Fairmont.

The end of the old year saw Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, take leave from the RCMP to accept the position of Chief Constable of the Vancouver City Police. The Superintendent, since the strenuous days of the absorption of the Provincial Police in 1950, has established himself in the eyes of Vancouver citizens and civic authorities as a police officer of outstanding executive ability. The city, we know, will receive a full measure of benefit from the reorganization of the local force which Chief Archer has undertaken. On January 21, members of Vancouver Sub-Division staged an impressive social gathering to honor Superintendent and Mrs. Archer on their severance of active life with the RCMP. Over 250 persons attended, an interested guest being Insp. J. B. Finlay of the New Zealand Police, who happened to be in Vancouver on official duties. Continuing in active police work as he is, Superintendent Archer will in some degree still be in our midst. The sense of separation is keenly felt, however, and we all join with Vancouver Sub-Division members in wishing him and Mrs. Archer every success and happiness in their new sphere.

On the Water-front Construction began in the late summer of 1955 of what was to be the largest RCMP patrol vessel on the Pacific Coast—the *Victoria*. As soon as the final few revisions in plans had been completed, the work went forward at a rapid place in the well-appointed Esquimalt ship-yard of Yarrows Limited, and it was soon possible to set the launching date for December 15. Mrs. Bonner, the wife of British Columbia's Attorney-General R. W. Bonner, Q.C., kindly consented to officiate at the ceremony.

December 15 was an unusually cold winter day, but the gathering which assembled for the launching could vie with color and ceremony with many held for more elaborate ships. Under Sgt. F. H. Brooksbank, skipper of our West Coast vessel—*M.L. 16*, ten members in review order stood at attention as Mrs. Bonner spoke the tradition-honored words, and crashed the be-ribboned bottle against the vessel's bow.

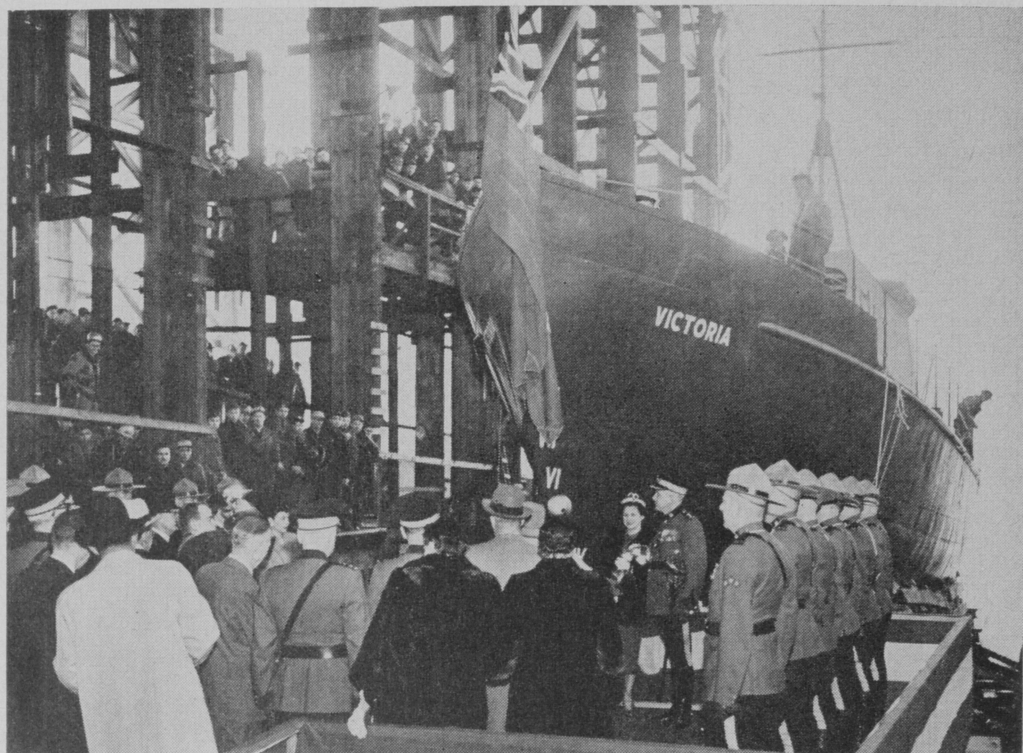


Flanking her were officers of the Force—the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau, Officer in Charge, C.I.B., and Insp. C. H. Harvey, Officer Commanding Victoria Sub-Division. Another officer who had travelled far to be present at this special event was Insp. J. A. Reader of "Marine" Division.

Ninety-two feet long, the *Victoria* will exceed the length of our present largest ship, the *M.L. 16*, by almost 40 feet. She is to be a twin-screw craft, powered by two 600 h.p. Cummins diesel motors. Anodized aluminum in much of the superstructure cuts down excessive weight, and is in keeping with the modern trend in ship design.

Youth Activities Heartening news comes in from time to time of members of the division who have broken the ice in youth work. Cst. S. H. Foulger of Kamloops Detachment is reported to be achieving encouraging results as Supervisor of the Kamloops Boys' Club. Spl. Cst. P. A. Brunner has only recently been appointed to command of our patrol vessel *M.L. 17*, based at Ocean Falls, and yet we already hear of him serving as acting Cubmaster in the busy paper town.

The outstanding human-interest story of the year is again provided by Cst. G. N. Hubbard of Alexis Creek Detachment, who at Christmas-time in 1953 decided that the Indians scattered throughout the semi-isolated regions of his large detachment area deserved a tangible visit from Santa Claus. Merchants from local communities and larger concerns in Vancouver helped out willingly, and the first distribution of 126 hampers was increased in 1954 to 289. As December 1955 drew near, U.S. Air Force personnel in the district decided to pitch in with a very handsome donation, the result being that 350 youngsters were included on the visiting list, with enough left over to care for



Photo—Victoria Times

Launching of RCMP *Victoria*, Esquimalt, Dec. 15, 1955. Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac stands with Mrs. R. W. Bonner, wife of British Columbia's Attorney-General.

a number of the more aged natives. As usual, Mrs. Hubbard made up the hampers, but this year her husband joined her so that the parcels would be ready in time. Cst. Mat Gelowitz, second man at the detachment, attended to the deliveries, which included hampers of treats, clothing, groceries and toys to children of the

Toosey, Stone, Anahim, Nemiah, Chilanko and Ulkatcho Reserves. There was a little cash left over, and this was sent "from the Chilcotin Indians" to the fund for the widow and family of Constable Sinclair, a Vancouver policeman who had lost his life in the line of duty just a few weeks before.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14808 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Hinks of Ponteix, Sask., a son, Daniel George, on Oct. 26, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15101 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Bowers of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, Katherine Estelle, on Nov. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13190 Cpl. and Mrs. G. S. Barber of Balcarres, Sask., a daughter, Susan Elsie, on Nov. 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13884 Cst. and Mrs. V. L. Bradley of Cumberland House, Sask., a son, Darryl Theodore, on Nov. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15540 Cst. and Mrs. P. F. Komaik of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Susan Diane, on Nov. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15998 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Mosher of Mossbank, Sask., a son, Donald Aubrey, on Dec. 2, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14244 Cpl. and Mrs. L. B. Shields of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Audrey Jean, on Dec. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15350 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. J. Walker of Climax, Sask., a daughter, Deborah Ann, on Dec. 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12508 Cpl. and Mrs. M. W. McElman of Shaunavon, Sask., a daughter, Jean Alberta, on Dec. 25, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15491 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Hendricks of Young, Sask., a daughter, Donna Lee, on Jan. 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 12479 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Mann of Regina, Sask., a son, Douglas MacBeath, on Jan. 17, 1956.

To Reg. No. 11898 Sgt. and Mrs. T. H. Colmer of Regina, a daughter, Janis Rae, on Jan. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14852 Cst. and Mrs. A. E. McAuley of Fillmore, Sask., a daughter, Heather Mae, on Feb. 2, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16713 Cst. D. C. Nielsen of Prince Albert, Sask., to Miss Eunice Aileen Petersen at Dickson, Alta., on Oct. 16, 1955.

Reg. No. 14913 Cst. F. Pope of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Teresa Elizabeth Dolan at Regina, Sask., on Nov. 19, 1955.

Reg. No. 16729 Cst. S. A. Martin of Estevan, Sask., to Miss Eileen Loraine Clark at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Nov. 26, 1955.

Reg. No. 17840 Cst. R. J. Oliver of Prince Albert, to Miss Margaret Emma Erickson at Tisdale, Sask., on Dec. 17, 1955.

Reg. No. 16844 Cst. R. M. B. Toews of Foam Lake, Sask., to Miss Bernice Violet Unterschütz at Melville, Sask., on Feb. 4, 1956.

Reg. No. 15208 Cst. A. E. Traynor of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Jacqueline Bissonnette at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 11, 1956.

Sorrow The untimely death of Insp. D. J. McCombe of North Battleford last December came as a great shock to his many friends and associates in Saskatchewan and elsewhere in Canada. In the morning of December 12, while on a detachment inspection patrol from North Battleford to Cut Knife, he was caught in one of the worst blizzards in the history of the Province. When within two and one-half miles from his destination the car went into the ditch and stalled, probably due to snow blowing into the motor. Inspector McCombe apparently attempted to continue the journey on foot but because of the severity of the storm was forced

to return to the car. He was badly frozen and sought shelter in the back seat of the car where he died from exposure. The tragedy was discovered by a search party, travelling by bombardier, which reached the scene some few hours later.

