



The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



VOL. 24 — NO. 1

JULY 1958



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Photo—Trans Canada Air Lines

Pictured above are three members of the RCMP in front of the Canadian Pavilion at the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels, Belgium. The three are part of the eight-man detail (one sergeant, a corporal and six constables) which left Canada April 9 for duty at the Fair. All men are bilingual—four speak English and French and four English and German.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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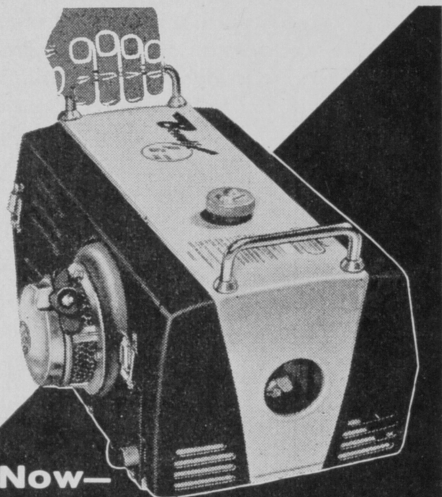
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An Anniversary

It was in an era bristling with activity and charged with an atmosphere of pride and expectation that *The Quarterly* came into being as an official publication of the RCMP, the declared aims of its editorial staff at the time of its inception being: "to make it the channel through which information of interest and value will be available to all ranks . . . a link for the activities of all divisions . . . to convey through its columns to new members the heritage of tradition and accomplishment that is theirs."

Twenty-five years have passed since *The Quarterly* was born; it was during the Force's Diamond Jubilee year, in July 1933 that the first edition appeared. The intervening years have seen a notable extension of purpose with the result that *The Quarterly* (current circulation: approximately 12,000 paid subscribers) has emerged as a medium of considerable scope: a publication which has since assumed the tasks of attempting to interest, inform and entertain the public in general, as well as those in professions engaged in the enforcement of law in this and other countries. One of the important ends sought today is the fostering of an understanding between the Force and the public it serves. And in an organization such as the RCMP, whose influence is so far reaching, and whose duties are so diverse and widespread, this is of no less consequence than the undertaking of 25 years ago.



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Cover Picture

This is British Columbia's Centennial Year and in a modest way we salute our west coast province by featuring one of her colorful native sons on this issue's cover.

Jimmie John is the gentleman's name and he is second Chief of the Nootka Indian Band, the Nanaimo River Indian Reserve, Vancouver Island. Born in Victoria, B.C., 78 years ago, he lives with his family on a 100-acre farm on the Reserve.

Jimmie John has been making totem poles for 52 years and the largest he ever worked on is 50 feet tall and now stands on the Reserve at Nootka, B.C. In 1957 he carved a crucifix which was presented to the Pope on the 40th Episcopal Anniversary. Most of his totem poles are sold to large department stores and he apparently is unable to cope with the demand for them during the tourist season. Of course none of these is of the giant variety.

The head-dress worn by Jimmie John in the cover picture is of a design resembling a sea serpent. It is worn only at Indian dances and only by the Chief of the Indian Band or one of his assistants.

* * *

The Force will play a prominent role in B.C. Centennial celebrations, apart from extra duties caused by the influx of tourists. Both the RCMP Band (Ottawa) and the Musical Ride will appear at numerous points throughout the province and in some places will be featured together. The Band's itinerary is particularly ambitious—65 engagements in six weeks, at 29 centres in the West coast province.

Leaving Ottawa July 18, the Band starts its tour in Fernie, B.C. three days later. Last point to be visited will be Prince Rupert, with the final concert there scheduled for Monday, August 25. The musicians leave the following morning on the return trip to Ottawa.

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.



B.C. Power Commission Photo

Fangs of Ripple Rock

By SGT. E. SCOTT

RIPPLE Rock, that miniature mountain of basalt rising sheer from the ocean depths of Vancouver Island's Seymour Narrows, has been feared and respected by mariners for generations. A few months ago its fame, fostered by a surfeit of newspaper, radio and TV coverage, had become a household word in every coastal community—"Old Rip" was soon to have its fangs shortened.

Since the days of the early Spanish explorers and Capt. George Vancouver, ships plying the Pacific Coast to northern British Columbia and Alaska ports invariably chose the "inside passage", protected from Pacific Ocean swells and storms by the mass of Vancouver Island. Until it enters Discovery Passage the seaway averages some 30 miles in width and provides good sailing. Midway up the Passage, however, the shorelines of Quadra and

Vancouver Islands converge, and here the two-mile strip of channel places them almost within arrow-shot of each other. At the southern end, a scant nine and 19 feet below surface at low tide, lay the pinnacles of Ripple Rock.

Though the charts he compiled are remarkably accurate to this day, the chronicles of Captain Vancouver's explorations gave little hint of the fearsome menace to modern navigators that lay below the surface. He piloted his ship *Discovery* through on July 15, 1792, after his longboats had explored the "four-league" length of Discovery Passage and reported it safe for navigation to the north. On an ebb tide and with a favorable west wind, the *Discovery*, followed by some canoes from a nearby Indian settlement, sailed "through a very narrow pass with high rocky shores on both sides . . . and the Tide run very rapid".

Narrow and rapid indeed. The shores were less than half a mile apart, and the tide probably running at a good 14 knots!

Many years were to pass before the Rock in Seymour Narrows acquired the

Top of page—Aerial view of Ripple Rock. In the foreground is construction camp, with main shaft tower seen toward left. A causeway connects Quadra Island with Maud Island on left.

sinister reputation it bears today. History does not record the many shipwrecks it caused before 1875, but in that year the USS *Saramac*, a side-wheel steamer of 2,150 tons, struck the reef in mid-channel and the Commander was forced to beach his vessel and save his crew before she slipped to the bottom, 60 fathoms below. Ripple Rock had claimed its first recorded victim.

From that day on the history of the Inside Passage has contained its share of disasters which have occurred along its 300-mile length, but of the many localities which test the nerve and skill of the navigator, none has taken such a tragic toll of ships and lives than the hidden menace at Seymour Narrows. Twenty large vessels have been lost or severely damaged, and at least 100 smaller craft sunk. A conservative estimate sets the tragic toll of life at 114.

Still, in spite of its dangers, ships large and small continued to make the passage, there being no practical alternative. Each year, 1,500 to 2,000 deep sea vessels sail past Ripple Rock, and about 5,000 smaller craft. They carry some 175,000 passengers and well over \$100 million in cargoes. Except at the brief slack water periods, only ships with sufficient speed to cope with the 12-15 knot tides, and manoeuvrability to overcome the tremendous eddies and cross-currents, could venture past the Rock. Frequently even larger ships preferred to wait for favorable tide conditions, and in this way thousands of man and sailing hours were lost each year.

The Federal Government, with its responsibility for the safety of Canada's navigable waterways, was keenly aware of the lethal hazard lying beneath the surface of Seymour Narrows. Government ships had been in trouble there too. HMS *Satellite* hit in 1884, and in 1944, the hydrographic survey ship *William J. Stewart* was heavily damaged while taking soundings at the Rock. Even the RCMP had difficulties there; in the fall of 1957, the RCMP *Nanaimo*, at that

time our newest Pacific Coast ship, suffered transmission failure while returning to Campbell River off patrol—of all places, in Seymour Narrows. Gripped by the powerful eddies, she spun in crazy circles, nearer and nearer the jagged shoreline. Apprised by radio of the impending disaster, the Campbell River Detachment NCO stood anxiously by the receiver, prepared for the worst. Fortunately the same swirling currents which edged our little craft to disaster's brink swung her back into midstream, and she slid through to the safety of a friendly tow.

Even as our ship drifted helpless in the Narrows a few months ago, far below them, in the bowels of Ripple Rock itself, men were working on a project designed to remove the dangerous pinnacles, and reduce the violent surgings of the confined waters above.

The first operation to remove the peaks of the Rock was undertaken in 1943. Anchored by heavy steel cables to huge sunken blocks of concrete, a barge was floated over the Rock and an attempt made to drill holes into the reef, which were to be loaded with explosive and blasted. So great was the vibration of the cables from the terrific force of the tidal currents that they snapped like threads, and this line of attack had to be abandoned. Two years later, the barge method was tried again, this time anchored by overhead cables spanning the 2,500-foot distance between Vancouver and Maud Islands. Successful drilling was found to be impossible, but before man again surrendered to the elements, nine workmen were drowned when their small boat was sucked under by the powerful eddies.

Several years passed, but shipping interests and mariners who must take their vessels through the hazardous Narrows, maintained their insistence that the Rock could and should be rendered harmless. In 1953, the National Research Council commenced a study on the feasibility of mining the Rock. With great difficulty a 2,500-foot drill core was obtained, and it was established that nothing but an

Top—At Brown Bay, two miles north of blast centre, operators of the popular fishing resort prepare to evacuate with their pets. The tame deer had just come out of the bush to see what was going on.

Centre—Road blocks were set up to regulate highway traffic near entrances to the danger zone.

Bottom—The demolition bunker on Quadra Island. Project engineers, day before the zero hour, relax in the warm sunshine.



ordinary mining problem was involved, and that the cost would not be excessive. The final plans called for an underground approach beneath each pinnacle, and the setting of one massive blast to remove the top-most portions. In October 1955 contracts were awarded to two firms which had combined to tender on the job, and, supervised by the Department of Public Works, the project began.

Working from a 572-foot main shaft on Maud Island, a main tunnel over 2,900 feet long was to reach under the Narrows, whence "raises" would run up into each peak, supplemented by sub-level tunnels, "coyote" holes and "box-hole" entries to contain the blasting agent, which was to be a DuPont of Canada product known as Nitramex 2H.

The tunnelling work was kept well on schedule, and in the fall of 1957, with a tentative date for the actual blast in sight, the Department came to grips with the problem posed by the setting off of 750 tons of explosive (later increased to 1,375 tons). This would be no Nevada or Australian desert blast, but a tremendous explosion within a mile or two of inhabited communities. Apart from the provisions of the Criminal Code, there was a definite responsibility on the Government to see that human life was not endangered. Commissioner Nicholson of the RCMP was asked by the Department if the Force could attend to the security requirements; it could and it did, but not without a good measure of planning.

A three-mile radius from blast centre had been declared a danger area. This involved a "hedge" against the calculation of the project engineers and technicians, who estimated there would be no hazard outside a limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. With the target date now set for Apr. 5, 1958, the Police made a physical survey of the whole three-mile perimeter, and established that some 65 persons would need to be evacuated. These were mostly in two communities, a logging operation loading terminus near the beach, and a fishing resort. With the one main Island highway running diagonally through the area, it would be easy enough to close this off to prevent unauthorized entry after evacuation, but the many old logging roads and trails which could afford access

to dangerous viewpoints would call for a strategic disposition of manpower to deter entry, and it was felt there might be quite a few bush-wise individuals willing to risk having their heads blown off for the sake of a bird's-eye view of the blast.

One important aspect of the security arrangements promised difficulty right at the start—the Police mobile communications system. For the past few years, a freak of the air waves has caused acute interference with the "E" Division FM channel from the South Carolina State Police system, operating near the same frequency. As this situation could not be tolerated in an operation where prompt and effective wireless communication was an essential requirement, an alternative had to be found. Fortunately, this came in the offer of help from the British Columbia Forest Service, whose radio branch had sufficient mobile and portable equipment, on a trouble-free frequency, to take care of the situation most adequately.

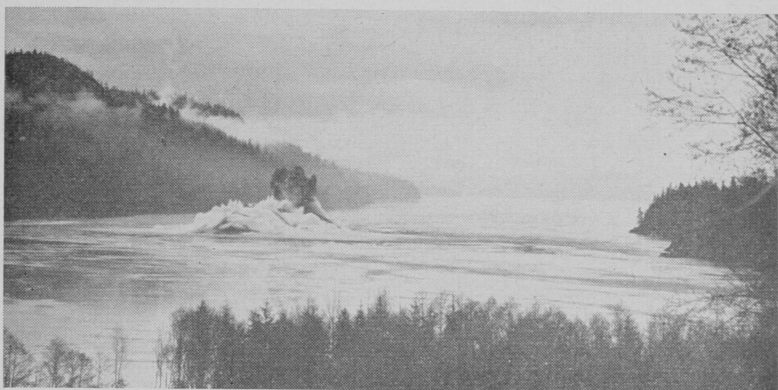
The days toward target date ticked off and gradually the Police preparations were completed. Personnel for traffic control and road blocks were detailed, and five RCMP patrol vessels, the *Victoria*, *Nanaimo*, *Masset*, *RCMP 15* and *RCMP 17*, together with two RCAF crash boats were in readiness to seal off the waterway at the north and south ends of the Narrows. Toward the end of March, the tremendous build-up of publicity engendered by the size of the blast and its many unprecedented features, caused apprehension that potential sightseers travelling to Campbell River on the only existing highway, might cause such a jam as to strain Police resources to the breaking point. Measures were taken to meet this contingency, the most effective of these being a news release by the Officer Commanding "E" Division, carried by TV and radio stations and the press, and strongly advising citizens that the blast, which might have to be post-

poned due to weather conditions, could be more comfortably and favorably viewed on the TV screen in their homes. That this warning had the desired effect was seen on the morning of April 5, when highway traffic to Campbell River was not much greater than a normal holiday week-end.

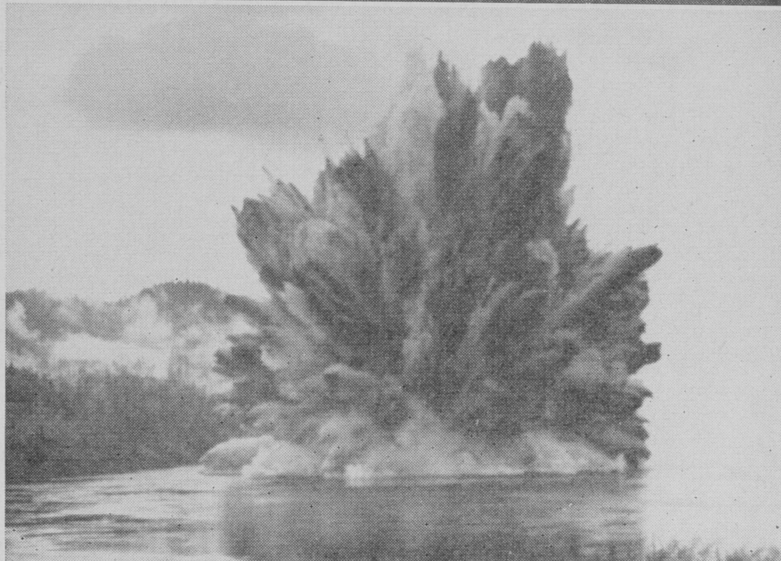
Saturday morning, April 5, dawned grey and not too promising, though the cloud level was high and wind from the south, two requisites for a successful operation. There had been an air of some anxiety in the Village of Campbell River; the blast might weaken the two hydro-electric dams a few miles away, and loose torrents of water on the community; the 200-foot smoke stack of the pulp mill, six miles from the Rock, might crack and topple. Responsible engineers from all sides sought to alleviate these fears, but they were handicapped by lack of precedent for such a mighty underwater explosion, which left them without precise data as to the probable effects. Their air of quiet optimism however, did much to dispel doubt, and this was nowhere more in evidence than among the men who were to occupy the demolition bunker on Quadra Island, a scant 700 yards from blast centre.