A funeral service was held at North Battleford on December 17, following which the body was brought to Regina where burial took place in the RCMP Cemetery on December 19 with full RCMP honors.

Sincere sympathy is also extended to Cst and Mrs. H. C. Chapin of Green Lake, Sask., on the loss of their infant daughter, Gail Ellen, who died at Saskatoon on December 8, at the age of six months.

Sub - Division Activities — Prince Albert On December 17, members of the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreation Club were hosts to a large gathering of the children of members at a kiddies' Christmas tree party. During the gathering appropriate films for the occasion were shown; candy, ice cream, doughnuts, and pop were served; and parents and children alike were well pleased when Santa inevitably appeared on the scene to present each child of 12 years and under with a suitable gift from beneath a well decorated tree. Despite severe winter weather conditions, attendance was good and this annual project went into the records as another successful social event.

On December 21 an adult Christmas party was held in the K. of C. Hall at Prince Albert with all local and some outside members in attendance, the turn-out being curtailed to some extent by extreme weather. Dancing was enjoyed by all throughout the evening, interspersed with a lively show put on by two guest artists and the usual refreshments. An appetizing turkey lunch completed the program. Credit for the success of this affair goes to a committee of three of our younger mem-

From l. to r.—Cpl. H. McCallum, President, RCMP Corporals' Mess, Regina; Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Officer Commanding "F" Division; Mr. J. L. Salterio, Q.C., Deputy Attorney-General, Province of Saskatchewan; Supt. J. A. Peacock, President, RCMP Officers' Mess, Regina; and S/Sgt. (now Sub-Insp.) G. A. Woodward, President, RCMP Sergeants' Mess, Regina, at ceremony honoring Mr. Salterio with Distinguished Membership in all RCMP Messes.



bers—Constables Sabiston, Kary and Stock. The innovations in the way of entertainment introduced by them added much to the spirit of the evening.

A stag party was held during November to provide members an opportunity to say goodbye to Insp. J. C. McPhee and wish him well in his new posting at Ottawa. We have since had the pleasure of welcoming Insp. J. J. Atherton as new sub-division Officer Commanding.

Regina Curling is in full swing in this sub-division. Play-offs held in February decided the rink to represent Regina Sub-Division in the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association Bonspiel held in Regina in March.

Saskatoon A well attended Christmas tree party was held on December 17 in the RCAF Station Drill Hall at Saskatoon, this entertainment being sponsored by the Saskatoon Sub-Division Recreation Club. We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Wrigley, J.P. for the splendid assistance he rendered in this connection.

There has been considerable curling activity

in this sub-division throughout the winter, including a large number of inter-detachment and detachment versus sub-division games.

Despite the loss of so many of our last year's good shots, Sergeant Bennett has been kept busy insuring that Saskatoon Sub-Division was well represented in the Inter-Divisional Indoor Rifle and Revolver Competitions.

Prior to their departure to new postings, Csts. S. B. Soutar and J. W. M. Thibeault were the recipients of suitable gifts from the Sub-Division Recreation Club.

Yorkton Our second annual kiddies' Christmas tree party was held in the Parish Hall at Yorkton on December 10. The proceedings included several movies, cartoons, community singing and so forth, with a delightful lunch rounding out the day's festivities.

After years of fruitless effort an RCMP entry finally walked off with an event during the annual Yorkton Travellers' Bonspiel held on December 26 and 27. S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins skipped his rink to the Percy Tinker event winning table lighters and trophy replicas. Other members comprising this winning combination were Cpl. W. H. Christensen and Csts. M. F. Cameron and B. Lefebvre. All police efforts were in vain, however, during Yorkton's 44th Annual Bonspiel held during the week January 30-February 4.

Pelly, Saskatchewan Annual Bonspiel was held during the same dates and Cst. R. T. Goett of Kamsack Detachment was on a civilian rink which finished second in the Co-op event, winning cameras for their efforts.

Our own third annual sub-division bonspiel was held in Yorkton on December 30, followed by the customary banquet on the club premises. The main feature, The T. Eaton Co. Event, was won by Cpl. E. M. Gray's Yorkton rink, which included Miss Margaret Kiggins, Cst. B. Lefebvre and Cst. R. A. Webb, defeating a rink entered by Cpl. H. K. Ward. The Wing's Lunch Event was won by a rink from Foam Lake comprised of Dr. I. Dryden, Federal Veterinarian (Skip), Cpl. and Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie and Miss M. Bulitz. They defeated a Yorkton rink skiped by Cst. G. W. Neal.

Various Yorkton personnel held their usual winter bridge tournament, with Csts. W. Wasko and G. W. Neal emerging as the winners.



Top, l. to r.—Miss M. Bulitz, Dr. Dryden, Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie and Cpl. F. P. Mackenzie.

Bottom, l. to r.—Csts. B. Lefebvre and R. A. Webb, Miss Margaret Kiggins and Cpl. E. M. Gray.

"G" Division**North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)**

Births To Reg. No. 14389 Cpl. and Mrs. I. H. Thue, a son, Ronald Bruce, at Ottawa on Dec. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14841 Cpl. and Mrs. L. C. Thorson, a daughter, Lee Ann, at Aklavik, N.W.T., on Jan. 12, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16730 Cst. J. W. Davidson to Aurora Lillian Arason on Nov. 25, 1955.

Reg. No. 16087 Cst. H. A. Feagan to Marjorie Wheeler at Aklavik, N.W.T., on Dec. 15, 1955.

Civil Servant Maurice Robillard to Joan O'Brien of the "HQ" Treasury Branch, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1955.

Illness Both Insp. and Mrs. W. G. Fraser departed Aklavik, N.W.T., for Edmonton, Alta., early in October to undergo medical treatment. Inspector and Mrs. Fraser are now in California for a well earned rest. S/Sgt. H. Kearney of "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa, is temporarily in charge of Aklavik Sub-Division during Inspector Fraser's absence.

Social The Whitehorse Sub-Division annual Christmas dinner was held on December 23. The dinner was well attended with members from some of the more distant detachments present. Guests present were ex-Sgts. J. Kerr, Ivor Mast and ex-Cpl. G. I. Cameron. Following a most delicious roast turkey dinner with trimmings, ably served by the NCOs present, everyone relaxed and spent the remainder of the evening playing cards while the more adventuresome of the gathering "entertained" the group with impromptu renditions of the better known Christmas carols and some less

well known verse and song. All present moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. L. Ramage, stewardess, for the most capable work done by her in the preparation of the dinner.

On the evenings of December 30 and 31, Whitehorse personnel and their wives were welcomed at an "open house" by Insp. and Mrs. J. R. Steinhauer and on New Year's Day S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Allen held "open house".

A dinner dance, which has now become an annual event was held at Yellowknife, N.W.T. in early December. Many members from outlying points were able to attend and Yellowknife personnel are to be congratulated for their hard work and efforts which went to make the evening a huge success. Cpl. A. N. Lindsay acted as master of ceremonies.

The Christmas season was well marked at Fort Smith on December 30, with a Christmas dinner and dance held at the McKenzie Hotel under the auspices of local RCMP personnel. Many local residents of the settlement were in attendance and an enjoyable evening was had by all.

Sports Skating and hockey have been the order of the day at Fort Smith. An outdoor skating rink was constructed on the summer "potato patch" site, which lies between the barracks and the residence of Mr. Sykes, our "sourdough" northern steward (cook, in civilian circles). Mr. Sykes has not been too pleased with the necessary detour, but members and children of the married personnel have enjoyed the opportunity to use these facilities.

A Mounted Police curling team consisting of Cpl. L. C. Thorson, Csts. F. A. Feagan,

Seated guests at Yellowknife Annual Dinner Dance in December 1955.



R. R. Gordon and J. G. Lambert of Aklavik, N.W.T. won the North Star Curling Trophy during the Christmas bonspiel.

On November 16, the Whitehorse Garrison Curling Club (Army) got the curling season under way with a novelty bonspiel. The 'spiel was entered by 66 rinks made up of personnel from the Army, RCAF Station, and the dependents of the two services, civilian employees of the Department of National Defence and members of the RCMP and their dependents. The bonspiel was a great success and the winners in both events were rinks skipped by members of the RCMP, Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald and Cst. I. Blehm. This season the club operated on more spacious premises with the opening early in the season of two new sheets of ice. A large waiting room allows ample space for spectators and has the added advantage

of being combined with the Garrison cafeteria.

The resources of the Garrison Curling Club and the Whitehorse (City) Curling Club are being combined at the end of the season to hold what is hoped will be the biggest and best of the annual Whitehorse International Bonspiels. In this 'spiel entries are accepted from any club in Canada, the U.S.A. and Alaska, and is usually well represented by teams from Alberta, British Columbia and Alaska as well as teams from various points in the Yukon. And in summing up our curling news for this issue, a note of interest. It is reported from reliable sources that the Whitehorse Garrison Curling Club is operating one of the biggest, if not the biggest, curling club in Canada, playing on four sheets of ice, with 72 rinks entered on the club roster.

“H” Division (Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15274 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Gardiner, a son, Richard Stanley, at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 18, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15786 Cst. and Mrs. C. Dyke, a daughter, Debora Marguerite, at Halifax, on Dec. 23, 1955.

Marriages Reg. No. 16828 Cst. D. W. Harrison of New Glasgow Detachment to Miss Abbie Jean Cameron of Sheet Harbour, N.S., at Halifax, on Feb. 4, 1956.