It is doubtful if any engineering feat in Canadian history was ever given such coverage by television. CBC cameras and their crews were stationed on Quadra Island and at three separate locations on the Vancouver Island side, many of the instruments being remote controlled. All were at their posts soon after daylight and soon after 8 a.m. the press representatives and invited guests arrived to take their places in the specially prepared observation bunkers due south of the Rock on Vancouver Island. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Frank M. Ross, the Hon. Howard Green, Minister of Public Works and his Deputy, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, together with the heads of Canada's three armed services in western Canada.

**Ripple Rock,
9.31 a.m.,
April 5. The
beginning of
the tremendous
underwater
blast.**



**Ripple Rock—
gone!**



In what had promised to be a lengthy wait, time went swiftly toward zero hour—9.31 a.m., a moment when the north flowing tide would carry debris and gases away from inhabited areas. Soon it was 9.15, and the cloud level had dropped so low it seemed certain there would be a postponement. Then the first warning rocket went up from Quadra Island—the blast was on! Overhead, but several miles to the south in the safe area, Police aircraft “Goose” circled slowly, with a doctor and stretcher on board. This was a precaution to insure that medical aid could be flown, if needed, to Quadra Island immediately behind the demolition and other bunkers there. A second doctor and St. John Ambulance team were already in position at the Vancouver Island

observation points. Photographers looked at the lowering skies, checked their meters, and opened up their lenses. In what seemed only a few seconds, we heard the count-down over a nearby radio—30-29-28!

As zero sounded, nothing seemed to disturb the waters for a moment until the first huge bubble of white water surged up over the Rock. Then, as the successively timed detonations took effect, each a fraction of a second apart, the sea opened up into a gigantic mushroom of rock and water which reached a thousand feet into the air. As the shock tremors hit the bunkers, observers saw the awe-inspiring mass gradually widening until it almost touched both shores. Moments later the massive cloud began to settle,



Approximately 10 a.m., April 5. The RCMP *Victoria* flying the Lieutenant-Governor's pennant, steams over Ripple Rock, the first ship to pass through after the blast.

and cascades of water could be seen running down the rocky cliff-sides. Rain, as though touched off by the disturbance below, began to fall heavily. Soon, quite soon, we would know how successful the expenditure of over \$3,000,000 and 2½ years of work had been.

A few minutes later the RCMP *Nanaimo* picked us up from the nearby beach at Menzies Bay, and steamed slowly toward the Narrows. Soon we saw the RCMP *Victoria*, with the Lieutenant-Governor and party aboard, ploughing south toward us—and incidentally, the first vessel to pass over the Rock after the blast! The two ships checked their depth recording instruments; there was over 50 feet clearance, and even allowing for the now rising tide, it was clear that a massive portion of the Rock's fangs had been removed. This was confirmed a few hours later by the Minister of Public Works, who announced that preliminary official surveys had established that approximately 40 feet of rock (some 370,000 tons)

had been blasted off the treacherous pinnacles, and described the operation as "a complete success". It was indeed, and what was more, the anticipated possible damage to property did not occur. At Campbell River eight miles away, the shock was scarcely felt, although seismographs hundreds of miles away recorded it.

Lest the uninformed gather the impression that all danger had now been removed from Seymour Narrows, authorities were quick to point out that while the greatest hazard—the fearsome tips of the two pinnacles of Ripple Rock—had been removed, the surging eddies, cross currents and whirlpools would always remain as long as the swift running tides were forced into the narrow channel by nature's inexorable laws. Even with the fangs of Ripple Rock drawn, all seamen, and especially those at the helm of smaller craft, must still treat the guardian of Seymour Narrows with a wholesome respect. ● ● ●

NOTICE TO GOLFERS

The Fifth Annual RCMP Invitational Golf Tournament will be held at Royal Colwood course in Victoria on Friday, Sept. 19, 1958. It is open to all serving and retired members, and the RCMP Reserve. To any of our golfers, especially from other divisions who plan to be holidaying in or near Vancouver Island at that time, a hearty invitation is extended. The Secretary of the "E" Division RCMP Golf Association at Victoria will be glad to mail entry forms, and post entries will be accepted. Bring your clubs and enjoy the game and the good fellowship!

Unique Police School

About the efforts of one community to assist law-enforcement agencies in providing better protection for its property and its people.

WHAT has become known as "Canada's third largest police school" is the unique project of a group of community-minded citizens interested in the better protection of their property and families and in making their communities attractive to outside groups, particularly industry. The "school" is the Porcupine Chamber of Commerce (Timmins, Ont.) annual police school or series of lectures, which chamber officials rank third, behind the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ontario Provincial Police schools.

February and March saw the fourth annual school conducted under the chairmanship of T. R. Langdon, a South Porcupine lawyer. Its lecturers were drawn from senior officers of the RCMP and the OPP; its attendance (240 officers for four lectures) was drawn from municipal police departments, OPP and RCMP detachments and industrial security police forces from New Liskeard, 140 miles south of Timmins, to Smooth Rock Falls, 100 miles north of the town which is the centre of the western hemisphere's largest gold-producing region.

Among the lecturers this year have been Supt. R. P. B. Hanson, officer in charge of the Identification Branch, RCMP, Ottawa, who talked on the national police system of identifications; Insp. Charles Wood, officer in charge of the OPP Anti-Highgrade Division, Toronto, gold theft investigations; and Insp. Albert Witts, officer in charge, traffic safety division, Attorney-General's Department, Toronto. In other years there have been Insp. Ward Kennedy, officer in charge, Criminal Investigation Department, OPP, Toronto; G. Arthur Martin, prominent Toronto defence

counsel; Dr. Noble Sharpe, director of the medico-legal division, Attorney-General's Department, Toronto, and several leading jurists.

The Chamber of Commerce decided to look into the matter of setting up some sort of school for officers on local municipal forces after consultation with senior police officials of the district who stated that all new officers in the forces had to learn through trial and error or depend completely on training received from senior officers on the forces. This method, police officials said, was slow and costly. Chamber of Commerce officials said school officers could provide better protection for property and families; industry was only interested in locating in communities which were attractive, and good police protection was an asset. The police officials countered that it was difficult to send officers to some of the recognized police schools because of the time and expense involved.

From these discussions evolved the Porcupine Chamber of Commerce Police School. The first sessions were held in the early months of 1955. They have continued each year since.

The school's first two years had as lecturers local people talking on subjects which they knew intimately. A Court clerk described the various legal forms and how they are correctly used; the local Crown Attorney lectured on proper Courtroom procedure and the jury system; the local magistrate undertook to instruct the officers in cases concerning the drinking driver and proper evidence; a sergeant in charge of one of the larger force's liquor squads talked on the Liquor Control Act and its administration; a newspaper publisher spoke on dealing

with the public; a high school principal lectured on the use of English, and a defence lawyer spoke on the rights of an accused, the taking of statements and presentation of fair and unbiased evidence.

The third year, it was decided that experts from the Attorney-General's department, such as medico-legal personnel, should be obtained as lecturers because there were no local people trained in this field. The medico-legal experts were busy men, however, and could not take time out to travel north for one of the lectures. The Chamber of Commerce surmounted this obstacle by holding special sessions of the school at times when people such as the medico-legal experts were in the region as witnesses in high Court jury trials. The system worked perfectly.

Since that time, the school has obtained the services of highly trained persons from the headquarters of the RCMP and the OPP.

This year, for the first time, invitations to the school were sent out to all police

departments within a 150-mile radius of Timmins so that more than just the Porcupine district police departments could derive the benefits of the lectures.

Attorney-General Kelso A. Roberts of Ontario has publicly lauded the work of the Porcupine Chamber of Commerce in presenting the school for police officers. Local police officials said the series of lectures has "greatly increased the efficiency of their forces" and has saved considerable time in the training of new men. The local officer in charge of the Ontario Provincial Police said the police school acts as a "refresher course" for OPP officers who have attended the OPP school in Toronto.

So that the officers may gain more from the lectures than if they just sat and listened and later asked questions, each of the lectures is mimeographed and each officer receives a copy for study on his own time. There is no charge to the officers for attending the school.

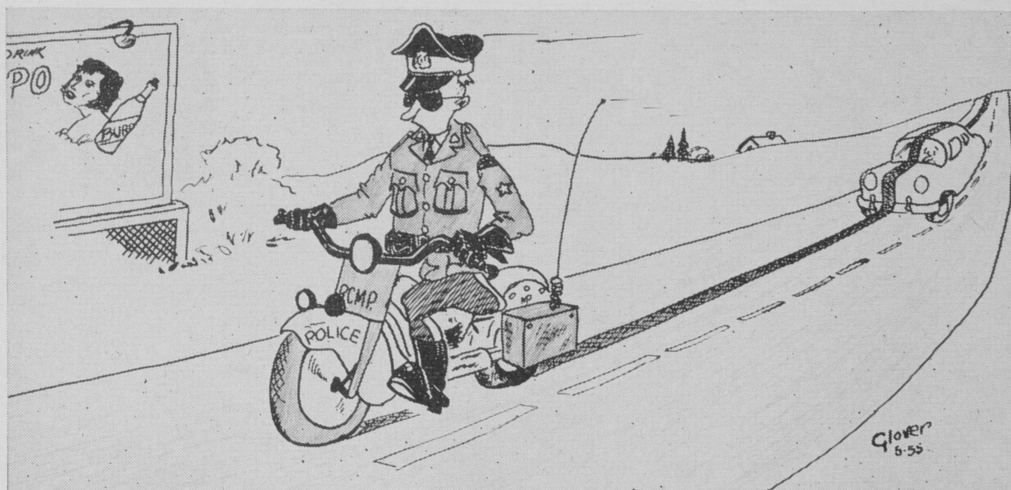
(By Austin Jelbert, BJ, Managing-Secretary, The Porcupine Chamber of Commerce.)

● ● ●

Pity the poor Post Office which had to deliver an envelope addressed in the following manner:

"Mr. C. A. Trafford,
Mountie Station,
Battleford Bauff National Park,
Sask. Alberta,
Canadian Rockies, B.C."

"Better get these glasses cleaned, the bumps on this road are rougher than they look!"



The Future of the North

On February 24, Mr. R. Gordon Robertson, Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, addressed the Montreal Canadian Club. This article is largely the text of Mr. Robertson's speech and it is published through his kindness and that of Mr. W. H. Milne, of Milne, Gilmore and German, Naval Architects and Marine Surveyors, who submitted it to *The Quarterly*.

ONE of the interesting but confusing things about my job is that it is somewhat schizophrenic, if I may use the expression. By that I do not mean that it drives me crazy—although it does at times. I mean rather that it requires a split personality. You see the custom has developed that the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs—a federal officer—is also the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, a territorial officer. So I wear two hats. Indeed, it is theoretically possible for me to start corresponding with myself and to find the Deputy Minister quite unsympathetic to a proposal of the Commissioner, or vice versa. In fact, occasionally relations can get quite strained. I am sure that one day the Commissioner will write an insufferably rude letter—the sort of thing you would expect from an uncouth northern person—and then relations will be broken off altogether. The possibility is so fascinating I almost hope it will happen!

However, whichever hat I may be wearing, and whatever the Commissioner may think of the Deputy Minister, there is one subject on which there can be no disagreement whatever—my (or our) enthusiasm over the future potential of our vast northern territories.

The future of the North is one of the most intriguing questions that any Canadian can consider, for this great northern area is one of the last major frontiers left in this crowded world of ours. One of the fascinations of Canada—as of other young countries—has always been that

its future was ahead of it. That still is the case. We have not reached our full growth—or anything like it. We have come a long way from the scattered settlements in the backwoods of the St. Lawrence. We have come a long way too from the breaking of the sod and the opening of the West. But we have still a long way to go. The way we will go is North—and it is the North that will determine, in part, how far we, as a country, are going to go. Every Canadian should be vastly interested in the North. Every Canadian should too be profoundly grateful that he shares one of the very few countries left in the world in which the fascination of further growth—the beckoning of another frontier and of new lands to conquer—is still possible.

If these things are true—and I think they are—it is equally true that, until just the last few years, almost no one in Canada believed it or was aware of it. As far as the North is concerned we have, throughout almost all our history, suffered from a serious case of national amnesia. Even the Fathers of our Confederation—whom we so properly respect and revere—suffered from the disease. They gave us our national motto "*A mari usque ad mare*"—from sea to sea—and they meant from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I wonder if they had even heard of the Arctic sea? On our Parliament Buildings in Ottawa—built in 1916, nearly 50 years after this country got under way—are engraved in stone the words "Her wholesome sea is at her gates, her gates both east and west". East and west, mark you. Did anyone think of a third sea that washes the northern shores of Canada? No one. Not a person saw anything wrong with these splendid words. The North was nowhere in our national mind.

It is just in the last very few years that the amnesia has begun to lift. We are finally aware of the North—although most of us are totally ignorant about it. How many Canadians know that the 60th

parallel—the southern boundary of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory—is much closer to Windsor, Ont., at the southern tip of Canada, than it is to Alert, our northernmost community? How many know that the average winter temperature in Whitehorse, in the Yukon, is warmer than in Winnipeg? How many know that a tiny village on Baffin Island—Frobisher Bay—is going to be a major international airport, with planes from Europe and the United States stopping there daily? For that matter, how many have the remotest idea where Baffin Island is? As a national generalization it would not be far from true to say that, until just now, we have known nothing about our North—and have cared less.

Well, what about it?

I don't need to start by saying that the North is large. It is. The two Territories comprise 40 per cent of all of Canada. Nor is it worth while saying it is cold—in Winter that is. The Summers can be very warm and pleasant in all the western half of our northern Territories—in the eastern half they are cool. But the Winters are cold all over—not much colder at the extremes than Winnipeg or Regina can be when they do their best—but the cold and the Winters last longer. It is the duration, not the severity, of the colder of the winters that is so different from our Prairie regions. In fact, the climate of the Yukon and of the Mackenzie Valley in the Northwest Territories is not very different from the climate of the Prairies—cold and dry in Winter, warm and dry in Summer with clear skies most of the time.