Bereavements Our sympathy is extended to Cst. G. E. Wallace of Pictou Detachment on the death of his mother who passed away at Loggieville, New Brunswick, on Dec. 13, 1955, and to Cst. M. J. Harrett of Yarmouth Detachment on the death of his sister and brother-in-law in an automobile accident near Chatham, Ont., on Jan. 7, 1956.

Christmas Tree Party On December 18 a Christmas tree party was held at Thornvale Barracks. A large tree, beautifully decorated, was the centre of attraction to well over 100 children of all ages and to many of the grown-ups. The party was most enjoyable and the weather co-operated to permit attendance of detachment personnel with few of the hazards expected at this time of the year. A hard-working committee deserve a vote of thanks for the success of this party.

Formal Dance A formal dance was held at Thornvale Barracks New Year's Eve. The music was provided by Don Blackburn and his Orchestra. Approximately 80 couples in attendance had an enjoyable time.

Smoker A smoker was held at Thornvale Barracks on January 20. This gave us an opportunity to say good-bye to Sgt. L. Tunnah who

has been transferred to “O” Division, and Cst. W. J. Hunter to “HQ” Division.

Valentine's Dance An informal Valentine's dance was held at Thornvale Barracks on February 14. Music was supplied by the new record play-back amplifier system.

Sports Indoor rifle and revolver shooting continues to hold the interest of many members of Division Headquarters, Halifax Sub-Division members stationed at Halifax and members of Marine Depot Sub-Division. We have both a senior and junior team entered in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League.

Bowling Between 30 and 40 members and their wives continue to participate in bowling. Keen competition exists at the games which are played at the Civil Service alleys every Saturday night.

Transfers Insp. R. J. Herman, OBE, formerly O.C., RCMPs *Irvine* to O.C. Halifax Sub-Division, replacing Insp. E. L. Martin who has been transferred to Charlottetown, P.E.I., as Officer Commanding “L” Division. Sgt. L. Tunnah from Halifax Sub-Division to “O” Division, to be replaced by Sergeant Langley, formerly patrol NCO Halifax Sub-Division. Sgt. K. J. Parkins, from NCO in charge P.S. and L.C.A. Enf. Sec. to patrol NCO, Halifax Sub-Division. Cpl. J. G. Skinner, to assume charge of the P.S. and L.C.A. Enf. Section.

Sydney Sub-Division—Arrivals Csts. D. L. Brook from “A” Division, R. A. Potvin from “K” and J. Danch from “Depot” Division.

Departures Cpl. W. H. Warner to “F” Division and Cst. R. C. King to “HQ” Division.

April, 1956]

Sydney curlers, l. to r.—Constable Uhryniw, Corporals Sauriol and Wood and Mrs. Ramsay.

Social Activities The 8th annual Sydney Sub-Division ball was held at the Isle Royale Hotel ball-room at Sydney, N.S., on February 7. "King Winter" took a hand in the proceedings with a severe blizzard that made travelling difficult, but despite this, many attended and had a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Cpl. M. W. Morrow, acting as master of ceremonies, enlivened the gathering and presented prizes to winners of the spot dances. The dance committee consisted of Cpls. G. A. Teeft, J. S. W. Ramsay, Csts. G. E. Reid and J. E. Cormier. Constable Reid, by his work as secretary of the Sydney Sub-Division Sports and Social Club, is particularly deserving of credit for the success of the dance.

Sports Bowling, curling and shooting occupy the spare time of members in the vicinity of Sydney. In curling a team composed of Mrs. Nell Ramsay, lead, Cpl. A. Wood, Cst. Walt Uhryniw, and Cpl. Joe Sauriol, won the I.C. Mackie Bonspiel, top tournament of the Cape Breton Curling Club. Mrs. Ramsay is the wife of Cpl. Bill Ramsay. The final match, played at Sydney Mines on January 14, was decided on the last play when Skip Sauriol came up with an excellent "draw shot" to end up with a score of 7-6.



Truro Sub-Division—Arrivals Csts. E. B. Young from Halifax to Tatamagouche, R. A. E. Wood from Halifax to Truro and N. W. Ross from "Depot" to Antigonish.

Sports In Sydney, on February 9, Sgt. Gerry Glinz of Truro Detachment skipped his Truro rink into the "Macdonald's Brier" for his fifth chance at the Dominion Curling Championship which is being held in Moncton this year. Some of our detachment personnel and members of Town Police in Truro Sub-Division area made up two hockey teams and on February 10 these—dubbed "Cumberland Jet Cops" and "Colchester Flat Feet"—collided in a game sponsored by the Springhill Junior Hockey Association. This is becoming an annual event; there is great local interest.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 16239 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Haynes, Grand Manan, N.B., a daughter, Melanie Sue, on Jan. 10, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16771 Cst. J. P. Y. R. Aubin of Tabusintac to Mary Ina Casey on Jan. 9, 1956.

Special Events On December 19 "J" Division Annual Mess Dinner was held with the Officer Commanding and officers of "J" Division in attendance. Dr. J. A. M. Bell was among the guests who also included several ex-members of the Force. Despite the Irish wit of Constable Crawford, the highlight of the evening occurred when Dr. Bell in presenting two books to the division paid a tribute to the French Canadian population in their development of Canada. The books, both of which have a bearing on this subject, are the "Struggle for the Border" and the "French in Canada".

On December 17 members met at "J" Division for the annual children's Christmas party which as usual was a "howling success". It is

our first experience of entertaining a Santa Claus with an Irish brogue; despite this, however, Constable Crawford possessed all the other qualifications to fill the suit.

A social evening was held on February 3 at "J" Division Headquarters. A large attendance enjoyed dancing and various games.

Shooting in the division is now in full swing, competitions being held. Badminton is again receiving popular support.

Happy Pensioner The many friends of Reg. No. 11679 ex-Cst. J. V. Titus will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying good health and actively engaged in his lifetime hobby of carpentry and woodworking. John, who now resides at Castalia, Grand Manan, N.B. owns and operates a carpenter and woodworking shop specializing in upholstery and interior decorating, while his spare moments are devoted to carving household ornaments, most popular of which are the common herring gull and miniature lighthouses which are in big demand during the summer tourist season. John

was a former N.B. Preventive Service Officer and became a member of this Force after amalgamation and retired to pension in early 1951. He is also a veteran of World War I. He was

permanent bank guard at the Bank of Canada, Saint John, N.B. for the last 16 years of his service which he proudly predicts to be a record for this type of work.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15522 Cst. and Mrs. P. B. McGinley, at Edmonton, Alta., a daughter, Anne Marie, on Feb. 3, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14746 Cst. and Mrs. M. C. DeGrace, at Picture Butte, Alta., a daughter, Kathryn Yvonne, on Nov. 3, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15951 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Hayden, at Brooks, Alta., a son, Cameron Trevor, on Nov. 4, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15090 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Creelman, at Crossfield, Alta., a daughter, Candice Marie, on Nov. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12386 Cpl. and Mrs. P. J. Molyneux, at Vulcan, Alta., a son, Thomas James, on Nov. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13422 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Morris, at Peace River, Alta., a daughter, Mallory, on Nov. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14850 Cst. and Mrs. M. W. Hopkins, at Edmonton, a son, Marshall Willard, on Feb. 4, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14831 Cpl. and Mrs. F. Ashton, at Edmonton, a son, Gregory, on Feb. 17, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16675 Cst. J. R. Benthams to Miss Claire Yvonne McRae at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 8, 1955.

Reg. No. 16743 Cst. T. E. G. Shaw to Miss Angela Rose Lenko, at Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 25, 1955.

Reg. No. 16009 Cst. D. W. Gingara to Miss Betty Mae Peterson at Lacombe, Alta., on Dec. 24, 1955.

Reg. No. 16772 Cst. E. A. Fredborg to Miss Nora Grace Kroecker at Edmonton, on Jan. 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 15513 Cst. G. A. Gray to Marion Coral Walton at Westlock, Alta., on Jan. 14, 1956.

Radio Techn. J. C. Heddle, Red Deer, to Edna Just, at Red Deer, Alta., on Sept. 3, 1955.

Edmonton—Curling In November 1955 arrangements were made to curl at the Shamrock Curling Club in Edmonton. Seven rinks have participated in a round robin draw, which has produced some close competition.

On February 13-14 the Alberta Associated Police Bonspiel was held in the Victoria Arena, Calgary, with 32 rinks from various police forces in the Province participating. Sergeant Newington, RCMP, Wetaskiwin, emerged the winner of the Belcher Trophy and secondary events were won by Sgt. R. Keyes (RCMP),

Corporal Ogilvie, and Sergeant Green. Among those attending the ensuing banquet at the Isle of Capri, Calgary were, Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh, Mayor Don McKay of Calgary, Chief Cst. Partridge, Calgary City Police and Mr. L. A. Justason, Agent of the Attorney-General of Alberta in Calgary.

Shooting The accent this season has been on rifle shooting and teams are currently participating in the DCRA, the Inter-Divisional and the Edmonton Garrison Indoor Rifle Association Shoots. An active ladies club formed from the civilian staff and wives of members, is making good use of the range. Enthusiasm runs high, with two of the ladies winning places on the team entered in the EGRA shoot. Children of members of the Force are taking advantage of the junior club which shoots regularly under the guidance of Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson.

Badminton There has been considerable interest in badminton since the beginning of the year, with meets being held twice a week in the gymnasium.

Social Our annual Christmas tree party for the kiddies was held this year in our spacious gymnasium where a huge tree had been erected and decorated. December 19 was the big day. Two short films were shown, after which refreshments were served to 173 children plus many parents. Last but not least, Santa arrived with all the gifts.