On the ground—speaking of the physical features—it is impossible to generalize. The Yukon is a land of mountains, high plateaux, and swift rivers. The Mackenzie Valley is a great, flat plain—largely forest and muskeg, but with some millions of acres of arable land—drained by an enormous muddy river. East of these plains we come to the Canadian

Shield, the land of rock that is so familiar in northern Ontario and Quebec. In the south and west it is covered by scrubby trees, but in the north—for hundreds upon hundreds of miles—there are only shrubs, grasses, rock and gravel. The tree line is the great divide. Within it—to the south and west—is shelter, soft snow, and the land of the Indians. Beyond it—on the barrens to the north and east—there is nothing to break the sweep of the wind, the snow is packed hard as concrete, and the Eskimos call it “home”. At the very far north, in the Arctic islands, the land changes again. Baffin Island, Ellesmere Island, and some of the others, are covered with great jagged peaks seven to eight thousand feet high. On the coast they drop sheer into the sea like the coast and fiords of Norway.

The North is a tremendous land, as varied and as different as are the regions of the South. I am not, however, embarking on a scenic tour. My purpose is rather to talk about the future this land may have.

The future of the North depends, of course, primarily on its resources. Of these we do not know nearly enough as yet. The area is so vast, and the detailed investigation has touched so small a proportion of the Territory that we are only beginning to find out what we have. It is clear, however, that there is a wide variety. I have spoken of forests and of arable land. The forests are becoming commercially interesting already. Much of the arable land will one day be farmed—for it can be farmed and it will probably be worth doing when local markets have developed. There is at present a large commercial fishery on Great Slave Lake from which fish are shipped daily to Chicago and eastern United States markets. These things will be important and valuable. However, above all, the economic future of the North will depend, not on the things that can grow or be produced on its surface, but on the things that lie beneath its surface—on oil, and gas, and minerals of all types.

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A familiar scene from the "old North". A Hudson's Bay Co. store, with manager, Mounted Policeman and trapper discussing local news in front of it.

I have said that we do not know nearly enough about our northern resources as yet. However, we know enough to be certain that the mineral potential is very great indeed. The Yukon, according to geologists, holds rich promise for almost every kind of metal as well as of asbestos. In its northern half, and also in the entire Mackenzie basin, there are great extensions of the sedimentary deposits that have produced the oil and gas wells of Alberta and northern British Columbia. There is only one producing field at present—Norman Wells—but many companies are carrying on extensive exploration. South of Great Slave Lake are the enormous deposits of lead and zinc at Pine Point. Farther east, and throughout the whole expanse of the Canadian shield, geologists advise that there is every reason to expect the extent and variety of mineral wealth that has already been found in the Shield farther south, in northern Ontario and Quebec. Finally, near the top of our country, the Arctic Islands

display salt domes of the type associated with the large oil deposits of parts of southern United States. Almost no exploration has been done, but the prospects for oil look most encouraging.

It is quite a catalogue, not of present realization, but of almost certain (in some cases completely certain) future possibilities. There is no doubt that the Canadian North contains very large resources of petroleum and metallic minerals.

What then of the future?

Taking a look at the future of anything is a pretty hazardous business—and the future of Canada is no exception. I recently came across an extract from a magazine that was published in London at the end of the 19th century. It was called "Truth" and in its issue of Sept. 1, 1881, it took a look at Canada and attempted to assess its future. The reason for its attentions was that Canadians were then talking about a fantastic project—

the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Truth" summed up its conclusions by saying that the railway:

"will run, if it be ever finished, through a country frost-bound for seven or eight months of the year, and will connect with the eastern part of the Dominion a province which embraces about as forbidding country as any on the face of the earth. British Columbians, they say, have forced on the execution of this part of the contract under which they become incorporated with the Dominion, and believe that prosperity will come to them when the line is made. This is a delusion on their part. British Columbia is a barren, cold mountainous country, that is not worth keeping. It would never have been inhabited at all, unless by trappers of the Hudson's Bay Company, had the 'gold fever' not taken a party of mining adventurers there; and ever since that fever died down the

place has been going from bad to worse. Fifty railways would not galvanize it into prosperity."

Having polished off British Columbia "Truth" took a look at the future of some other parts of Canada. It was pretty dismal.

"In Manitoba those who are not frozen to death are often maimed for life by frost-bite. Ontario is poor and crushed with debt. It is certain to go over to the States and when that day comes the Dominion will disappear."

So far as I can ascertain, "Truth" did not think Montreal was even worth mentioning.

Well, that was "Truth's" estimate of the future of this country at that time. It is a little bit like the student who was described by his professor as having a mind like a blotter. He soaked up everything—but he got it backwards! Well now, recognizing the hazards that are all too clearly demonstrated by the quotation I have read, I am still audacious enough to try and take a look at what I think the future of the North does look like.

For the future of the North an important factor, I think, is one that is very often overlooked — the phenomenal growth in world population that is going on. Every hour of the day the population of the world increases by no less than 4,600 persons. That is not just new births, but the balance of births over deaths—4,600 per hour—a net increase of 40,000,000 per year. What that obviously means is an enormous and growing demand for all the materials that human life requires; a demand for energy; a demand for minerals; a demand for food-stuffs; a demand for clothes; a demand for everything that goes with life. That, I think, is one of the most important factors in looking at the future of any country that possesses substantial supplies—or substantial possibilities—of resources.

The other factor, allied with this, is that, in the kind of life we live today, the increase in demand for metallic minerals and for energy will increase more



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than in proportion to the increase in population. This is a mechanical age. It is an age of power-driven machines; of metallic contraptions of all kinds—an age of gadgets. Every new development seems to bring new requirements for minerals; for new alloys; for energy. Put these two things together—the tremendous increase in population and the parallel increase in per capita requirements for metals, minerals and energy and you get a fantastic increase in demand for these things. It may have its ups and downs from year to year but, by and large over the years, the demand can only go in one direction—up.

What about the supply side of the situation? In relation to the things that are important to the North—minerals and metals—we know that many of the old, established sources of supply are being used up or diminished. Most of the iron for the United States used to come from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota. There is still a lot left, but they are down to lower grade ores now. That is why we have the large development at Knob Lake, and that is why we have parties of prospectors looking for iron every summer in Baffin Island, the Belcher Islands, and on the shores of Ungava Bay. The same thing applies with lead. The large lead deposits near Great Slave Lake were not important as long as there was plenty of lead in British Columbia. Now those more accessible supplies are reduced and the northern deposits are very important indeed. The same thing applies to many other minerals. The close-in, accessible supplies are being progressively used up. They are progressively less adequate to meet the demands of the future. With these changes, the sources of supply in the North are becoming more and more important.

There is another factor in the world picture—that of political stability and safety for capital. Where a political situation is troubled investors think twice before risking their capital. No matter how attractive a mine or other resource

may be, capital is bound to seek safe places for investment if it can. One of the safest of all places is Canada. This is a consideration that makes the North attractive for the investment of capital to secure the materials that will be needed for the growing demand in the world.

Now, add all these things together: the vast increase in world population; the steady growth in per capita demand for metals and energy; the diminution of many present sources of supply; the risks to capital in places where the political hazards are great. The total is an accumulation of factors, every one of which favors the Canadian North. One cannot but conclude that the northern part of Canada is going to have a phenomenal development. It must have—the resources are there, and all the factors I have mentioned indicate that there will be a great demand for them.

A lot of people in the South I think might be persuaded of the logic of this



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OF LIFE
SINCE
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view, but a surprising number seem to think that the North is so cold, so forbidding, so hostile, that it cannot be developed anyway. This, of course, is sheer mythology. As far as mining is concerned, the climate in the North is a bit of a problem in some technical respects, but it is mainly a cost factor. It is certainly not an obstacle. The one and only really important problem in northern development is transportation. This is the one factor that is crucial in determining the rate of development of this whole enormous area. Transportation is the biggest single factor in cost; it is the biggest single reason why development has not already gone on a lot faster than it has.

In 1955 I made a submission to the Gordon Commission on behalf of the Council of the Northwest Territories. At that time I said that the one most important thing that could happen to bring on the development of the western part of the Territories was the construction of a railway to Great Slave Lake. I doubt if a person in the North would dispute that view. It has, therefore, been a source of great satisfaction to everyone in the Territories to have seen the recent statements by our political leaders in favor of the railway. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways have been jointly conducting investigations of possible routes to Great Slave Lake and of the economics of the project.

There will no doubt be problems in the short run—but not, I feel certain, in the long run. The day that the railway line crosses the 60th parallel into the Northwest Territories will mark the opening of a new era in Canadian development—an era that may not, over the years, be less important than the era that began with the opening of the west. The railway is not, of course, all that is needed to meet the transportation problem. In the Yukon and the Mackenzie Valley the government has inaugurated a very extensive program of road construction—as well as a program to assist the building of roads in the provinces to form links with the Territories. Navigation is being improved on the Mackenzie River, which will continue to be a most important shipping route. At Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic coast Canada's first Arctic port is under construction. The Russians have had Arctic ports and Arctic shipping routes for years but we are finally getting into the act. Among the Arctic Islands, in the Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay and other little-known waters of the eastern part of our North, we will have to learn a great deal about channels, depths, ice and other factors that affect sea transport. The Russians are developing an atomic ice-breaker of great power, and the Swedes have developed a bubble technique for keeping water unfrozen in cold weather. These and other devices may

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provide the means of lengthening the presently very short shipping seasons. Air transportation into the North has developed enormously in the last three or four years. The construction of the Distant Early Warning line has been a major stimulant, and the air fields associated with it will help greatly in the opening of new areas. Major civil fields are under construction or in the course of planning at several locations.

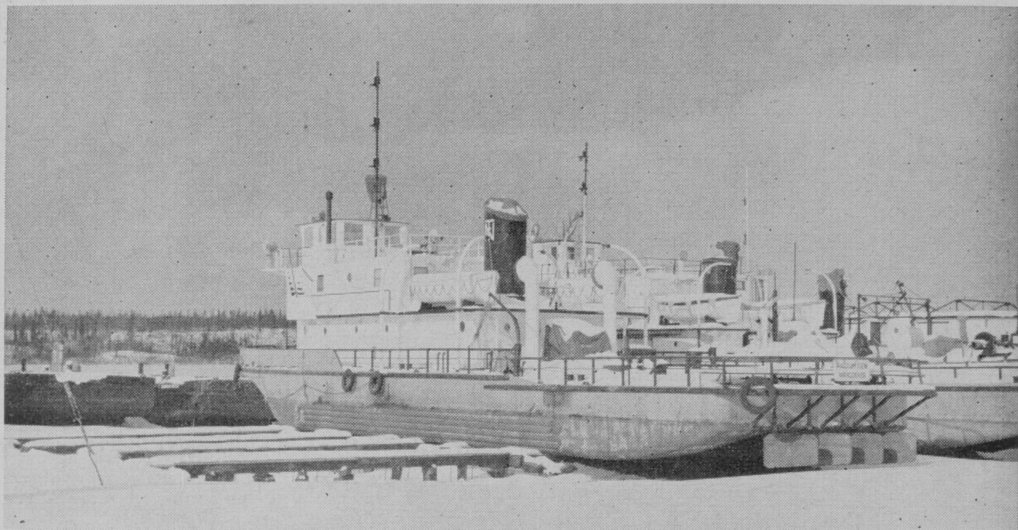
All of these developments will have a dual effect. They will make new regions far more accessible than ever before, and that will assist prospecting, exploration, and assessment of resource areas. They will also reduce the presently very high costs of northern mining and other operations. This will stimulate economic development enormously.

So far I have been talking about the North largely in terms of economics. But I think that there is another way that we should think of the North, its position and its future, and that is in terms of geography.

Most of us were brought up—and I am afraid our children are being brought up—on the old type of map, Mercator's projection, or ones like it. We looked at the world as if we were standing somewhere about the equator. With those maps, when we get up to the North—why

everything stops. The North is the upper edge and that is that. Our minds don't go beyond the edge to visualize what is on the other side. Those maps have conditioned our thinking all through our lives and only now is the air age beginning—and I say *beginning*—to break through our unconscious preconceptions. More and more we should be using Polar projections to look at the world for when we do, we realize that the North is not off at the edge but in the very centre of things.

By far the largest part of the world that matters to man is in the Northern Hemisphere. The population of the earth is approximately two and three-quarter billion people. Of this number, something like 90 per cent live in the Northern Hemisphere. Most of the major land masses are in it. The result is that the most important areas of the world spread out from what is the smallest of the world's oceans—the Arctic Ocean. If there is any ocean, any body of water in the world today that is entitled to be called "mediterranean" it is the Arctic Ocean. Our North comprises one of the largest portions of this central area. It is on the shortest distances from many of the main centres of population in the United States to the main centres of population in the Old World. This fact



Typical of the modern North's industrial development—oil barges awaiting the Spring break-up at Fort Norman.

has already become significant for Frobisher Bay, to which I have already referred. It will probably be one of our major boom towns for some years to come. The secret of its success is that it is right on a crossroads of the world. Frobisher is symbolic of the importance that may accrue to our North—strategically and economically—as the years go by, because of its geographical position. If there is one thing we must not do, in looking into the future of the North, it is to discount future possibilities by concentrating too much on the limitations of present techniques. The central location of the North is not of vast significance yet but we cannot know how great its importance may be with the scientific and technological developments of future years.

I have spoken thus far about the North in material terms, but those of us who are interested in the North must keep in mind the human factor as well. There are a good many people whose home is the North and who are its original citizens—the Eskimos and the Indians. Their old way of life is vanishing. The fur trade on which they lived and relied for so long is desperately depressed and it may never

recover. We don't need furs any more, we can make them synthetically. You probably make synthetic furs here in Montreal and so the fur trade has suffered severely. The caribou—their staff of life for both meat and clothing—have also declined enormously. As a result, the Indians and Eskimos must adopt our way of life to a steadily increasing extent.