New Year's Staff Party Our New Year's Eve staff party was held December 30. The post gymnasium was decorated for the occasion and dancing was under way by 10 p.m. under the direction of Abe Kohn's Orchestra.

One hundred and sixty-five persons attended, and at 12.30 a.m. a buffet supper (smorgasbord) was served.

Peace River—Departures On February 8 members of the headquarters staff and detachment personnel gathered at Peace River to bid farewell to Cst. K. W. A. Swan, who has since been transferred to traffic squad at division headquarters. S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog presented Constable Swan with a suitable gift.

Social On December 17 members of Peace River Sub-Division together with their wives and families gathered for the first of what is hoped to be an annual Christmas tree party. Well over 50 attended the social, and lunch was provided by the wives of the members.

Head table, Peace River dinner, Mr. A. Phimester, Q.C., standing.



Santa Claus made his visit and presented each child with a gift. Corporal Morris was chairman of the Christmas tree party and Corporal Brace was master of ceremonies. The social ended with cake, ice cream, candies and oranges being served by the ladies. Entertainment was provided by individual and group singing and recitations.

On February 3 under the capable leadership of Cst. W. A. Woods, Peace River Sub-Division held a banquet and regimental ball attended by approximately 250 members and other guests. Mr. A. Phimester, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, Peace River, was guest speaker and delivered an inspiring and humorous talk to the gathering. Ladies of the Anglican W.A. catered and served a delightful roast turkey meal. The banquet, which was held in Athabasca Hall in Peace River, was followed by a dance to the music of Homer Cassidy's orchestra.

Curling activities are continuing with several members of the sub-division participating in their local rinks.

Youth and the Police The following members are active in the Youth and Police program in this sub-division. Constable Stratton, Fairview, continuing with his Pee-Wee Hockey team, also directed a teen-age dance, funds of which were in aid of the skating rink project. Constable Smith of Fort Vermilion Detachment has been entertaining the Indians and Metis children of his district with the showing of RCMP and private movies. At one showing at Hay Lakes, Alta., some 151 children and adults were in attendance and it is interesting to note that this is the first time that movies have ever been shown in the Hay Lakes area. Many varied reactions were noted among those attending. Members of Grande Prairie Detachment are continuing to assist in school safety patrol. Staff Sergeant Hertzog and Corporal Brace lend assistance to juveniles in Peace River. Corporal Smith of Beaverlodge Detachment assists with the Pee-Wee hockey team while Constable Schmidt directs physical training classes.

Constables Mills and Hepburn of Spirit River have been assisting with juvenile hockey, while McLennan Detachment personnel are supervising the teen-club curling at that point. RCMP films have been shown throughout the Battle River country by members of Manning Detachment. Constable Dafoe, Peace River Detachment, has been assisting with a local Cub Pack.

At the conclusion of the Christmas party on Detachment, has been assisting with a local Cub was presented with the RCMP Long Service Medal by the Officer Commanding, Insp. A. S. McNeil. Mrs. Allen, who attended the presentation decorated her husband.

Lethbridge Sub-Division — Arrivals. We welcome to Lethbridge Cst. F. D. McLennan, transferred from Edmonton a short time ago.

Sports Curling continues to take the spotlight so far as the sub-division's sporting activities are concerned. On January 26, a one day 'spiel was held at Fort Macleod for members of the RCMP and municipal police forces in southern Alberta, similar to the 'spiel held last January, and again proved to be a great success. Twelve rinks were entered and play continued throughout the day, the last game being played in the wee small hours.

Three trophies are now in existence for this bonspiel—The Townsend Memorial, the Chamber of Commerce Trophy, and the Java Shop Trophy—all donated by local bodies in Fort Macleod. The senior trophy, the Townsend Memorial, was won this year by a rink skipped by Cst. K. L. Sutherland. The winner of the Chamber of Commerce Trophy was CPR Investigator Jim Gordon's rink. In the Java Shop Event the honors went to the R. Owens rink. A lovely buffet supper was held during the activities in the Palomino Banquet Room at which Mayor Ryder-David of Fort Macleod welcomed the curlers, in his usual witty style. All participants agreed that this 'spiel was a great success and is to be continued next year.

Members of the Lethbridge Headquarters staff entered a team in the Lethbridge District

Broomball League, organized by the city of Lethbridge Recreation Department and consisting of ten teams from Lethbridge and the surrounding area.

Social The Christmas tree for the children, held on December 17 also proved a tremendous success and the children attending numbered between 75 and 80. Santa Claus as usual was the focal point of the festivities. Our thanks to the girls of the office for their valuable assistance in distributing coffee, cake and other comestibles. Never have so many eats been

snapped up so quickly. The capacity of these small fry is truly astounding.

Christmas Party—Red Deer On December 18, the Red Deer Christmas party was held for the children of the sub-division and their parents. Despite severe weather there was a good turn-out and an enjoyable program got under way with the showing of films. Santa Claus, who first led the kiddies in a brief singsong, then distributed brightly wrapped presents to all the youngsters. This was followed by a lunch for everyone and a pleasant visit with all the parents and youngsters.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Courses Sgt. D. S. Davis has attended Police College Class No. 27 at Rockcliffe and Cst. E. L. Tedford attended Refresher Class "B" at "Depot" Division.

Departures A fond farewell has been extended to Cpl. and Mrs. E. L. Hadley and family, recently transferred to "D" Division.

Arrivals We welcome to this division Cst. G. H. L. McKinnon, recently transferred from "J" Division and Cst. D. L. Ogilvie from "Depot" Division.

Change of Command A large representation of personnel gathered on February 17 to say farewell to our Officer Commanding, Insp. W. H. Nevin, who had so diligently directed this division for the past two-and-a-half years.

Inspector Nevin came to Prince Edward Island as Officer Commanding, from Dauphin, Man., where he had been sub-division O.C., from Oct. 1, 1950. Commissioned in 1946, he first served as Division Personnel Officer for "H" Division from Apr. 1, 1946 until Apr. 20,

1949. From the Maritimes, on that occasion, Inspector Nevin next moved to Ottawa where he headed the Personnel Branch of the Force, as Senior Personnel Officer, a position he held until Sept. 30, 1950. From "L" Division, he moves to an important assignment as Officer Commanding one of the Force's largest sub-divisions—Vancouver. Thus, his latest move takes Inspector Nevin from one coast to another. With Inspector and Mrs. Nevin and family went our best wishes.

The occasion also permitted the members of this division to welcome Insp. E. L. Martin as our new Officer Commanding. Inspector Martin is a former member of the Newfoundland Rangers and joined the RCMP on Aug. 1, 1950 when the Force absorbed the Rangers after Newfoundland became Canada's tenth province. Prior to assuming command of "L" Division, Inspector Martin served in "H" Division as Officer Commanding Halifax Sub-Division.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15823 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Blair, a daughter, Lesley Ann, on Sept. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15965 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Sears, a son, David Wayne, on Sept. 20, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12831 Sgt. and Mrs. N. C. C. Roberts, a daughter, Evelyn Faye, on Nov. 16, 1955.

To Reg. No. 19113 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. McKinnon, a son, James Brian, on Nov. 26, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Allen, a son, Richard Leslie, on Dec. 24, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Long, a son, James Harold William, on Jan. 15, 1956.

Marriages Spl. Cst. L. M. d'Entremont to

Miss Marie Gladys Doucet, at Ste. Anne du Rousseau, Yarmouth Co., N.S., on Nov. 26, 1955.

Spl. Cst. D. M. Bird to Miss Audrey Gould at Amherst, N.S., on Dec. 16, 1955.

Spl. Cst. W. F. Vance to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Haystead at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 21, 1956.

New Members A welcome is extended to the following new members—Spl. Csts. G. A. Cook and C. E. de St. Remy.

Departures Best wishes are extended to the following members who have proceeded to pension: Reg. No. 12287 S/Sgt. J. E. F. Boulet, Reg. No. 11610 Cst. J. Bennison, Spl. Csts. C. B. Clark and G. F. Craft.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15070 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. MacRae, a son, William Fraser, Jr., on Dec. 13, 1955.

Social The 1955 Christmas party held for the children of the members of the division was well attended and proved a great success with Santa arriving on schedule in the gaily decorated gym. Cpl. C. C. Munroe was master of ceremonies and introduced Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, who spoke a few words to get the proceedings officially under way. The children went home loaded with gifts from Santa and ice cream and cake provided by Miss Mary MacPhee and her mess staff.

The annual New Year's Eve ball was again a smashing success, with a full quota of members and representatives from the Armed Services. Distinguished guests included Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird and the Hon. S. S. Garson, Minister of Justice and their wives. The Chaudiere Club Dance Orchestra was in attendance and the Grand March, led by Constable Minshull Drum Major from the RCMP Band in Ottawa, was one of the most colorful ever. Arrangements were made by a dance committee, headed by Sgt. Major W. Taylor and Sgt. L. G. Newman.

A "break from swatting" was enjoyed by members of No. 27 Canadian Police College who paid a visit to the Ottawa area Sergeants' Mess. A pleasant evening was had by all who attended.

Sports An active season of intra-troop volley-ball and broomball has provided keen competition among the troops in training. The staff entered a team and managed an even break with the younger fellows. Trumpeter Adams has been a great help to Corporal Curtain's staff team, playing a whale of a game of volley-ball.