In future, mining companies can play a very important part in helping these people to adjust successfully to the new world in which they are going to have to live. Already one mining company—the North Rankin Nickel Mine on the west shore of the Hudson Bay—has done a great deal with a very primitive group of people. It is the first mine operating in Canada beyond the treeline in the true Arctic. It is surrounded by people who have had very little contact with our way of life and who have known nothing of the kind of life that is connected with mining. That mining company has done a tremendous job. They now have 93 Eskimos on their payroll. These Eskimos are working regularly, they have small houses provided by the Company and they are gradually going to form the backbone of its labor force. What this

Company has done is, I hope, going to become more and more the kind of thing that will happen in the North. Education, of course, must be given to these people and we are trying to give it. A new educational policy is under way, schools are being built, vocational training will be provided. But unless the mining companies and other business enterprises going into the North are prepared to do their part, it is going to be very difficult to lead these people successfully into the kind of future that awaits them. They can contribute greatly to a Canada that is going to be more and more a northern country. Humanitarian considerations and economic values both combine to make it most important that we—government, industry, all of us—do as much as we can to fit these people into our way of life—and to do it while preserving their pride, their independence, and their sturdy self-reliance.

There is much to do if the potentialities

of the North are to be realized in full. It is not going to be as easy to open as was the West. It is not the sort of country into which a man can go, with little but health and a willingness to work. The small man, breaking a quarter section homestead, will not be the symbol of the new frontier. The resources of the North, the technical problems of climate and permafrost, the costs of development—all mean that its opening will require capital, equipment and technique. However, the possibilities that lie within it contain as much of great moment for the future of Canada as did the possibilities of our western provinces for the Canada of 60 years ago. Just as the opening of the West provided the surge that carried this country from its small and slightly uncertain beginnings to the confident development of today, so, I am convinced, will the opening of the North bring in a third great phase in our national existence. ● ● ●

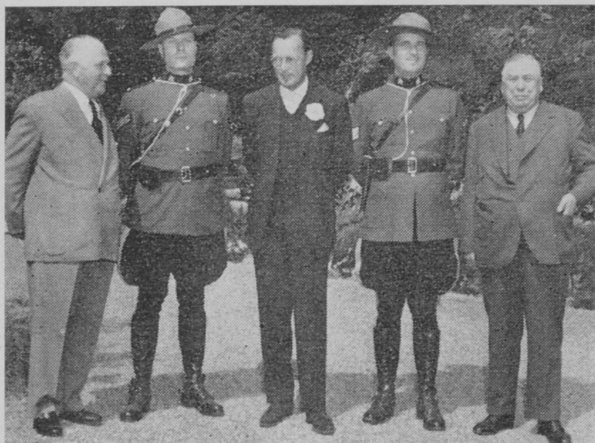
Prince Rupert Sub-Division, noted for its rainfall, is also notable for being good goose hunting country. In the season just past, a member of the Force and a friend set out for a day with their guns, and it was not long before a sizeable flock of honkers came winging toward them. The RCMP man took aim and his first shot dropped one of the birds out of formation. The tail end of the flock was still coming over and our Nimrod, a hunter of long experience, aimed a second time for an insurance shot. The Policeman remembered nothing more until he came to, several minutes later, and looked up into the grinning face of his companion who had just revived him. Beside him lay the first goose, quite dead. In its trajectory through the air, through some freak of wind and its own impetus, the ten-pound bird plummeted down and struck our hunter full in the stomach, knocking him unconscious! That was the end of the hunting trip — except roast goose the next day, which tasted good even to a sore stomach!

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Random Reports



L. to R.—Hon. Clarence Wallace (former Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.), Cpl. J. R. Payne, H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Sgt. A. Calvert, Hon. Frank McKenzie Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in B.C.

Crowds lined the dykes, waving Dutch flags, and singing Holland's National Anthem, as H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands stepped from his car on May 10, 1958, at Pitt Polder, B.C. This typical Dutch scene did not occur on the shores of the Zuider Zee, but beside the Pitt River, in British Columbia's lower mainland. The occasion was the visit of Prince Bernhard to a new settlement of Dutch and Canadian farmers on 8,000 acres of land reclaimed from the tidal waters of the river.

The Prince visited a well-kept farm, inspected herds of splendid

cattle, and took a quick look at a Canadian-style Dutch home. Later he boarded a boat and examined a new dyke and dredging equipment currently being used to reclaim additional acreage.

Leaving Pitt Polder the Prince and his party were guests of the Hon. Clarence Wallace (former Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.) at Minnekadah Ranch, Port Coquitlam, B.C.

(Photo and story by Cpl. F. H. Carron, New Westminster, B.C.)

Pictured below is the Ottawa RCMP hockey team which led the National Defence hockey league all season, only to lose out in the last game of the final play-offs to the Army Headquarters team for the league championship. Cst. Cy Doucette took further honors by winning the trophy awarded to the league's leading scorer.

L. to R. (back row)—Sgt. A. deB. Macdonell (manager); Csts. C. Reid, E. Rouleau, R. Girard, B. Jack, D. Pike, B. White, L. Levis, A. Lang; P. Cyr (coach). (Front row)—Cst. E. Lefebvre, G. Albert, M. Morrison, J. Deitrich, B. Dunham, C. Doucette and S. McPhee.



Right—Commissioner Nicholson welcomes His Excellency the Governor-General to the Officers' Mess, Ottawa, on the occasion of the Annual Dinner commemorating the Force's anniversary—this year the 85th. His Excellency is preceded into the Mess by Capt. Gilles Morin, ADC, Royal 22nd Regiment, and is followed by Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, ADC, Officer Commanding "A" Division, RCMP.



Left—The Governor-General inspecting the 32-man "Governor-General's Troop" at Government House, Ottawa, an annual ceremony inaugurated by His Excellency in 1953. The Governor-General is accompanied by Insp. P. J. Vaucher extreme left and Commissioner Nicholson.



CANADIAN POLICE CURLING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONS

Pictured below is the RCMP Edmonton rink which won the Third Curling Association Bonspiel held this year in Winnipeg on March 10-11. This rink won the Crump trophy. *L. to R.*—Cpl. Walley Peterson (skip); Csts. Irvin Blehm, Ken Helander and Cpl. Gordon Bligh.

Other winners were: Quebec Police and Fire Association trophy—Winnipeg City Police; Nicholson trophy—RCMP Ottawa; Ontario Chief Constables Association trophy—RCMP Dauphin; Canadian Associated Chiefs of Police trophy—Winnipeg City Police; and the Winnipeg Police Athletic Association trophy—Regina City Police. An extra event this year was won by an RCMP rink from Chilliwack, B.C. and the trophy was donated by Commissioner McNeill of the Ontario Provincial Police.



The Old Order Changeth

By SUPT. H. A. MAXTED

Some interesting facts about the historic old building which served as the Officers' Mess at Regina for so many years and which is now being replaced by a new modern structure.

The Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, who prepared this article, has asked that acknowledgment be paid to ex-Sgt. A. S. Band, Curator of the RCMP Museum, Regina, for his assistance in research.

CAUGHT up in the net of progress is the Officers' Mess, Regina. This familiar old landmark has fallen victim to the March of Time. Demolition crews have gone to work and all that now remains is a pile of rubble, broken brick, old pieces of pipe and plaster—junk to be hauled away to the garbage dump. And so the old order changeth, yielding place to new. In a few weeks a modern new mess building will take shape on this same site. It will indeed be a more spacious building, in fact it may even be of better construction—but will it ever possess the quiet dignity which seemed to always surround the old building? To those of us who have been privileged to grace its hallowed halls the mess was something akin to an aristocratic old lady. It mattered not the occasion, be it hilarity or solemnity, the old lady never became ruffled or lost her sense of dignity and pride.

To most of those who serve in the Force today and yes, to many who have already gone into retirement the old Officers' Mess building held a special significance. Situated at the north-east corner of the barrack square its austere presence served to remind those approaching the barracks from the foot bridge over Wascana Creek that it was time to smarten their stride, to push the shoulders back, to remind them that they were members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, yes, even the Royal North-West Mounted Police. Time alone will heal the wound of its departure.

No building has served through a more colorful period in the history of the Force with the possible exception of the chapel, our last remaining link with the past, the early formative days of the Force when our glorious traditions were so firmly established.

In 1882 the headquarters of the North-West Mounted Police were moved from Fort Walsh to Regina, a small settlement then known by the Indian name of Pile-of-Bones. The selection of Regina as the new Headquarters of the Force was made by the Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorne. The plans for the actual layout of the barracks, the location of the various buildings, were made on Sept. 13, 1882, by Insp. Sam Steele. Contracts for the erection of portable buildings were given to two firms in Eastern Canada—James Reilly & Co. of Sherbrooke, Que., and Logan and O'Doherty of Ottawa. Construction started in October and by Dec. 6, 1882, the transfer of Headquarters to Regina was completed. It is rather interesting to note in the Commissioner's annual report of 1893 that these buildings were not standing up well, were costly to heat and he recommended their replacement.

The establishment of an Officers' Mess at Headquarters (Regina) was sanctioned by Sir John A. Macdonald on May 10, 1886, and a photograph taken of the Regina Barracks about 1886 shows as an Officers' Mess, a small building on the east side of the square in the approximate location of the present residence of the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division. This was one of the portable buildings recommended for replacement in 1893 but with some minor repairs it continued to serve as an Officers' Mess until 1912 when it was demolished and the Mess moved into what had been since 1885 the residence of the Commissioner. This building is also shown in the same photograph, a dark building, possibly still

under construction at the time and located at the north-east corner of the square. The outlines of the building which we now think of as the Old Officers' Mess are however, unmistakable.

Our records reveal that a new residence was built for the Commissioner in 1912, the same building now occupied by the Officer Commanding "F" Division. According to the reports the Commissioner's old house was then greatly improved with the old wooden siding being covered by brick veneer. A 12-foot veranda was built onto the south and west sides with a large well appointed billiard room added to the north end. The downstairs portion was completely renovated with folding doors separating the ante room from the dining room. This was to be the mess building enjoyed by the officers of the Force until Feb. 27, 1958, when Father Time with his cruel scythe performed the final coup de grace. Very little of the old mess now remains except our memories. A pair of old carriage lamps that marked the entrance have been retained and if the modern architecture of the new building will permit, these will be included to remind us of the aristocratic "old lady" who served us so well.

The Mess Register dates back to the first establishment of an Officers' Mess in



Officers' Mess, Regina, Sask., prior to commencement of demolition.

Regina in 1886 and reads like a composite from the pages of the world's "Who's Who", to remind us of the important people who have been guests of the mess over the years. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip signed the register in 1951 as did her father, the late King George VI and his Queen in 1939. Other signatures embrace almost every prominent field of political and cultural endeavor. Sir Martin Harvey the great English actor, John McCormack the Irish tenor,

Demolition of Officers' Mess shows brick removed from west side of building, revealing wood siding believed to be the original construction of approximately 1885.



John Philip Sousa the band leader, Stefan-ansson and Shackelton are numbered among the explorers. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, later to become for a short time King Edward VIII, the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, Sir Wilfred Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie King. The great soldier Lord Byng of Vimy and all the Governors-General of Canada back to the Earl of Minto who was Chief of Staff in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 and Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904. These and many other notable world figures have walked through the halls of the old mess. These are the memories we hope will not be lost.

During the first few days of the demolition work we watched with interest the brick veneer being removed from the outer walls revealing wood siding of the original building erected in 1885. We were amazed by the length and sturdiness of the long wooden beams and wondered about the difficulties of transportation at the time of the original construction. We were amused by the hand-made square-headed nails. Then we ventured again inside the halls and wished that we had remained outside. It was too much like seeing an old friend in his coffin—we would have preferred remembering him as we knew him when he was alive.

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Sting of Death

The motorist who saw, plainly, children playing behind a parked car but didn't slacken his speed . . . who got fed up waiting for a traffic break at a "Stop" sign and plunged into the moving line of vehicles . . . who opened his car door on the traffic side . . .

The pedestrian who started across an intersection on the amber light . . . who strutted across the busy street on a rainy night . . . who stepped from behind a parked car without looking. . . .

Do these people know the meaning of "Death"?

The dictionary is blase about it. It says, "Cessation of Life."

The living can only guess at the real meaning of death, but from observing its preliminary throes, they can form a fairly vivid impression of it. No human being who sees death likes it, even though he has become "hardened" to it, a somewhat callous expression that intimates lack of feeling. Mortician, police, newspapermen, doctors, nurses, all whose profession takes them close to death are supposed to become "hardened". Maybe they are not as strongly affected by the sight and sound of a human life ceasing forever as some others would be, but they're only boasting if they claim that being in the presence of the death of a fellow being has no effect on them.

That driver who neglected to slow down when he saw children playing where any of them could run, suddenly, in front of his car, couldn't possibly know what the death of a child is like. If he did, he couldn't have realized what it could mean, apart from the agonizing, fearful sight: the end of a life almost before it has really begun, taking away so many years, possibly eliminating one who would grow to save other lives or bring comfort and happiness.

The motorist who broke into traffic gave no thought to the potential result of his stupidity: flying knives of glass slicing human flesh and spilling warm blood, shafts of blunt steel penetrating breathing bodies, shrieks of agony, from kiddies who were happy, a second before, with the car ride.

Walking across a street seems such a simple, easy act. It happens many millions of times a day. It can so easily be the last earthly act of a pedestrian who does nothing more spectacular than decide to try to outwit the tons of glass and metal that make up traffic. Does the pedestrian know what death is? He doesn't, for the moment, care much, as long as it doesn't happen to him. He doesn't care then, either. He can't. Only his wife and family, whose lives are suddenly torn to shreds, are able to care. Only the motorist who didn't know the walker was daring him, or who knew too late, is left to carry the soul-wounds the rest of his life.

But then, we mustn't speak of things like that. It's too upsetting. It might be, in some circles, considered offensive, even.

It is offensive. It is also disgusting, sickening, revolting, deadly.

It's exactly what everyone who ventures into a street or road must face, unless everyone decides to do something other than ignore it.

(From: Canadian Highway Safety Conference *Bulletin*.)

Famed Former RCMP Officer Dies Suddenly

Supt. John Leopold (Rtd.), 68, died May 3, 1958, at Ottawa, Ont. His death brought to an end one of the Force's most famous stories — the tale of one man's dedication to the fight against communism.

Superintendent Leopold was born in Rudelsstadt, Bohemia, (Czechoslovakia), Jan. 21, 1890, came to Canada in 1912 and homesteaded in Alberta. On Sept. 26, 1918, he joined the Mounted Police for the express purpose of going Overseas with "B" Squadron, RNWMP Cavalry draft. Instead, however, he was retained in Canada and after the usual training period at Regina, was immediately detailed to confidential investigations. Within a year of joining the Force he had commenced his work among the subversive movements which were becoming active in the immediate post-war era.

Much has been written about the late Superintendent Leopold's anti-communist activities and while the surface ingredients of his career are generally known, the detail of his activities in the work on which he was engaged may never be told. It is sufficient to say perhaps that his knowledge of the forces engaged in the task of weakening our democratic structure was greater than that of any other Canadian. His activities singled him out for much criticism and vilification, but only by associating with communist groups, working with them and, in fact, becoming an important official in their organization, could he have amassed the knowledge that was to become of such value later in safeguarding the freedom and principles of our Canadian democracy. After a period of approximately seven years in an under-cover capacity, he was the main witness for the prosecution in the trials at Toronto of various well-known functionaries of the Communist Party which resulted in their conviction.

After his exposure as a police agent working underground, Superintendent Leopold, then a sergeant, was posted to Whitehorse, Y.T., for regular police duty. He was transferred out of the North three years later to Headquarters, Ottawa, and returned to the work he knew best in the Intelligence Branch. Throughout the remainder of his service he continued active in this field. On Sept. 1, 1942, he was commissioned a Sub-Inspector in the Force and two years later was promoted to the full rank of Inspector. In 1946 he took a prominent part in the Royal Commission on Espionage, his general knowledge and background of experience being invaluable in the exposure of individuals who were later convicted at the trials. On August 1, 1951,



Supt. John Leopold

he was promoted to the rank of Superintendent and retired to pension on Nov. 20, 1952.

Among the tributes paid by newspapers throughout the country to the career of this former Mounted Police officer, the *Ottawa Journal* had this to say:

"He looked neither like a Mountie nor an undercover agent . . . he regarded life with eternal good cheer except when communism was mentioned. On that he was deadly serious. It was a menace to which he dedicated his life, as policeman and citizen, to combating, the citizen role being no less formidable to the Reds than that of the policeman. . . .

There are brave men whose acts of courage are done in secret and who receive no rewards in medals or acclaim. Superintendent Leopold was one of these and today, when his death recalls the fraction of his achievement which was known, we honor the memory of a good man who was a proud servant of the land of his adoption."

With the years of his dedication to the invaluable work he performed behind him, Superintendent Leopold would have been well satisfied with this epitaph and with the realization that he had fulfilled his responsibilities to his country so successfully in a most difficult and complicated sphere.

25 Years in the Force

CHANGE—a familiar element in the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police—has frequently been linked with progress and development within the various fields of administration. A survey of the development of the Force since its inception in 1873, will show the era in which *The Quarterly* sprang into existence to have been a period of remarkable transformation. Through all fields of administration, sweeping alterations were being carried out in consequence of the need to increase the strength and efficiency of a police organization, recently endowed with new and demanding responsibilities.

Since 1920—at which time the Dominion Police were absorbed and the Mounted Police Headquarters moved from Regina to Ottawa—the RCMP has been the only Federal police force in Canada, entrusted with the enforcement of all Federal Statutes and able to accept provincial work, subject to agreement with the province concerned. In 1928 Saskatchewan became the first to request and obtain the services of the Force. By a similar arrangement in 1932 the RCMP assumed the duty of enforcing Provincial Statutes in Alberta and the three Maritime Provinces. In the wake of a rash of requests from various government departments for the services of the Mounted Police, the duty of enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the RCMP, by Order-in-Council, Oct. 14, 1932, and through an amendment in March 1933, all members of the RCMP, for the purposes of the Act, became ex-officio game officers. For good measure, the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue was absorbed on Apr. 1, 1932. New responsibilities, introduced by these events offered a challenge, necessitated a large and immediate increase in the strength of the RCMP.

Actual figures tell the story with admirable eloquence. In conjunction with

present-day statistics they relate as well, a quarter century of growth and progress. Strength in terms of officers and men: Sept. 30, 1931—1,351; Sept. 30, 1932—2,500—a 46 per cent increase within the period of one year; Mar. 31, 1957—5,734 (figure includes special constables and employed civilians). Motor cars: Mar. 31 1934—385; Mar. 31, 1957—1,241. Motorcycles: Mar. 31, 1934—30; Mar. 31, 1957—68. Aircraft: Mar. 31, 1934—0; Mar. 31, 1957—12.

For other reasons the year 1933 and the early '30s in general will be remembered as a busy time for all divisions across the Dominion. Widespread unemployment, brought on by the depression, was probably the principal cause of a marked increase in crime. Together with a prevalence of counterfeiting and breaking, entering and thefts (both offences to be expected in a time of economic stress), crimes of violence became unusually predominant and many cases were investigated under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Especially conscious of new duties connected with preventive service work, the R.C.M. Police expended an intense effort throughout the year in a successful bid to curb infractions of the law governing smuggling activities, and violations of the Excise Act. Lacking the equipment required for top efficiency, the branch received valuable assistance in these formative years from other government departments and the Armed Services. Hence off the coast of Vancouver, the RCMP cruiser *Adversus*, assisted by the Department of National Defence, was able to curtail the activity of certain rum-runners by combined air and sea operations. (Formerly stationed in the east, the *Adversus* had been moved early in 1933 to the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal.) While the Royal Canadian Navy aided the Marine Section at Halifax in organizing and training its personnel, an eastern command of the Royal Canadian Air Force stood constantly ready to donate the services of

seven seaplanes. A review of activities within the Marine Section at year's end revealed a new trend: the Preventive Service was being called on more and more to effect rescues and aid vessels in distress.

A busy man during this era of re-organization was Commr. J. H. MacBrien and a tour of inspection for the summer of 1933 carried the RCMP's top executive officer by airplane to remote detachments in the North-West Territories and the Yukon.

A glance at the syllabus used in recruit training reveals countless similarities to the present-day course of studies, with the second half of a six-month period of instruction given over to the study of the Criminal Code, Federal and Provincial Statutes, and the preparation of detachment returns. Having raised its educational requirements, the Force was seeking at this time to attract a higher calibre of men into its ranks. While the recruit of the early '30s received most of his training at Regina, instructional facilities existed also at Vancouver. Refresher courses were an advent of this period, and one which was to prove its value quickly.

A tragedy, an act of heroism and the solving of a disappearance—all highlights from the period in which *The Quarterly* emerged to record such events—complete our brief review of the turbulent early '30s. Some will immediately associate with the year 1933, a tragic accident which claimed the life of "a very gallant, efficient, and capable officer" of the Force—Insp. L. J. Sampson. The misadventure occurred while Inspector Sampson was in charge of a troop which had been detailed to maintain law and order at a Relief Camp situated on the Fair Grounds at Saskatoon, Sask. When a riot broke out, he was struck by a stone, fell from his horse and was dragged a considerable distance over the ground. Severe injuries incurred in the mishap were responsible for the untimely death of this highly regarded officer.

A display of calm deliberation in the face of stress earned recognition during the year 1933 for Reg. No. 9476 Det. Cst. J. E. T. Smaridge (retired Sergeant Major), who received the parchment certificate of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for his prompt action and presence of mind in warning a number of people when a building in Ottawa caught fire. Despite the fact that flames were already spreading, Detective Constable Smaridge had warned the occupants of the second and third floors of the building, severely cutting his arm while breaking a plate glass window to sound the alarm.

Throughout the winter of 1931-32, anxious attention was focused on the north country while the Force probed the baffling disappearance of the Krueger expedition. The main search for the party of missing explorers was carried out by Reg. No. 6316 Cpl. H. W. Stallworthy (retired Sergeant Major), and Reg. No. 10196 Cst. R. W. Hamilton (retired Sergeant). Assisted by Eskimos from Greenland, they left Bache Peninsula on Mar. 20, 1932 with eight sleighs and 125 dogs. After the search party split into two groups, Corporal Stallworthy and three Eskimos were successful in finding a written record, left by Dr. Krueger on Apr. 24, 1930, on the most northerly point of Axel Heiberg Island. From the route taken by the missing expedition it was the opinion of the RCMP corporal that Dr. Krueger's ill-fated party had perished during the winter of 1931-32, somewhere in the vicinity of Meighen and Isachsen Islands. Returning to Bache Peninsula in May, both parties reported having encountered extremely bad ice conditions. Owing to the scarcity of game, especially polar bears, they had been forced to travel for days without food for the dogs, had finally resorted to killing 29 of their dogs to feed the remaining ones. Stallworthy's patrol had travelled 1,400 miles; Hamilton's, 900. ●●●



THE LAST ROUND-UP

By CPL. J. M. EHLY

In the story told here, the author was a central figure in an investigation of yesterday, the greater part of which could have been taking place 70 years ago. Long days in the saddle and nights by the campfire under the stars, in the midst of British Columbia's northern range country, made up an experience that Corporal Ehly will never forget. It scarcely does justice to the writer for us to say that he performed his duties satisfactorily, for he entered the scene at a time when two years of disputes and Court cases had split the local ranchers into opposing factions, amid an atmosphere of bitterness which threatened open violence. With persistence, patience and a grasp of human character which brought common agreement between the two principals, Corporal Ehly brought welcome peace to the Upper Cache Creek country.

Most people in this country believe that the rounding-up of wild horses in Canada, has been left to the imagination of the writers of comic books, motion pictures and TV. This is far from being the case; round-ups still take place in the Peace River Block of British Columbia. There are quite a large number of wild horses—estimated by some ranchers at between two and three hundred head—still roaming the lush valleys of the B.C. portion of the Peace River country, at Upper Cache Creek, approximately 50 miles north-west of Fort St. John, B.C. To the writer this fact became a startling reality on the early morning of May 12, 1957—accompanied

by seven ranchers, on horse-back, we travelled approximately 40 miles of rolling hills and valleys seeking out small bands of horses which were to be herded to a corral owned by Bud Southwick, a rancher in that area and one of the principals in this story.

On the first day out 12 head were rounded up. This would not appear to be too many for seven experienced riders, (I'm not counting myself as I spent most of my time trying to stay astride my saddle pony) but due to the difficult terrain and heavy brush it was obvious that the first day had been quite successful. Most of the animals had never had a human hand placed on them nor a rope and they were just as wild and fleet-footed as a deer. Scanning the hill-side, a rider would point to a small grassy knoll, and shout "there they are". Once the band noticed the horsemen they lifted their heads to catch the scent and as soon as they were able to determine that there were humans about, they would plunge pell-mell into the heavy brush, with the riders hard on their heels.

(When this happened the writer merely gave the saddle pony his head, grasped the pommel firmly with both hands, said a few quick prayers, and plunged into the brush behind the other riders. Once inside the heavy brush it was impossible to see rider or horse and the only reason I did not get lost in the dense growth was

Opposite page—the end of the round-up.

due purely to the good horse-sense and instinct of my trusty little saddle pony "Jasper". I was to become thoroughly attached to Jasper, for during my 11 days on his back I was pulled off the saddle four times by the thick brush. His excellent training as a "cow pony" was such that when the bridle reins fell to the ground Jasper would stand until I gathered myself up and climbed back in the saddle. Had he not done so the only alternative would have been to walk ten or 20 miles back to camp—in that wild country not a pleasant prospect.)

The beginning of this story goes back some years to the depression, when Vern McLean was ranching at Upper Cache Creek and had a number of horses running wild on the range. During this time he purchased some horses from a Mr. S. Clark, now deceased, who was also ranching in the area and had decided to sell out. McLean purchased Clark's brand and all the horses known to belong to him. These were then allowed to run at large and the two herds intermingled and increased. About this time Bud Southwick obtained employment with McLean as a ranch hand and all went well. Some years later McLean decided to accept employment at Fort St. John, leaving Southwick to manage the ranch. At this time a verbal agreement was reached between the two men to the effect that while McLean was absent part of Southwick's remuneration for looking after the ranch and horses would be half of the colt crop and also a percentage of any horses the latter sold which belonged to McLean.

All went well until 1955-56, when horses began to obtain considerable value as pack-horses for the various natural gas companies and survey crews operating in the area, as well as for big game hunters, for game was in abundance, moose, deer, cariboo and bear. It was then that the trouble began. McLean decided that he should return to Upper Cache Creek and

arrange a round-up and break some of his horses in order that they may be sold. At the first round-up he was astonished to find that some of his horses had three brands on the right rear hip—his own, Clark's and Southwick's. It appeared obvious to McLean that Southwick was branding horses that did not belong to him and as a result McLean instituted Court action against Southwick for theft and illegal use of a brand. Southwick entered pleas of "not guilty" and after Crown and defence evidence had been heard in a trial which lasted several days, the charges against him were dismissed. Shortly thereafter he was again arraigned in Court on a similar charge under Provincial Statutes. Once again the case was dismissed. As an outcome of the Court cases hard feelings arose among Crown and defence witnesses, a considerable number of them farmers and ranchers in the Upper Cache Creek area. From there on it was a matter of choosing sides, the

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cattlemen siding with McLean and the horse ranchers with Southwick.

The feud was on. Long time friendly neighbors became bitter enemies and on several occasions extreme violence was threatened which fortunately never materialized. Nevertheless it was serious enough to warrant frequent Police patrols into the area to investigate the complaints, but on each occasion sufficient evidence could not be obtained to sustain Court action. That is how the matter stood until the latter part of April 1957, when the writer received written instructions from the Officer Commanding, Prince George Sub-Division, to proceed to Upper Cache Creek and investigate the supposed rustling of wild horses. A complaint had been received from a cattle rancher in the Upper Cache Creek area, who feared that Bud Southwick was rounding up wild horses and taking them out of the area without the proper Brand Inspection.

One early morning, during the latter part of April, the writer started for Upper Cache Creek in a Police car. The trip ordinarily would have been uneventful, but in the Peace River country, in the Spring of the year, after a heavy Winter's snowfall, the roads are a sight to see, let alone to travel on. The main highway was in fair condition for about 30 miles; the remaining 20 miles unimproved dirt road and heavy clay, which had turned into sticky gumbo mud. In the 20 miles covered between 8.30 a.m. and 5 a.m., the next day, 27 mud holes were encountered, seven of which bogged the vehicle so firmly in the mud that it was necessary to jack up each wheel separately and by placing tree branches and small twigs under them, the car was once again free and mobile. The remaining 20 mud holes were crossed by merely driving to the edge of the hole, survey the proposed path, then back the car up about 20 yards, place it in low gear, push the gas pedal to the floor-boards, say a quick prayer and trust that it would reach the other side without getting stuck. It then became

necessary to wash off the windshield in preparation for the next mud hole. Thus the trip went for the next ten miles until it was realized that it would be impossible to reach the proposed destination by evening and it became necessary to turn around and return home.

Around the end of April a second attempt was made. On this occasion a power vehicle, equipped with a winch mounted on the front, was hired. The same 27 mud holes were traversed with the same unfortunate results. In this instance, however, the problem was that when the vehicle became mired in the mud (nine times) the availability of a suitable tree to anchor the winch line was the biggest problem. However, the writer was fortunate to reach his destination and able to make a preliminary investigation. On the return trip home, with departure at 11 p.m., matters were complicated due to darkness making it most difficult to negotiate the mud holes. Bed looked good at 6 a.m., the following morning.