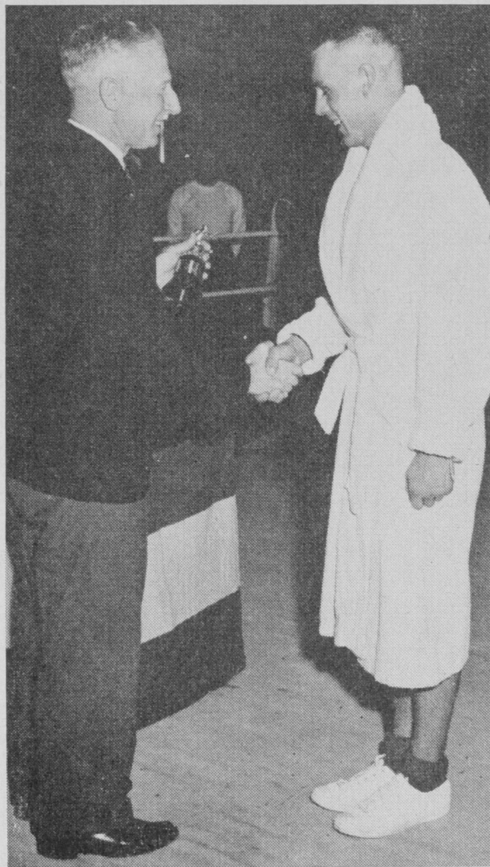
The first boxing tournament of the 1955-56 season was held in the gym on November 24 and proved most popular, both among the members in training who provided the fireworks and members generally in the area. The tournament was arranged by Sgt. Major W. Taylor and Corporals Curtain and Leitch of the P. T. staff and featured the best boxers from 18, 20, 21, 22 Troops. The Officials were: judges, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, Supt. H. A. Maxted and Sergeant Major Taylor; master of ceremonies, Sgt. L. G. Newman; referee, Corporal Curtain; time-keeper, Cpl. W. Pomfret. Results were as follows, finals:

welterweight—K. M. Murray, No. 18 Troop decisioned J. P. E. Menard No. 18 Troop; middleweight—R. McLaren, No. 22 Troop decisioned W. L. Ring, No. 22 Troop; light-heavyweight—E. J. Byrne, No. 18 Troop decisioned W. D. Jones, No. 18 Troop; heavyweight—A. V. Edwards, No. 21 Troop decisioned J. B. Penz, No. 20 Troop.

The evening's entertainment finished with a blindfold bout between Csts. L. H. Reilly, B. D. F. Eberley, W. L. Goobie, N. V. Harris and G. F. O. Van Belleghem. No results were announced but Van Belleghem put on a display of clowning which will be remembered for some time to come.

Sgt. D. K. Chapman, secretary treasurer of the "N" Division bowling league reports an excellent season. There are eight teams and the "Beavers" captained by Cst. Cliff Morin of the Riding Staff were winners of the first half.

The annual Chicken Roll with prizes



Commissioner Nicholson presenting boxing trophies at "N" Division's tournament.

awarded the member of each team to increase their average the most during the bowling on the night of December 14 was won by: Mrs. M. Leydon (Bears), Cst. J. Stewart (Tigers), Mrs. C. Dupuis (Wolves), Cst. B. Thomson (Lions), Mr. F. Leydon (Wanderers), Mrs. J. Bussieres (Huskies), Cst. W. Adams (Beavers) and Mr. R. M. Buchanan (Boxers).

General For the opening of Parliament on January 10, No. 18 Troop provided a mounted escort for the Governor-General who rode from Rideau Hall to the "Hill" in the State carriage. The Guidon of the Force was carried by Sgt. Major W. Taylor, flanked by S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson and S/Sgt. H. S. Graves.

Smaller mounted escorts have also been provided for the Ambassadors of Costa Rica,

Denmark and the Argentine, when presenting their credentials to the Governor-General.

Governor-General Massey, accompanied by his son Lionel and Mrs. Massey and their children called at the division for an informal visit on January 11. They were escorted by Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil and spent a pleasant time viewing the riding school, tack room, and stables evincing particular interest in "Faux Pas", the beautiful stallion recently acquired by the Force.

The division was pleased to be complimented by Commr. A. Bowen Perry, CMG (Rtd.), who telephoned the Officer Commanding "N" Division to express his pleasure in the smart turn-out of the Force at the time of the Governor-General's escort.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15279 Cst. and Mrs. J. Lukash, a daughter, Lori Ann, at Windsor, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15314 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick, a daughter, Heather Julie, at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15118 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, a daughter, Dawn Marie, at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14953 Cst. and Mrs. S. C. Cousins, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, at Toronto on Oct. 4, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12689 Sgt. and Mrs. J. R. Northover, a daughter, Deborah Gail, at Toronto on Oct. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16488 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Mathews, a daughter, Elaine Jean, at Toronto on Oct. 20, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14758 Cst. and Mrs. O. J. Lutes, a daughter, Kim, at Windsor on Nov. 27, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14887 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. O. C. Ellis, a son, Joseph Walter Robert, at Windsor on Dec. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13269 Cpl. and Mrs. D. McK. Wilson, a daughter, Margaret Louise, at Cobourg, Ont., on Dec. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16043 Cst. and Mrs. F. H. Fullerton, a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on Dec. 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15366 Cst. and Mrs. S. Pentelulik, a son, Robert Michael, at Toronto on Jan. 19, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, a daughter, Patricia Denise, at Toronto on Jan. 27, 1956.

Arrivals A warm welcome to the following members who have been transferred to this division: Cpl. J. W. Tomelin and Cst. R. I. Evans from "F"; Cst. M. A. B. Parsons from "N"; Cst. R. J. L. Grainge from "E"; Reg. No.

12074 Cst. N. Cooper re-engaged in "A" Division and Csts. F. B. Schneider and J. H. McQuade from "A".

Departures Our best wishes to the following members who have been transferred to other divisions: Sgt. J. Dean and Csts. B. D. G. Sturrock to "HQ" Division, A. J. Ross to "H", R. G. Hemsworth to "F" and T. J. V. Joynt to "K".

Pensioned On November 4, a farewell party was held by the sergeants of this division to honor Reg. No. 12403 Sgt. J. A. Perkins who retired to pension Jan. 25, 1956, after 21 years' service. The Sergeant and Mrs. Perkins will remain in Toronto where Bill has taken up a position with one of the E. P. Taylor enterprises.

Sorrow Asst. Commr. Robson Armitage (Rtd.) died at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, on January 18. He was stricken with a serious illness early last fall and had been in Sunnybrook since that time. Bearing witness to his popularity among members of this division were the frequent and regular visits by so many who had known him earlier in his service or had met him after he took over an important post with Canadian General Electric. He was a familiar figure about "O" Division Headquarters for he was a regular guest of ours at social functions, particularly the annual Christmas regimental dinner, an event he never missed.

A service, well attended by members and ex-members of the Force as well as prominent members of business and industry, was held in Toronto just prior to the remains being transported to Ottawa for interment.

We shall miss this old friend of ours, and we offer Mrs. Armitage and her son and daughter our sincere condolences.

Sergeants' Mess Social activities of the Sergeants' Mess have been considerably restricted because accommodation was confined to a small dining room, but with the kind permission and support of the Officer Commanding "O" Division, a long felt want has now been filled.

In September, permission was granted for the use of a fair sized room and an adjoining smaller one and a few weeks later, members of the Sergeants' Mess proudly displayed the results of organization and ingenuity as well as hard work. With no approach to public funds, what had been a dark and dingy room used mostly for storage purposes was transformed into a colorful, bright and cheery lounge. The first social event was an informal party held to mark the opening of these new quarters and to pay tribute to Sergeant Ade who had spear-headed the organization and accomplishment, also to Mrs. Ade and Mrs. V. D. Fast, wife of Staff Sergeant Fast, who had kindly made up the beautiful drapes which cover one wall entirely and part of another.

Rifle and Revolver Club Spurred on by the overwhelming success of range activities last season, the Rifle and Revolver Club committee set out to match or even surpass, if possible, the splendid results achieved. Unfortunately, we are still without a range of our own, but through the kindness of the local military authorities, we have used a range a short distance away. Regular weekly meets with suitable prizes together with periodic novel shoots have been held.

C.I.B. Party On October 21, the members of the C.I.B. held a novel and successful party at the Arabian Village in Toronto. A full evening of dancing was completed by a visit to the dining room of this establishment which had been closed off for the purpose and participants were introduced to strange and exotic dishes with even stranger and more exotic names.

Special Branch Smoker Members of "O" Division Special Branch have an unusual faculty for organizing and holding enjoyable smokers. On September 30, another of these regular events was held at Beverley Barracks with the usual entertainment and refreshments, topped off by a magnificent smorgasbord including hor d'oeuvres and fancy food beyond description.

Christmas Dinner In December, as for many, many years back, "O" Division held its annual regimental Christmas dinner. This is always one of the most pleasant events of the year. Apart from the wonderful dinner and refreshments, it is an event which permits members and ex-members of the Force to get together in an atmosphere of revelry and good comradeship. The formal part of the dinner is

by no means the whole of the evening, for the entertainment, tall tales and "chin-fest" continued long after the tables were cleared away.

Some of our old friends returned to sit in their accustomed places at the head tables, including our perennial guests Deputy Commr. T. Dann (Rtd.) and Asst. Commr. K. Duncan (Rtd.). Among the other ex-members were ex-Sgts. "Mickey" McGuire, "Art", Stretton, "Cam" McDonald and "Dud" Howard all of whom are in business and industry in the Toronto and Hamilton area.

A hearty thank you to our dietitian and her staff for the excellent dinner, to the sergeants who served it and to the committee who decorated the barracks.