As a result of an interview with the ranchers and farmers in the area it was felt that more time was needed to attempt to bring the problem to a successful conclusion and in order to accomplish this a round-up of all the horses appeared to be the only solution. The farmers and ranchers agreed to the proposal and offered their assistance for the round-up. Permission was immediately granted by the Officer Commanding Prince George Sub-Division for the writer to return to Upper Cache Creek and remain there until the matter was cleared up. This appeared at the time to be a large order, and so it was that the writer returned to the area on May 12.

A great deal of difficulty was experienced in trying to convince the two principals, Southwick and McLean, that they had nothing to gain by feuding and that they should try and come to some agreement over the ownership of the horses. After considerable bickering it was decided that an arbitration board would be appointed and it included two local

ranchers and a Mr. C. N. Kennedy, a Provincial Government Brand Inspector at Dawson Creek, B.C. After all the horses were rounded up, or at least the ones "the cowboys" were able to corral, approximately 125 were examined and segregated and some 32 were distributed to various ranchers who laid claim to horses which they owned and which at some time or other had joined the wild bands. At 2 a.m., while the majority of the visiting ranchers and farmers were sitting around a camp-fire, the arbitration board reported that its decision was that all horses with the Clark and McLean Brand would go to McLean and that the rest would go to Southwick, including all "slicks" (unbranded horses). Of the 125 head captured, approximately 40 went to McLean, the remainder to Southwick and several other ranchers in the area.

* * *

Although it was gratifying to the writer to have been successful in bringing this matter to a successful conclusion, my reward was two-fold in that I was to become the proud owner of a two-weeks-old colt, which my 13-year-old son named "Apache", and immediately nicknamed "Patch". He had a number of white patches, as the name might suggest, on his fawn-colored body. Patch was given to me by a stock buyer who happened to be on hand when McLean received his share of the horses and which in turn McLean then sold to the stock buyer. The writer overheard the buyer tell bystanders that he would ship the majority of the horses to Edmonton to be sold to the canners and fox farms and it would therefore be necessary to destroy Patch who would no doubt be trampled to death en route to Edmonton via truck transport. It was then suggested to the buyer that I take the colt, as I could not bear to see the animal destroyed. Without any hesitation on the part of the buyer the colt was mine.

Things happened so fast that I was unaware of all the problems I would be

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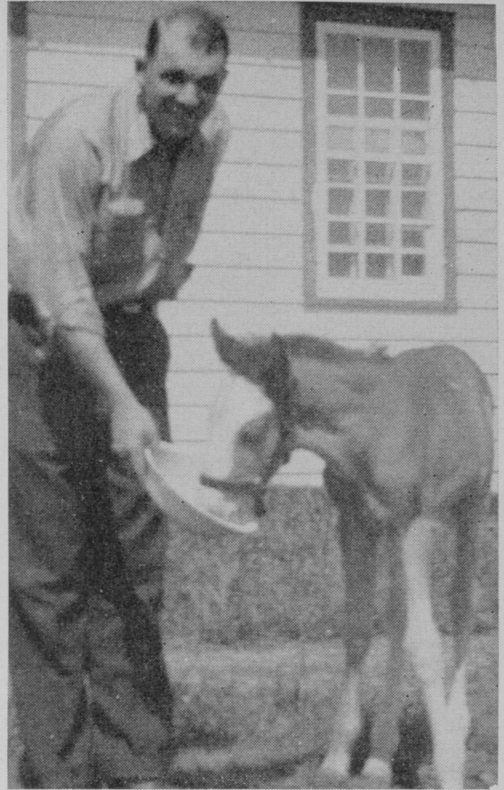
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"Patch" being fed by Corporal Ehly.

confronted with in attempting to raise a two-weeks-old colt. In any event, by the time I realized what I had gotten myself into, it was too late—the colt was mine. The fun really started when I got Patch home and tried to hand feed him. He eventually took his milk from a small wash basin, which contained canned milk (a case a month), corn syrup and pabulum. He acquired quite a taste for the mixture which was fed to him every three hours around the clock. Fortunately the colt thrived to the extent that he is growing rapidly and in excellent health. At present Patch is on my wife's family's farm in Alberta, but he is sadly missed by the family in whose hearts he will always hold an affectionate place. He will always bring back fond memories of my days at Upper Cache Creek. ● ● ●



"But Sir! I have no problems! I just came in to tell you your phone's not working!"

(Suggested to *The Quarterly* by A. Wood, "H" Division.)

A Famous Canadian Criminal Case of 25 Years Ago

 **A**MONG relics of famous Canadian criminal cases on display in the RCMP Museum in Regina, Sask., is a Ross rifle, long out-moded and in a state of disrepair. Uncovered in 1936, several years after its owner had met death on the gallows, it never figured as a trial exhibit. Yet it recalls a case which proved the value of ballistics evidence, in a day when the science of ballistics was in its infancy.

Noteworthy in many respects, the "McLean Case" involved arduous hours of investigation in one of the outstanding man-hunts in Canadian criminal history; in its final phase it presented some interesting legal problems. The case for the Crown leaned heavily on circumstantial evidence but in the end the strength of this evidence left no doubt concerning the guilt of the accused parties. One of the first leads in the investigation came when Police were told of an incident which occurred about two weeks prior to the discovery of the slaying.

On a September evening in 1932, a group of Alberta farmers, holding a dinner-table discussion at the end of a day of threshing, became involved in talk of violent crimes—hold-ups in particular. Warming to a subject of personal interest, the host, Walter Parsille, a well-to-do bachelor farmer had remarked: "Do you know what I would do if anyone tried to rob me?"—then answered his query by pointing to a rifle which hung almost within reach. "I would take that from the wall and let him have it!"

A few days later, the man who had rashly advocated this measure of security was found dead, lying face down a few feet from his own front doorstep. A gaping wound showed where a single bullet from a high-powered rifle had pierced his chest. The rifle which he had threatened to use in an emergency was missing, along with a considerable sum of money which it was known he had

been carrying. When examination showed that some weapon other than Mr. Parsille's own missing one had been used in the crime, Police investigators were quick to assess the possibility that one of the harvesters had committed the act, first taking the precaution of stealing his victim's rifle.

Throughout the Mannville district the deceased had been known as a man of means who was fond of indiscriminately exhibiting his wealth. Distrustful of banks, he had been accustomed to carry a fat roll of bills in his pocket at all times and was not at all averse to flashing the roll in public. Shortly before meeting his fate, Mr. Parsille had cashed a grain cheque for close to \$600 but when his body was discovered the pockets of his overalls were empty. Little money was to be found about the deceased's farmhouse though every room reflected orderliness with no apparent sign of anything having been disturbed.

The only thing known to be missing from the farmhouse was the owner's .250-3000 Savage rifle, which however, may not have been on the premises at the time of the murder. Dirty dishes on the kitchen table, a dishpan of water on the stove, a gasoline lantern which had evidently burned itself out—comprised evidence which suggested that the deceased had been disturbed just after completing an evening meal.

First to investigate the crime was Cst. F. A. Olsen of the RCMP detachment at Vermilion. Questioning neighbors, Olsen learned about threshing operations which had been completed on the deceased's farm ten days previously. For several days a group of harvesters, mostly local men, had lived on the immediate premises, some sleeping in the barn and others in the house.

At this time, a copper cartridge case and a flattened bullet became important exhibits in the case. Picked up from the

crime scene by Cpl. F. K. Russill of Vermilion, these items were handed over to Mr. Henry Brace, a ballistics expert of Edmonton who advised that the shell was probably fired from a .303 Ross rifle (old style).

While the RCMP was checking on every person known to be in the district at the time of the slaying, Corporal Russill learned of a pair of itinerants who had worked on the threshing gang at Parsille's for 11 days and then moved on. Allegedly uncle and nephew, "John and Jim Shea" had sought work maintaining they wanted to earn enough money to make their way home to Gull Lake, Sask. According to John, the elder, a man approaching 60, they had been visiting his homestead up in the Peace River country. The 1932 sedan in which they slept as well as travelled was laden with blankets, cooking utensils, and an unusually large supply of gas and oil. Once a passenger in the Sheas' car, a Mannville farmer said he had noticed two cartridges, probably .30-30, as well as a few .22 shells in a match box attached to the inside of the car. The Sheas were also known to have had a large old bolt-action rifle in their possession. A mean customer when drunk, John mentioned having been in a lot of shooting scrapes and boasted he had 73 scars on his body. The Sheas talked of places they had been—Seattle, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Calgary and Lethbridge—mostly in the past year.

Since most itinerant harvesters, working for \$2 a day, were barely able to afford enough gas to get them from place to place, it was hardly to be expected that any of them would own late model cars such as the Sheas' brand new Chevrolet sedan. RCMP investigators were naturally inclined to suspect the Sheas of being a couple of yeggs who kept on the move to avoid arrest.

One district man, telling investigators what he knew of the questionable pair, mentioned an occasion when he had seen

them remove good headlight bulbs from their car and replace them with stronger ones. This seemingly irrelevant piece of information acquired certain implications when, during other interrogations in the district, several people mentioned having seen a car *with bright lights* proceeding down the road toward Parsille's farm on the night of September 30, the Friday evening previous to the discovery of the crime.

As near as Corporal Russill could ascertain, the crime had taken place either on that same Friday night, or during the following evening. The last known person to have seen the deceased alive, James Horne, owner of an adjoining farm, had talked to him during the afternoon of the Friday in question. While Parsille had not been seen by anyone on the following day, at about 7.30 p.m. Saturday, Mr. Horne, his son and other neighbors had heard Parsille's dog howling piteously, as was the dog's custom during his master's absence. The body of Walter Parsille was discovered the following morning, Sunday, October 2, by a neighboring farm boy, crossing fields on his way home from work.

Now prime suspects in the case, the Sheas, it was learned, had expressed intentions to quit the job and leave the district on the morning of September 28, all, apparently as the result of a fight between them. Severely beaten, the older man emerged from the scrap with a pair of blackened eyes and a nosebleed.

An investigation into the activities of John and Jim Shea began with a check of gas and oil thefts. At the same time, with a view to tracing their movements since September 27, Police made inquiries at hotels and rooming houses—and acting on a suggestion of Corporal Russill, at Government liquor stores. Since it was known that the Sheas were heavy drinkers it was assumed they would be attempting a purchase sooner or later and records at a vendor's store in Calgary bore this out. John Shea purchased a bottle of liquor on the afternoon of October 1.

The first formidable break in the hunt came when Eastend Detachment (in Saskatchewan) reported that someone had recognized a pair of local toughs walking the streets of Vermilion (near Mannville) on September 27. In a search of files it was discovered that descriptions of John and Jim Shea were identical to those of the two questionables, Kenneth and William McLean who were wanted for breaking, entering and theft from a store in Loomis, Sask., and for burglary in Eastend. Owner and operator of a farm south of Eastend, Kenneth McLean was known as a tough man with a bad reputation. Bearing numerous knife and bullet scars on his body, souvenirs of fights and shooting affairs in Tennessee where he had lived for years, the elder McLean was suspected of having been responsible for a number of break-ins around Eastend and it was said he had several rifles on his farm. Many people were afraid of him

and most of his neighbors were reluctant to convey information to the RCMP for fear of retribution. After the Loomis store burglary, Police had found the McLean children wearing some of the stolen clothing but were unable to locate the suspected parent.

Asking that inquiries be made to ascertain the whereabouts of Kenneth and William McLean, director of the investigation, Supt. W. F. W. Hancock, officer in charge of the C.I.B., in Edmonton, wired details to Swift Current, Sask., and Peace River, Alta., at the same time alerting Customs and Immigration officials along the International boundary. As the month of October 1932 drew to a close an intensive continent-wide search, thus initiated, was in full progress.

Investigators learned that Kenneth McLean had once been arrested in Tennessee for killing a man, but had escaped jail and was still wanted in the state for



**THE MILDEST
BEST-TASTING
CIGARETTE**



murder. During October word reached authorities that Mrs. McLean, accompanied by a sister, had gone to Tennessee with her family. Because of the warrant outstanding in that state, investigators considered it unlikely that the head of the family had accompanied them. It was eventually learned that William had appeared one night under cover of darkness to fetch the family, taking them to Tennessee to stay with close relatives residing in Chattanooga. Most of their possessions had been quietly sold by auction at a neighbor's farm in advance. Full particulars on the wanted men were sent to United States authorities and the investigation now moved to the southern state.

On Dec. 9, 1932, the quest for the McLeans ended when the U.S. Bureau of Investigation advised that a "John and Henry Peart" were in custody in Chattanooga, charged under the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. One of them admitted being William McLean and the other was believed to be Kenneth. Canadian authorities, though anxious to have the McLeans returned to Canada, now encountered a legal barrier. Although warrants were held in Saskatchewan for the arrest of the two on a charge of burglary, the Attorney-General's Department refused to enter extradition proceedings owing to insufficient evidence. Any available evidence connecting the McLeans, alias Sheas, with the Parsille murder was held to be "rather meagre and almost entirely of a circumstantial character".

At the time of their arrest in Tennessee the McLeans were trying to sell a 1932 Chevrolet which had been reported stolen at Chinook, Montana in August 1932. When the elder McLean appeared before a U.S. Commissioner and pleaded "not guilty" to a charge under the Vehicle and Traffic Act, his case was deferred to the following April for hearing by the Grand Jury, the accused being confined to Hamilton County Jail, Chattanooga with bail set at \$5,000.

Four days after word reached this country of the McLeans' arrest, Det. S/Sgt. R. Armitage and Cpl. F. K. Russill, members thoroughly conversant with the case, left for Chattanooga to interview the suspects and search for evidence. Court records in Tennessee showed that Kenneth McLean had killed a man named Harrison Low at Smoky on Nov. 11, 1911. On June 10, 1913, he had appeared on a murder charge and two days later, being found guilty of "voluntary manslaughter", was sentenced to serve ten years in the Tennessee State Penitentiary from which he eventually escaped.

During an interview which lasted three hours, William McLean would make few admissions or statements regarding his whereabouts over the past year. At the County Jail in Chattanooga, the elder McLean, bearded and ostensibly hard of hearing was even more non-committal: he denied that he was Kenneth McLean, denied ever having been in Canada, and even protested he did not know where Saskatchewan was. An inspection of the premises where the McLeans had been staying with relatives at Huntsville failed to reveal either the .250-3000 Savage rifle which had been stolen from the house of the deceased or the other rifle required in the case.

In Huntsville the McLeans had numerous relatives and because of close family ties and a certain fear of reprisal which existed among citizens of the town, RCMP investigators in Tennessee experienced serious difficulty in their probe for information. Considering there was a *prima facie* case against the McLeans, however, Superintendent Hancock took first steps toward extradition on Jan. 4, 1933. On this date charges of murder were laid.

A few days later a momentary crisis arose when William McLean effected an early morning escape from Knoxville Jail by sawing through the window bars of his cell. Tools for his escape, it was later determined, had been smuggled in

to him by an aunt. After a day's freedom, he was rearrested in Oakdale and returned to confinement.

Back in Alberta, ballistics expert Henry Brace of Edmonton made an important announcement to Police concerning a number of fired shells which he had received from Corporal Russill who had found the shells on the McLean farm in Saskatchewan.

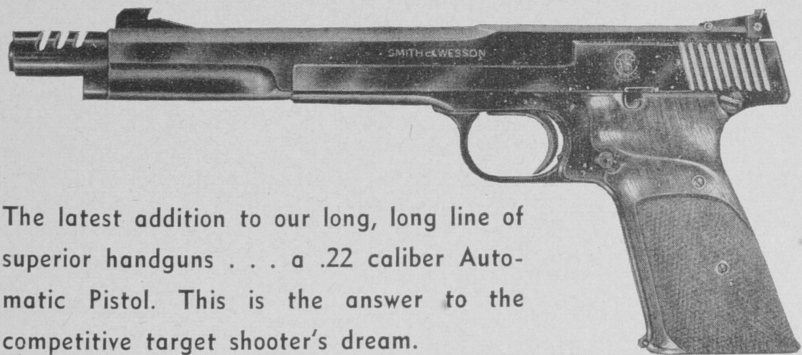
"(Upon) careful examination of these, microscopically and photographically," he reported, "I find indisputable evidence of them having been fired from one and the same rifle as was used to fire the .303 Savage shell found at the scene of the crime." The points of identification on which he based his conclusions were: the abnormal expansion of the shell, the exterior dimensions and the characteristic markings of the primer, indicating that in both cases, one and the same firing pin had been used.

On February 19, Kenneth McLean was sentenced to serve a term of from two to

ten years in the state Penitentiary at Nashville for the sentence of "voluntary manslaughter" which he had evaded by breaking jail on Dec. 5, 1913.

In Knoxville, on April 10, extradition proceedings opened before United States Commissioner H. M. Barnett, both McLeans intimating that they would fight extradition. The case aroused great interest in Tennessee, being the first of its kind to be tried under a new treaty with Canada. During the course of the hearings (Corporal Russill conducting the case for the RCMP) United States officials were highly complimentary about the thoroughness with which Canadian authorities (officials of the Attorney-General's Department and members of the RCMP) had prepared their evidence. Approving extradition, the Court forwarded its findings to the U.S. State Department where the evidence was reviewed and final authority to extradite received Presidential approval.

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Escorted by Cpl. Frank Russill and Cst. F. A. Olsen of the RCMP, and U.S. Deputy Marshall O'Dell Sexton, the alleged slayers, handcuffed together, arrived in Edmonton by train on May 19.

In a packed Vegreville Court-house, the accused appeared for Preliminary Hearing before Magistrate Gore-Hickman. On the first day (May 29) 11 witnesses testified, identifying the prisoners as John and Jim Shea. As the hearing continued into its second day, David Elson, a handwriting expert of Edmonton, identified the signatures of J. Shea as they appeared on counter cheques of the Vermilion and Calgary liquor stores, and stated that in his opinion both signatures were made by the same man. Taking the stand as a Crown witness, Mrs. Jay Stewart of the Mannville district, insisted that she saw Kenneth, with blackened eye and bowed head, walking a Vermilion street on September 30, certain of the date because it was a

school holiday. Again, Dr. Knoll, coroner who had conducted the inquest, advanced the theory that death had occurred following the evening meal of either Friday, September 30 or Saturday, October 1.

By far the climax of preliminary proceedings was the startling revelation of a witness who had been summoned all the way from Knoxville, Tennessee. This man, a former cell-mate of William at Knox county Jail took the witness stand and in a slow southern drawl, passed on the details of the crime as they had allegedly been related to him. William had allegedly confided to his cell-mate that he and his father had originally planned only to rob Parsille, but upon reconsideration, decided to do away with him in order to gain time in reaching and crossing the U.S. border to safety. Rousing Parsille's dog, they had drawn the victim to the door of his house. The father had fired the fatal shot while the younger McLean had gone through the dead man's pockets, lifting a pocketbook containing \$340 in cash, a smaller amount than they had expected to find. The father had done the shooting, William McLean is reported to have said, because he possessed a stronger nerve and had several notches in his gun, each representing a previous killing.

Of considerable importance in the hearing was the evidence of Henry Brace, firearm expert, who testified that the death-shell, a .303 Savage, had been fired from a British .303 Ross rifle, explaining that shells manufactured for a Savage rifle would mushroom when fired through the slightly larger bore of the Ross. While a mushroomed lead core and cartridge case had been found near the dead body, matching shells, similarly disfigured had been secured by Corporal Russill on the McLean farm.

In short the Preliminary Hearing revealed that the Crown had a most convincing case against the McLeans, though based almost entirely on circumstantial evidence. There was sworn testimony



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that the McLeans knew that Parsille had a considerable sum of money in his pockets, that they had the opportunity of killing Parsille, and that they were in the general neighborhood on the day he was killed. Expert evidence showed that the bullet which killed Parsille was fired from the same rifle which had fired several bullets on the McLean farm near Eastend. And on top of it all there was the testimony of William's former cell-mate.

While in custody at Vegreville, William McLean demonstrated that given half a chance, he might easily try to escape. Authorities, searching him, found a home-made key to unlock handcuffs, hidden in the knot of his tie. Cleverly concealed in the lining of his suitcoat, they also discovered two steel saw blades, similar to ones which an aunt in Tennessee had smuggled into his Knoxville jail cell.

Another incident, on the week-end prior to the opening of William's trial, suggested that the McLean's had friends willing to go to great lengths to prevent important Crown witnesses from testifying at the approaching trial. A bullet fired from the depths of a bush surrounding a Vegreville auto camp where many of the 60 Crown witnesses were staying, narrowly missed the head of key witness William Stewart, throwing the whole colony into panic. Police set up road-blocks, sending out men to patrol the streets of the town and the confines of the camp in an effort to find the responsible party, but after the initial shock of the incident, some people suggested that the whole thing might have been a practical joke. The victim of the "prank" failed to appreciate the humorous aspects of his brush with death and sought police protection.

On July 4, 1933, less than a year from the time the Sheas had roamed the Mannville district seeking work, William McLean was sentenced to hang at Fort Saskatchewan jail. In the final phase of his trial, Mr. Justice Ewing, before sending the jury of six to deliberate had spent

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AND THE SCARLET TUNIC IS A
MAGNETIC TOURIST
ATTRACTION



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TRAVEL BUREAU
EDMONTON ALBERTA

an hour and 15 minutes reviewing the evidence. He charged the jury: (1) that it was "reasonable to believe that he (Walter Parsille) was shot solely for the purpose of robbery." (2) (Regarding the fact that on September 30 at 5 p.m. the elder "Shea" had been seen in Vermilion by two witnesses): "That the father was in Vermilion that day does not necessarily say the accused was there but we have evidence that they were invariably together." (3) After reviewing medical testimony, His Honor warned the jury not to go further than to state that death may have taken place on the Saturday night, or it might have taken place on the Friday night. Referring to Parsille's dog which was heard to howl in a mournful manner on the Friday night, Mr. Justice Ewing cautioned, "Whether it howled at the death of his master is a matter for the jury to consider." (4) "The point which is important (is that) Henry Brace has sworn positively that the shell which was found near Parsille's body came from the same rifle as shells found at the McLean home at Eastend." (5) (Considering the fact that a considerable amount of money had been traced into the hands of the accused): "It is significant that the family on relief in Saskatchewan came into this sum." (6) Dealing with the testimony of William's former cellmate, His Honor made it clear to the jury that the witness had told a complete story but that the jury must consider whether he was telling the truth or not. In conclusion, Mr. Justice Ewing reviewed the law in regard to common intention, explaining that one who aids another in an offence shares equal responsibility for the act.

Thirty minutes after the jury retired, it was recalled after defence counsel, Neil Primrose requested that certain points be brought out, particularly in regard to the testimony of one key witness (William's former cell-mate) and the financial resources of the McLean family. Arguing too on the law concerning common intention, defence held that while in law

a common intention to rob may be proven in some cases, a common intention to murder, if murder is committed, also needs to be proven.

Reconvening, the jury of six deliberated for three hours and ten minutes to arrive at a unanimous verdict of guilty, allowing Mr. Justice Ewing to pronounce the death penalty.

At the July trial of Kenneth McLean, expert evidence of Henry Brace once more figured prominently. Using photographic charts, ballistics expert Brace impressed upon the Court the similarity between shells found on the McLean farm and the death bullet, indicating nine points of identification. More dramatic, though actually of less consequence, was the surprise move which brought William from the death cell to appear as a witness against his father. A hushed Courtroom listened attentively as the son, in a firm voice, related events leading up to and subsequent to the alleged shooting of Walter Parsille, definitely linking his father with the killing and vowing that he, in fact, had tried to dissuade his parent from shooting Parsille and was not even present at the time of the slaying. "I am not guilty of the offence held against me," he protested to the Court. "If Dad comes clean he'll tell you I tried all I could to stop him!" His trial over, the father (having been convicted of murder) made a confession to Corporal Russill absolving his son from all blame for the killing.

Employing a legal resort in a last attempt to save the younger McLean from the gallows, defence counsel Neil Primrose filed a notice of appeal for a new trial, at the same time appealing for executive clemency should a new hearing be denied.

When William's case came before the Alberta appeal court (on September 18) the motion of Mr. Primrose for a new trial was rejected by a majority judgment delivered by Chief Justice Harvey, Mr. Justice McGillivray dissenting. Concerning the confession of Kenneth McLean

being introduced as new evidence, Chief Justice Harvey commented: "Where a person charged with the most serious offence sits by and allows the case to proceed to the end without bringing forth evidence of which he has knowledge, it would upset the entire process of justice to permit a new trial. As far as the father goes he was available to give evidence, so the appeal can not succeed on that ground." The appeal court was of the unanimous opinion that no trial should be granted on the grounds of fresh evidence. Mr. Primrose pointed out several instances where in his opinion the trial judge had misdirected the jury. Mr. Justice McGillivray backed up counsel for the appellant in this respect, also disagreeing with the manner in which certain questions of law had been handled. When counsel for the appellant strongly attacked the evidence of the Tennessee penitentiary convict which he branded as unreliable in view of the man's unsavory record in the United States, however, Mr. Justice McGillivray failed to concur. "But the jury evidently heard your submissions in respect to (this man) at the trial and arrived at their decision despite those submissions," Mr. Justice McGillivray observed. It was the contention of counsel for the Crown that even without the evidence of William's former cell-mate, there had been ample proof of guilt of the accused to convict. The appeal court upheld the jury's verdict and denied a new trial.

At Fort Saskatchewan Gaol, during the early hours of the morning of Nov. 24, 1933, justice was delivered with the hanging of Kenneth and William McLean. Although the strength of circumstantial evidence, collected through assiduous investigation, had proven beyond a doubt the guilt of the McLeans, the case following the execution of the guilty parties was not a closed one from a Police standpoint. There remained a question to taunt investigators—the murder weapon was still unfound.

Following his trial, William McLean



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had volunteered a statement to Police in which he admitted that the shooting had been done with a Ross rifle. Between Mannville and Edmonton, so the story went, his father had broken the rifle by striking it on the ground, discarding the parts by throwing one piece into the brush on each side of the road. Later (after the conviction of his father) William had consented to reveal the exact whereabouts of the rifle but as he apparently had little knowledge of the district, a search in his company failed to locate the weapon. Discovery came finally in September 1936 when a rural filling station attendant burning brush on his property at Chipman Corner, 13 miles west of Mundare, stumbled upon the

discarded murder weapon. Seeing no reason to connect the weapon with a crime, the man nevertheless turned over his find to the Police.

Writing finis to a case which was to be held important in the annals of Canadian criminal investigation, Insp. R. Armitage, who as a Detective Staff Sergeant had been deeply involved in the investigation, summed up the significance of the find in a final report prior to submitting the exhibit for display in the Force's Regina Museum: "The rifle that fired the fatal shot has now been found and it proved to be a Ross. This, in our opinion proves conclusively the value of ballistics evidence in the investigation of crime."

● ● ●

This is a true story of a lost child. No names have been changed to protect anyone.

The police are familiar with their role as bogey-man. By this I mean, the old threat some parents use toward their children: "If you are not a good boy (or girl) the policeman will get you." By the time junior meets his first policeman, he has learned to fear and distrust all of them, as only a child can.

However, one mother taught her child that the policeman can also be a friend and help in time of need. A constable was on a routine motorcycle highway patrol. Traffic was quite heavy, with tourists and others on to their respective destinations. This child, born in the modern age of torsion-aire ride, ball joint suspension and power steering, was none-the-less befuddled by it all, standing in the middle of the road, and completely lost. Seeing the predicament this lost soul was in, the policeman stopped his motorcycle to lend assistance. The poor lost waif stumbled and felt his way to this source of help seemingly glad to hug the brown boot of a Mounted Policeman's uniform.

No amount of persuasion could be used to establish a name or place of residence. The constable as a last resort, took the child on his knee and home to his wife. They now have an extra mouth to feed, sans children's allowance, but love him as if he were their own.

Incidentally, the child in question is a baby racoon. (Cst. W. Weiss), Sussex Detachment.

Congratulations to Mrs. Nora Lemoine of "A" Division Q.M.S., who on April 21, at approximately 10.15 p.m., while walking on Rideau Street in Ottawa noticed the glass broken in the door of a store. She also noticed three men standing close by. Upon seeing a policeman in the next block she reported her observance to him, which resulted in the apprehension of the culprits concerned. As a result Mrs. Lemoine received a letter of commendation from the Chief Constable, Ottawa City Police.

A light-fingered young man of Lillooet, B.C., spotting a brand new car battery on the rear seat of a parked automobile, opened the door and helped himself. The owner had scarcely time to discover his loss before he was advised by the local RCMP detachment that the battery had been recovered. Our young man, it seemed, in his hurry to cash in on his loot, had approached a local service station and offered to sell it. The proprietor needed only one look at the battery to realize something was wrong — printed on it, in yellow chalk, was the name of the man to whom he had sold it that very morning. The Police, and later the magistrate, took over from there.