Christmas Tree Just as the dinner is the big event for members of the division, the annual Christmas tree is the special occasion for the young fry of married members and civil staff. There is hardly a more pleasant event in the year's social calendar, for this is the time when we get to meet the wives and children of those we work with day after day. It is a real treat to watch the "bug-eyed" kiddies amused by the antics of Santa Claus and tense with the anticipation of presents from his bag of toys. There were motion picture cartoons, group singing (led by Sergeant Kirkman), presents for all the children, ice cream, milk, candies and all the items so close to a youngster's heart.

Youth Work During the summer of 1955, the Ohsweken Junior Softball Team, sparked and directed by Cpl. W. L. Jewett, NCO in charge of Ohsweken Detachment (*Quarterly* October 1955) composed of youths under 20 years of age from the Six Nations Indian Reserve, enjoyed a great success. Entered in Ontario Amateur Softball Association competition as a Class "D" entry (for municipalities of 500 or less population), the team reached the finals for the Ontario Championship and went into the third and deciding game before the title was decided. Opposition was provided by the Appin, Ont., team, the defending champions who retained the title for a second year. Team manager Norman Farmer and coach Corporal Jewett are more than proud of the accomplishments of the boys and look forward to another good year in 1956.

Another form of youth activity is being undertaken by Cst. G. J. Greig. He and a young Indian lad, Jack Moses, have been busy with the Six Nations Scout Troop. The boys meet once a week in the community hall. There are a dozen enthusiastic youngsters in the Troop and their interest and zeal is most gratifying. Constable Greig has experienced a change in the attitude of the boys from one of apparent fear of a policeman to a gradual acceptance of him as a friend.

Book Reviews

WHOOOP-UP COUNTRY, by Paul F. Sharp. Thomas Allen, Limited, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 347. \$5.50.

The Whoop-Up Country is that area straddling the American-Canadian border covering almost all of the state of Montana, half of Alberta, and the south-western quarter of Saskatchewan. Described by Captain Lewis as one of the most beautifully picturesque countries that he ever beheld, this region, the last of the frontier areas in the readily habitable portion of both countries became for a short while the controversial goal of governments, traders, ranchers, *métis*, and railroad tycoons.

Until the completion of the border survey to the Rocky Mountains by the Northern Boundary Survey Commission and the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police, the territory north of the 49th parallel remained comparatively unknown. Prior to 1869, Hudson's Bay Company factors and officials deliberately discouraged settlement. Captain Palliser's Report, despite Lieut. Thomas Blakiston's more optimistic view that a railroad over the Kootenay pass was feasible, painted a pessimistic picture of the country's economic possibilities. Lack of knowledge, combined with the barrier of the Canadian shield and the effect of the Civil War in the United States, caused that vast interior to remain an empty, lone land.

After 1865 population again began to drift north and west, and within a decade the region was eyed with real interest on both sides of the border. In the United States the cry of "manifest destiny" which had echoed like the call of a whip-poor-will in both chambers of Congress before 1812 again made itself heard. American traders, cattlemen, and railroads eager for quick and ample profits from fur, livestock, and the sale of goods were prepared, and indeed, attempted to consolidate the territory on an economic basis. As a result of this concerted effort to exploit the growing markets in Canadian territory, Fort Benton flourished in real frontier fashion, while Chicago and St. Paul dreamed of becoming the hubs of transportation and commerce

for the whole of the American and Canadian north-west. At Benton cattlemen like Conrad Kohrs and traders like I. G. Baker began flourishing concerns, while in the summers, speculators, outlaws, and rivermen jostled one another in the crowded, dusty town. There too, Johnny Healy maintained the law in his own characteristic fashion.

Further north, around Fort Macleod, the advance of civilization and the coming of the North-West Mounted Police brought about a completely different order of development. An unusual amalgamation of western style ranching and English manners and customs occurred, with the result that tea and bone china became as much a part of the scene as steers and the branding iron. Consequently, after the hue and cry of the second Riel Rebellion had died away it was not the least bit unusual for one Mounted Police officer to record that on July 31, 1885 "a grand banquet and ball [were] given . . . the returned detachment of "C" Division. . . . One hundred sat down to the banquet the chair being occupied by Lord Boyle. Over fifty white ladies present at the ball." Much of the finery as well as the staples required for this and other parties were brought by the ponderous bull trains and the swifter mule trains that linked the two contrasting, nascent communities. However, completion of railways in both countries soon displaced oxen and mules as heavy freight carriers, and Fort Benton quickly declined as a main supply centre. It is this story with its political drama, typified by the intricate negotiations that followed after Sitting Bull and his Sioux entered Canadian territory, and its accounts of courage and adventure that Professor Sharp tells, and he brings both sides into precise, clear focus.

Until recently most accounts about the west, particularly about the Canadian west, consisted of personal recollections, or were based on reminiscences. As a result, facts often merged with fiction, and fiction, unchallenged, soon became accepted as fact. Professor Sharp pin-points this problem

and reveals it clearly without detracting from the interest or balance of his book. His account of the Cypress Hills massacre is one case in point; the march west by the North-West Mounted Police is another.

As already indicated, American "manifest destiny" is the dominant theme of the *Whoop-Up Country*. Nevertheless, although the book deals with the American-Canadian west, there are some surprising omissions. Professor Sharp for instance, does not mention the greatest counter to American territorial ambitions—the formal agreement by which British Columbia entered Confederation. Signed in 1871 by the MacDonald government, it undertook to begin a railway to the Pacific coast within two years, and to complete it within ten. The importance of this agreement is reflected in the rapidity with which MacDonald and the Conservative Party pressed the railroad program after they were re-elected in 1878 despite the stigma of the Pacific scandal of 1873. In addition, he has little to say about the second Riel Rebellion which had marked effects upon the Canadian portion of the Whoop-Up country, and which occurred in 1885, not in 1886 as stated on page 315. Despite Crowfoot's leadership the restless Blackfoot Confederation remained a potential source of trouble, and in order to buttress the NWMP an *ad hoc* body of ranchers, the Rocky Mountain Rangers, was formed to patrol the area extending roughly from Calgary and Medicine Hat to the border. A similar body led by the métis Jean Louis Legaré operated east of the Cypress Hills and south of Maple Creek.

In the past much has been written about the Mounted Police March West, a great deal of it erroneous and over-dramatized. Although Professor Sharp's account is the most judicious appraisal to date, he too does not take into sufficient account many of the factors and conditions that prevailed at the time the Force was constituted, and which, in part, were responsible for many aspects of the march as well as the contingent's early days in the North-West. For one thing, a federal election had just been fought and won by the Liberal Party under that dour Scot, Alexander MacKenzie. Little is said about the background of the men who joined the Police, the nature of

their training, the type of equipment issued, or the instructions given by the new government for implementing policy in a little known land. The strangest omission in the book is that it does not contain a single photograph of the ubiquitous Fort Whoop-Up.

These are, however, fine points, and it would be unfair to carp at a book that is a distinct addition to the history of the west. Its depth of field is greater than MacInnes' work on Southern Alberta, and it carries the story of western development beyond the limits of G. F. G. Stanley's and Kinsey Howard's writings. *Whoop-Up Country* is well worth reading, and it should be read by all who live on both sides of the unguarded frontier. W.R.

AYORAMA, by Raymond de Coccola and Paul King. The Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 316. \$4.

This is possibly one of the most unusual books to appear on the market for some time. It is a missionary's story about the Eskimos as he found them during a 12-year pastorate in the Arctic regions.

In their struggle for survival in the bleak frozen country in which they live, the Eskimos of Father de Coccola's mission faced danger and privation with a fatalistic attitude best summed up in their own language: "Ayorama"—life is like that. Sharing their crude snow homes, coarse food, their moments of pleasure and their hours of toil, and even some of the most intimate experiences of their lives, the priest came to know the Central Arctic Eskimo as possibly few white men have.

This is not the more familiar story of the Eskimo as we hear it so often today; these are not the natives of the Western Arctic or northern Quebec who have already benefited by government aid and education, but a people whose way of life is rapidly disappearing in a North that is changing with the times. In many ways it is not a "pretty" tale because Father de Coccola makes no attempt to picture *his* natives as anything but the primitive people he found them. It is however, a fascinating book that will be of particular interest to all who have lived and worked in the North.

GLOOSKAP'S COUNTRY and Other Indian Tales, by Cyrus Macmillan. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated by John A. Hall. Pp. 273. \$3.95.

Seeking to find answers to the many intriguing riddles of nature, the Micmacs of Eastern Canada, long ago, used the powers of imagination to conjure what to them seemed reasonable explanations. Thus was contrived Glooskap, a supernatural Indian hero from the past, who, with all his magical might, had ruled over his people with a firm, protective hand. The Canada of today was then Glooskap's domain and a far different place it was from the country we know now. Nature was topsy turvey and the elements ran wild. When the cruel giant, Winter, got out of hand Glooskap summoned his old friend Blob the Whale and on his back made a trip far south to bring back a Fairy Queen whose name was Summer. Her charm broke old Winter's spell and the snow melted away. Completely captivated in turn by Glooskap's magical powers, the Queen agreed to revisit Glooskap's country and rule for six months of every year, bringing warmth and driving old Winter away to his own land farther north. This, in brief, is the secret of Canadian summers, according to Micmac legend.

Other tales, reflecting the character and imagination of the race who originated them, shed light on such mysteries as how Rabbit lost his tail and how Turtle came to be. They tell of Sparrow's search for Rain and of the first pig and porcupine. The fascinating myth of the Northern Lights and the story of how fire was brought to the Indians are yet further examples, all results of the ancestral red man's fanciful attempts to explain the phenomena of his surroundings.

It would be difficult to account for a young girl not taking delight in the story of "The Indian Cinderella" or a juvenile with masculine instincts who failed to show avid interest in the chapter entitled, "The Boy Who Overcame the Giants".

Imaginative as the stories are, there is nothing unrealistic in the artist, John Hall's life-infused drawings of animals and Indian life, which aid the author's capturing pre-

sentation to leave lasting impressions of Indian customs and beliefs in the minds of young ones.

M.G.R.

PAGEANT OF B.C., by B. A. McKelvie. Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Illustrated, Pp. 263. \$4.

As the word "pageant" implies something spectacular, "The Pageant of B.C." deals with spirited adventures in the development of Canada's Pacific province. Each of its 106 chapters contains an episode, so concisely presented that it seldom runs over two pages in length, and yet replete with engrossing detail as it is accurate in fact. From information gathered in over 40 years of historical research, B. A. McKelvie, a recognized authority on British Columbia history, has presented material showing the province's eventful growth, and fitted it together chronologically to form this exciting parade of adventure.

In scope, the stories progress from probings into the origins of B.C.'s early inhabitants and revelations of visits from European explorers, right up to incidents on the verge of our present 20th century. Although each brief chapter deals with a separate event, there is more often than not a relationship between adjoining ones which makes for easy reading. The book was not written as a formal history. Thus, with a clear conscience, the author has been able to include light chapters relating colorful happenings which might be omitted from a formal text because of historical insignificance.

From the fine old photographs and excellent color drawings alone, one can see at first perusal evidence of the care and extensive research that has gone into the making of "The Pageant of B.C." M.R.

THE TREE OF DREAMS, by Marius Barbeau. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 112. \$3.50.

Folk tales and legends have a way of enjoying immense local popularity for a generation or so and then being left unrecorded to pass into obscurity, never having circulated beyond narrow confines, and never having been recognized for any particular literary worth. Dr. Marius Bar-

beau, an admirer of Canadian folklore, has had a hand in seeing that some of the rare old stories of French Canada do not suffer such an undeserving fate. The selections in "The Tree of Dreams" come from Quebec, a province with long established traditions and distinctive cultural traits, and each yarn subtly reflects something of the spirit of a past generation.

Some of the hunting tales will leave you mystified; others are less puzzling only if you are willing to accept supernatural explanations. Half the pleasure is in reflecting back over the details afterwards and pondering on how much is truth and what part imagination.

The later half of "The Tree of Dreams" deals with a host of extraordinary individuals—"The Blind Singer", "Alexis the Horse", "Boily the Bone Setter", "The Yellow-haired Potter", "The Village Crier" and others—delightfully peculiar people of the type who seem to inhabit every community and create fascination by their very being. While the remainder of yarns were borrowed from other collections, many from this group appear in published form for the first time and were prepared by the author from materials recorded at first hand from 1916 to 1946. A commendable feature of each story is spontaneity, and this the writer has managed to preserve by presenting the plot in the same simple fashion in which one would expect to hear it from the mouth of the original teller.

M.G.R.

FORGERY AND FICTITIOUS CHECKS, by Julius L. Sternitsky. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 101. \$5.25.

This is a well-written and illustrated book by a retired inspector of the Oakland Police Department, Oakland, Cal. Actually it reviews cases investigated by the author during his 30 years with the Forgery and Cheque Detail of the Oakland police. The book is worth the attention of the police and general public.

Obviously, the investigation of forged and fictitious cheques (spelled checks in the USA) has been an interesting police experience for Inspector Sternitsky. Handling thousands of complaints has indelibly

impressed upon him how careless and gullible the public are. Much business is conducted by giving and cashing cheques and, as in most legitimate matters, has become perverted by dishonest persons. The statement was recently made that over \$600,000,000 in worthless cheques is passed annually in Canada and the United States. The Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section of the RCMP receives almost \$400,000 in forged and fictitious cheques each year. This represents only a portion of the worthless cheques passed in Canada.

During his service the author became a handwriting expert. He stresses the importance of investigators assigned to this work developing ability to distinguish the differences in the handwriting of offenders, their style, method of writing and manner of constructing forged or fictitious cheques. He touches on the importance of centralizing exemplars of cheque passers' handwritings in the national collection of the F.B.I. at Washington, D.C. The RCMP with their Fraudulent Cheque and Document Section at Ottawa has the national collection of cheque passers for Canada.

The author lists ten rules of precaution which everyone should observe when a cheque is presented about which there is the slightest doubt. Briefly and to use the old cliché, "Know your Endorser".

D.N.C.

THE MARCHING CALL, by Harwood Steele. Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Illustrated by John Merle Smith. Pp. 249. \$2.50.

Much has been written about the organization of the North-West Mounted Police and its early years in the West. Less has been published about the individuals (and characters) who made up the "Originals" and this book remedies that to some extent by telling of the exploits of one of the most colorful personalities who ever served in the Mounted Police—Sam Steele.

Reading like an adventure story, this book is the work of Maj.-Gen. Sir Samuel B. Steele's son who has had access to manuscripts and personal papers hitherto unpublished. The result is a colorful account of the early West and the little force of scarlet-coated Mounted Policemen who tamed its restless spirit, brought law and

order to the great Indian tribes and protected the building of the CPR. Foremost among the Police, seemingly in the thick of every activity, was the stalwart figure of Sergeant Major Steele the ex-artilleryman from "A" Battery, Kingston, Ont., and to read of his exploits is to understand why promotion and prestige rapidly favored this almost legendary figure.

"Born in the Mounted Police", Col. Harwood Steele has written several other books about the Force.

NORTHERN TREASURY, edited by Clifford Wilson. Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. Pp. 238. \$3.50.

Readers of the excellent Hudson's Bay Company *Beaver*, will welcome the appearance of this volume. Selected by the magazine's editor, Clifford Wilson, each chapter of the book is an article from some issue of *The Beaver*, and among them are unique tales of northern experiences, history, biography, tragedy and humor.

Some of Canada's best known writers are represented in this collection, but there are stories by other men whose knowledge of the North was anything but academic—fur-traders and old-timers of the Company whose simple direct prose carries the punch of authenticity and the true touch of the North. Many of these men had only one story to tell, but they told it well. There have been others who haven't lived to write of their adventures and someone else has had to do it for them. *The Beaver* has thus become an authentic record of the courageous and memorable achievements that have been wrought by those hardy northern pioneers.

Northern Treasury may perhaps best be described as all that is best in *The Beaver* and to those who take an interest in this country's history, in the romance of the fur trade, or in the experiences of ordinary men and women who have brought the North a little closer to civilization, it is recommended reading.

DALE OF THE MOUNTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND, by Joe Holliday. Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 160. \$1.25.

This is the fifth in the "Dale of the

Mounted" series of books and there seems little doubt that the young fictional policeman is here to stay. But, with the locale for this adventure set in the east coast province of Newfoundland and adjacent sealing waters, author Joe Holliday has moved his young hero around so much in five years that he is rapidly running out of territory in which to work. Happily, we know that Mr. Holliday has already come up with the solution to this problem and Dale's young fans can look forward to more thrilling adventures featuring their story-book Mounted Policeman.

This is possibly the best of the five Dale books. Following the familiar pattern of its predecessors, this story includes a good deal of history and local geography. While the territory involved is Canada's newest province, youngsters can also learn from it much about Newfoundland's origin and background as Britain's oldest colony, and about its customs and people.

MOTOR GUNBOAT 658, by L. C. Reynolds, Lieutenant, DSC, RNVR. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 246. \$3.50.

Typical of so many of the fighting men in World War II, L. C. Reynolds was little more than a boy when he went on active service. As a Midshipman in the RNVR he was assigned to a newly-commissioned motor gunboat and at the age of 21 was commanding her on operations. This book is a record of his service aboard the gunboat and of the operations in which the ship participated.

"Looking back over ten years," writes the author, "it is difficult to place events in the perspective they held at that time. There was no question of enjoying the war, nor of considering it glamorous, nor of hating our opponents. . . . Much of what we had to do was very unpleasant and frightening. . . . But we were young and the freshness of youth saw only a challenge to be accepted, and took away much of the bitterness of war."

Life aboard Motor Gunboat 658 was similar to that to be found in most small naval craft that saw so much valuable service during the war. Her crew were mostly "amateurs", but drawn together by a common danger they developed strong

bonds of fellowship "rarely seen in saner times". Throughout her service 658 saw action in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic and Lieutenant Reynolds' account of 2½ years of maritime warfare is highly entertaining.

H.E.B.

THE OFFICER IN THE COURTROOM, by Floyd N. Heffron. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 162. \$5.

The author's preface remarks that this book was written "because the fear of giving testimony often causes otherwise fearless men to shudder". It is directed to policemen who find "giving evidence" difficult.

Policemen are generally taught some Court procedure when trained to follow the role they have chosen. They soon discover, however, that actual experience as a police witness is their greatest teacher.

Court-room appearances as a police witness, under proper guidance, usually develops the policeman into a reasonably good witness, a credit to himself and to the police force he represents. When training their personnel along these lines and for

their future guidance, many police forces use a formally written "Constable's Manual" or similarly titled text. Floyd N. Heffron's book is an informal dissertation on the subject, making the police witness' role easily understood.

What is the policeman's role as a witness? The author says: "It should be remembered by every officer that, although his role is an important one during the investigation, he may be destined to play a lesser role during the trial. He then becomes a part of a team, composed of witnesses, each of whom depends on all others for support and corroboration." The policeman as a witness must always keep this in mind and not wander beyond his terms of reference.

While the book is slanted toward our brother policemen in the United States and covers some of their problems, there is much good and worth-while data of interest to Canadian law-enforcement officers. Many basic points of common interest to all policemen are touched upon. The text is written in an able and capable style making it easily understood. It is a worth-while book and studying it should improve any policeman's ability to give evidence.

D.N.C.

— OBITUARY —

Maj.-Gen. A. Bowen Perry, CMG, 95, died Feb. 14, 1956 at Ottawa, Ont. (See p. 290.)

* * *

Supt. Frederick William Schutz (Rtd.), 71, died Feb. 23, 1956 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP May 13, 1908 and left the Force "time expired" five years later. He re-engaged on Aug. 27, 1914, was promoted to Inspector May 15, 1931, appointed Acting Superintendent Sept. 1, 1942 and confirmed in that rank May 1, 1943. He retired to pension Jan. 1, 1945. As an NCO he was stationed for many years at various detachments in Saskatchewan, had previously served in the Yukon and was Officer Commanding the sub-divisions at Regina and Prince Albert, before becoming C.I.B. Officer for "O" Division and then O.C. During World War I Superintendent Schutz served Overseas with RNWMP Cavalry Squadron "B" (Siberia).

Reg. No. 18050 Cst. William Lawrence Melsom, 21, was killed on Feb. 8, 1956 in a traffic accident while on duty at Port Alberni, B.C. He joined the Force Jan. 6, 1953 and had served at Regina, Sask., Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont., Campbell River and Port Alberni, B.C.

Insp. David James McCombe, 50, died from exposure Dec. 12, 1955 near Cut Knife, Sask., while on patrol. He joined the RCMP on May 23, 1927 and had been stationed at Regina, Wolesley, Melville, Sask., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Promoted to Sub-Insp. Nov. 1, 1948 he was posted to "A" Division, Ottawa and since July 1, 1953 had been Officer Commanding North Battleford (Sask.) Sub-Division. Born in Ireland, Inspector McCombe had served with the Royal Irish Constabulary for three years before coming to Canada.

Asst. Commr. Robson Armitage (Rtd.), 65, died at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1956. He joined the RNWMP on Dec. 1, 1914 and was

discharged to pension Dec. 31, 1950. Promoted to Inspector on Apr. 1, 1933, he became a Superintendent on Oct. 1, 1945 and an Assistant Commissioner on Apr. 1, 1948. He served at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Irvine, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Cranbrook and Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Ottawa, Ont., and Halifax, N.S. At Ottawa he was a Headquarters C.I.B. officer and Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation. He was officer in charge C.I.B. at Regina ("F" Division) and later O.C. "Depot" Division. In 1947 he was appointed O.C. "E" Division (Vancouver, B.C.) and on Jan. 1, 1948 he was transferred to Halifax, N.S. as Officer Commanding "H" Division. During World War I Assistant Commissioner Armitage served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Squadron.

Supt. Hugh Patrick Mathewson (Rtd.), 54, died Jan. 10, 1956 at Coquitlam, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on Aug. 11, 1919 and was retired to pension on Dec. 22, 1954. Commissioned a Sub-Inspector on Nov. 1, 1940, he was promoted to Inspector two years later and to Superintendent on Aug. 15, 1950. After serving for many years in Toronto, Mr. Mathewson was transferred to Saskatchewan, where he was stationed at Swift Current and Saskatoon. As an officer he was O.C. Whitehorse Sub-Division, officer in charge C.I.B. in "O" Division and O.C. Calgary Sub-Division.

Reg. No. 5828 ex-Cst. Leonard Jackson, 57, died Nov. 1, 1955 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RNWMP June 25, 1914 and purchased his discharge Mar. 30, 1917. He re-engaged in the Force May 16, 1932 and was retired to pension July 31, 1949. He served at Regina and Battleford, Sask., Calgary, Alta., and Esquimalt, B.C. During World War I he joined the CEF on Mar. 28, 1917, served Overseas and was demobilized May 20, 1919.

Insp. Edward Foster (Rtd.), 92, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1956. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was retired to pension July 1, 1932. Previously he had served in the Dominion Police from Jan. 1, 1890 until that force was absorbed by the Mounted Police. He was appointed an Inspector in the Dominion Police on May 4, 1910. Inspector Foster was Canada's first fingerprint expert and organized the bureau which is now part of the RCMP Identification Branch. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, October 1955.)

Reg. No. 15303 Cst. Charles William Reay, 26, was drowned in the Churchill River while on duty at Island Falls, Sask., on Oct. 6, 1955. He joined the RCMP May 15, 1947 and

had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ont., Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Fort William, Tuxedo, Emerson, Dauphin and Flin Flon, Man.

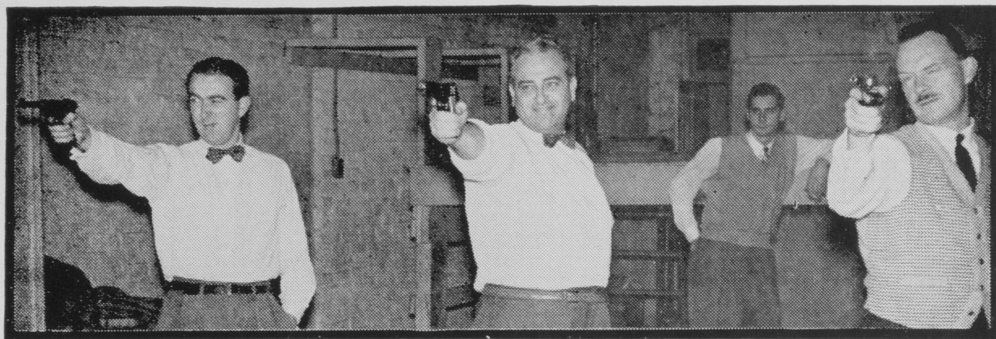
Reg. No. 10125 ex-Cpl. Joseph Emery Paquette, 65, died Jan. 23, 1956, at Hull, Que. He joined the RCMP as a Special Constable on July 20, 1923 and was engaged in the Force on Aug. 22, 1925. He was discharged to pension Aug. 21, 1947. All of his service was as a member of "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 12930 ex-Cst. (Major) Archibald Joseph Gillis, 43, died Jan. 24, 1956 in Germany. He joined the RCMP Sept. 4, 1937 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 3, 1944. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Peace River and Notikewen, Alta. During World War II he transferred to the Canadian Army as a member of the RCMP No. 1 Provost Company and served Overseas. Major Gillis elected to remain with the Army after the war and was Officer Commanding No. 1 Provost Company at the time of his death.

Reg. No. 9092 ex-Sgt. Herbert Tompsett, 70, died at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 6, 1956. He joined the RCMP on Feb. 1, 1920 and was retired to pension June 17, 1944. From May 18, 1914 until Jan. 31, 1920 he was a member of the Dominion Police. All of his service was as a member of "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11434 ex-Sgt. Joseph Edgar Aube, 53, died Feb. 8, 1956 at Rexton, N.B., from injuries received in a highway accident near East Galloway, Kent Co., N.B. He joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police on Apr. 23, 1928 and became a member of the RCMP when the Force absorbed the NBPP on Apr. 1, 1932. He served at Kedgewick, Shippegan, Fredericton, Minto, Jacquet River, Bathurst and Newcastle, N.B. Sergeant Aube retired to pension Oct. 27, 1951 and was High Sheriff of Gloucester County, N.B., at the time of his death.

Reg. No. 3419 ex-Sgt. Major Thomas Nicholls, 80, died at Kinnaird, B.C. on Feb. 21, 1956. He joined the NWMP on July 1, 1899 and was discharged to pension Feb. 29, 1928. He served at Fort Saskatchewan, Peace River Landing, Lethbridge, Alta., Churchill, Norway House, Man., Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Sask., and Dawson, Y.T. He was a member of the Coronation Contingent of 1911 and after retiring from the Force was Chief of Police at Lethbridge, for 14 years.



WHETHER IT'S TARGETS



OR CASUAL PLINKING-

Canadian Handgunners Prefer **C-I-L AMMUNITION**

In championship competition or in the field, you can rely on the accuracy and dependability of C-I-L Revolver and Pistol Cartridges.

DOMINION Centre Fire Cartridges are made in all popular calibres and include the paper-puncher's pet—the 38 Special Wad Cutter. Built for 10-ring accuracy at *all ranges*, shot after shot,

its mild recoil means extra points in timed and rapid fire matches.

★ ★ ★

There's a complete range of 22's as well! CENTRAL V's for gilt-edged target accuracy—SUPER-CLEAN Standard Velocity for plinking and target practice—WHIZ-BANG High Velocity for small game and pests.

*Two Gold and three Silver Medals were won with
C-I-L Handgun Cartridges at the 1954 World Championships*

"Always Dependable"

C-I-L AMMUNITION



**SERVING CANADIANS
THROUGH CHEMISTRY**

**Babyfair*

bellefair

Acme

Eatonia

Haddon Plate

Haddon Hall

Glider

Birkdale

Birkdale
YOUNG MEN'S

Birkdale
Junior

Bonnie Brae

Berkley

Good Labels
to know
and buy...

Look for these labels when you shop.
Whatever you need, more than likely
you'll find one of these names
on the article you require.
Buy with confidence—in its
quality—in its value.

...only at

EATON'S

TECO

Lady Fair

La Reine

optina

TRULINE

Braemore

Commander

SOLAR

BULLDOG

Cottage Sweets

Vanity Fair

EATON'S

GLENEATON

VIKING