Tragic Accident on Lake Simcoe

ON Ontario's Lake Simcoe last June 7 an RCMP corporal and four constables set out in an out-board patrol boat from near Jackson's Point for a routine check of Georgina Island, an Ojibway Indian reserve near the south-east shore. As the 14-foot craft plowed through black water, wind squalls arose from the west whipping up heavy waves. Shortly before midnight the boat was spotted off the island's south shore. But it never made it to harbor. In the morning the craft with searchlight still shining and only the bow above water was found about a mile north-west of the island. A pair of drifting life jackets provided curt testimony to a tragic episode. The body of the corporal was recovered in the afternoon.

Aboard the stricken boat were:

Reg. No. 14588 CPL. HERBERT MILTON SMART, 33, a native of Fergus, Ont., who left Brampton, Ont. to join the Force at Toronto on June 8, 1943. He served for 13 years in "H" Division before arriving at "O" Division, Toronto in July 1957, having been posted at Inverness, Halifax, Dartmouth, Pictou, Windsor, and Guysborough, N.S. Corporal Smart is survived by his wife, the former Rita Sherman of Windsor, N.S. and two children, Patricia, six and Susan, two.

Reg. No. 19469 Cst. MAURICE MELNYCHUK, 21, of Prince George, B.C. (formerly of Nipawin, Sask.), who engaged in the Force at Vancouver, B.C. on June 4, 1956 and arrived at "O" Division, Toronto in March 1957.

Reg. No. 19478 Cst. GLEN FREDERICK FAROUGH, 21, of Brandon, Man. (formerly of Stockton, Man.), who joined the Force at Winnipeg, Man. on June 11, 1956 and had been stationed in "O" Division, Toronto since April 1957.

Reg. No. 19879 Cst. DAVID MELVYN PERRY, 19, from Vancouver, B.C. who joined the Force at Vancouver on Apr. 5, 1957 and had served in "O" Division, Toronto since February 1958.

Reg. No. 19915 Cst. GEORGE HERBERT EDWARD RANSOM, 21, who was born in Regina, Sask. and had resided in Melville, Sask. prior to joining the Force at Regina on Apr. 15, 1957. He was posted to "O" Division, Toronto in January 1958.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the parents and families of these members of the Force who met their deaths under such tragic circumstances and while engaged in the performance of their duties.



H. Smart



M. Melnychuk



G. F. Farough



D. M. Perry



G. H. Ransom



Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Shane and Wagstaff

*Attempted Murder — Armed
Robbery — B.E. and Theft*

IT WAS a quiet Sunday morning in Northville, Alta., which is 80 miles west of Edmonton on well travelled Highway 16. There was a lull in week-end business at the Granada General Store, but just before noon a battered old Ford car drove up to the gas pumps. The proprietor, Mike Diereck, went out to service the car. After filling up the tank and checking the oil, Diereck was asked by the driver for two quarts of oil to take along. As Diereck was getting the oil he heard one of the men say: "This is a hold-up."

The two occupants of the car were standing at the door of the store, both armed with machine-guns. Diereck struggled with one of the men and during the scuffle several shots were fired from one of the weapons. Mrs. Diereck, wife of the proprietor, was also involved in the struggle but she made a note of the licence number of the car. When the two men jumped into their vehicle and drove west along Highway 16, Mrs. Diereck promptly advised RCMP detachments at Entwistle and Edson by telephone.

The Edson Town Police and Jasper RCMP Detachment were alerted and a patrol from Edson Detachment started out to check traffic east of the town. "K" Division Headquarters at Edmonton were supplied with the description of the two men involved and the licence number of the car. The vehicle had been reported stolen earlier that morning by Pte. G. J. F.

Roy of the PPCLI, Griesbach Barracks, Edmonton, and when the soldier was furnished with a description of the two suspects he identified them as Larry Francis Shane, 20, and Charles Roy Wagstaff, 17, both privates of the PPCLI.

At Griesbach Barracks, investigators learned that the Quartermaster's Stores had been broken into and four Sten guns, one Bren gun, a spare barrel for a Bren gun, a demonstrator .303 calibre rifle, approximately 6000 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of clothing had been stolen. Pte. Burkatsky of the PPCLI reported that at 5 a.m. he was awakened by Shane and Wagstaff who were both intoxicated. Shane was seen later in the washroom at the barracks with a Sten gun in his hands.

Edson Detachment next advised Headquarters that a member of the Edson Town Police, Constable Degen, had seen the wanted car travelling west through Edson. (It was learned later that after leaving Northville Shane and Wagstaff had pulled off the highway for a short period into a construction camp to elude Police. The patrol car from Edson, proceeding east, therefore did not encounter the wanted car.) This car ignored Constable Degen's orders to halt and the passenger was seen to raise a machine gun and aim it out the rear window. Degen then fired one round from his revolver and in retaliation a burst was fired from the machine gun through the rear window of the stolen car. The wind-

shield, left vent window and right front bumper of Constable Degen's car were struck by bullets and the policeman dropped back to obtain a rifle before resuming the chase.

A passing motorist reported that the wanted car in question had been seen at the junctions of Highways 16 and 47 heading west. Edson Detachment was advised of the situation by Constable Degen and a permanent roadblock was set up at the junction, as this was the only point through which traffic could pass from the area west of Edson. Additional personnel from surrounding detachments, as well as Headquarters, Edmonton, arrived and roadblocks were set up at Hinton and Jasper Detachments. As the day wore on traffic on Highway 16 increased, as is to be expected on a warm Sunday afternoon in August. All motorists were supplied with details of the robbery and a description of the wanted men and their car;

radio stations in Edmonton co-operated by broadcasting the information.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night, a motorist reported to the Police that he had seen the wanted car on a lumber road, five miles west of the roadblock, just off Highway 16. Patrol cars sent to the scene found the wanted car stuck in the ditch. Due to the darkness and with Shane and Wagstaff heavily armed, an extensive search was not carried out, but a watch was maintained on the car. While Police waited for daybreak, Police Service Dog "Barri" from Westlock Kennels arrived and was put to work on the road. The dog scented one of the men behind an earth hummock, a few yards off the trail in the bush beside the stolen car, and Shane was flushed out of his hiding place. It had been well chosen with natural protection provided by the terrain, and with two fully-loaded Sten guns, and a quantity of ammunition it appeared that

Arms and ammunition recovered after the arrest of Shane and Wagstaff. In the background is the stolen car used in the armed robbery, with the rear window shattered by machine-gun bullets when Shane fired at the Edson Town Police car.



Shane was prepared to resist arrest. Fortunately the stolen car screened Police from Shane when they first arrived at the scene and the arrest was made without a shot being fired.

Reinforcements arrived from Edmonton during the early morning of August 5, and a search of the area was conducted. At 6 a.m. Wagstaff surrendered at the search base and led investigators to a Sten gun, rifle and ammunition, which he had thrown away before giving himself up. He pointed out two barricades he had erected near Shane's, but upon hearing the Police arrive he had fled into the bush.

All the stolen arms and ammunition were recovered and Shane and Wagstaff were returned to Edmonton where they were later charged with attempted murder, armed robbery and related charges concerning the theft of car and firearms.

Investigation indicated that Shane was the instigator of the armed robbery and

that he had fired at Constable Degen with the Sten gun. A trial Judge sentenced him to seven years for attempted murder and concurrent sentences of seven years on the related charges. Wagstaff was sentenced to two years, less a day, at Fort Saskatchewan Jail on the charges of armed robbery and theft of firearms. The attempted murder charge against him was dismissed.

Shane is a hardened criminal at the age of 20. He enlisted in the PPCLI in 1952 at Winnipeg under his correct name, Eugene Clarence Murrell. He was only 15 years of age but succeeded in convincing authorities that he was 19. After serving in Korea he returned to Calgary, where he was arrested for breaking, entering and theft. After several escapades he was released from Stony Mountain Penitentiary and rejoined the PPCLI in July 1957 under his assumed name.

(Submitted by Cpl. P. E. Jones, RCMP, Edmonton.)

* * *

R. v. Bestwick and Hyde

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Fingerprints

IT WAS a Saturday night and everybody in lumber Camp "N" of the Canadian Forest Products situated on Nimpkish Lake seemed to be making merry. All, that is, except two men who had broken into the Nimpkish Store—they were bent on destruction.

When the employees of the store and offices arrived for work on Monday morning they found groceries, fishing gear, clothing, toiletries and a coffee grinder strewn over the floor and broken windows where items had been thrown through the glass. In the warehouse to the rear of the store, canned goods, dry-goods, confectionery and jewelry had been shoved off the shelves onto the floor, then bottles of cordial, ketchup, syrup and light bulbs smashed over the whole mess. Travel alarm clocks and wrist

watches had been smashed against the walls and in general there was just wanton destruction of property.

Alert Bay Detachment, RCMP, which investigated the crime requested the services of an Identification man from Vancouver in an endeavor to obtain fingerprints which might be identifiable. That day a man was flown into this remote logging camp on the northern end of Vancouver Island by RCMP aircraft.

Numerous impressions considered suitable for identification were developed but the most promising were those on the glass front of the Timex Watch display case. The glass was normally in a fixed position with the back of the case securely locked, but the glass had been pried loose. On the inside of the glass there were three impressions, and what ap-

peared to be a thumb print on the outside was in a position related to the impressions on the inside. This thumb print was an exceptionally good one.

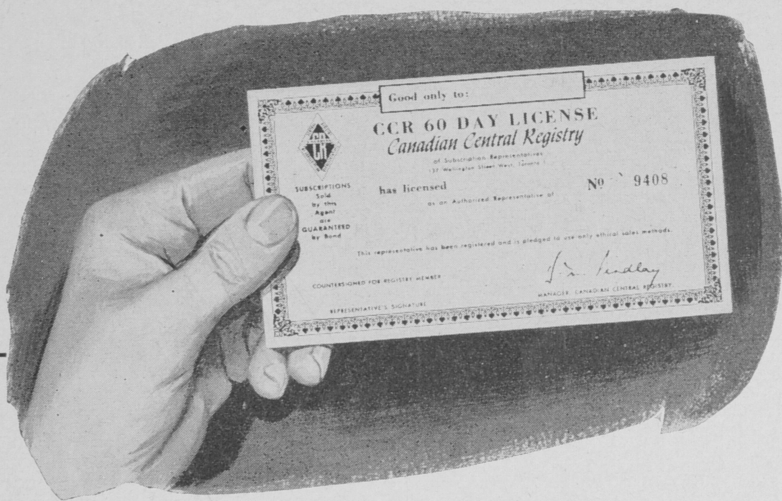
It was decided to thumb print every man in the camp, with their permission—they were as anxious to find the culprits as the police were. That same afternoon Walter Norman Bestwick refused to be printed. Later, Bestwick and a man named Donald Hyde were seen sitting in the cook-house drinking coffee. Once again Bestwick and Hyde were approached regarding their fingerprints and Bestwick who was in a surly mood stated that he did not feel obliged to aid the Police in any manner, and the subject was dropped.

The next morning a Mr. J. B. Koliman reported the theft of a 16-foot Sangster-Kraft from the wharf at Camp "N" and an immediate check of the personnel in the camp revealed the disappearance of Bestwick and Hyde. A charge was laid

for the theft of boat and a warrant held by Alert Bay Detachment.

By this time the Identification man had returned to Vancouver with 244 thumb prints to compare with the one found on the outside of the showcase. An identification was made but on another member of the camp crew and the Police were left with little to work on, for the prints on the inside were not made by the same person. By now though, Bestwick and Hyde—through fear of being incriminated—had shown their hand by running.

Exactly three months later to the day, Bestwick and Hyde walked into the RCMP detachment at Abbotsford, B.C., and gave themselves up. They stated they had been working on a farm in Williams Lake, and that every time they saw a member of the Force they were sure he was looking for them. They were positive the Police had fingerprints for they



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must have left some about, and they were tired of running and decided to give themselves up.

Both elected trial by magistrate and entered pleas of "guilty" to both the "theft of boat" and "breaking, entering and theft" from Nimpkish Lake store. They were convicted and sentenced to one year definite and two years less one day indefinite in New Haven Industrial

School, to run concurrent on both charges.

Of the identifiable prints developed at the scene of the crime, seven were identified as having been made by Bestwick and one by Hyde. Those on the inside of the Timex showcase were made by Bestwick.

(Submitted by Cpl. D. B. Davies, Identification Branch, RCMP, Vancouver.)

* * *

R. v. Elliott

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Palm Prints

ON entering the newly constructed Post Office in the village of Rothesay some ten miles east of Saint John, N.B. on the morning of January 5, the local postmaster noted that it had been broken into the previous night. An unlatched smashed window indicated how entry had been gained. He summoned the village constable and the latter imme-

diately notified the RCMP detachment in Saint John. A man from the Identification Branch left for the scene of the crime immediately. He made a careful search for evidence but the only clue he found which might prove valuable in identifying the culprit was a palm print on the sill of the broken window.

In the meantime, members of the Saint John office of the Postal Investigation Branch arrived and took an inventory to estimate the loss.

On January 7 the RCMP detachment at Saint John was advised by the Rothesay Village constable that four C.O.D. parcels containing a camera, ladies' apparel, costume jewellery and three letters containing cheques were missing. The value of these articles, including the cheques, was placed at \$984.34. Both the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of National Revenue (Family Allowance Division) had been informed of the theft, as two of the missing cheques were issued by these departments.

At this time the Rothesay police also asked for further assistance and as a result a member of Saint John Detachment was detailed to the investigation.

All banks in the city of Saint John and district as well as the Saint John Clearing House were informed of the stolen cheques. At a second hand store in the city the missing camera was located. It had been sold on January 5 by a man

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named Gordon Elliott of East Saint John, for \$12 although its actual value was \$200.

Elliott was well known to police forces in the Saint John area for in the Summer of 1954, in the Parish of Simonds, he had fired a number of rounds from a .303 calibre rifle into the home of a young lady on whom he had been forcing his attentions. When located early the following afternoon by members of the local police he resisted arrest by threatening them with a rifle and escaped into the nearby bush. He later fired a shot at one of these officers but did not hit him. At the request of the Parish Police assistance was rendered by members of the RCMP detachment at Saint John and the Saint John City Police. The area where Elliott had taken cover was surrounded and although called upon many times to surrender he refused to do so and kept firing his rifle at intervals at cars or policemen coming within his view. In the early evening he surrendered saying that he had been injured by his own rifle when he tripped while running through the bush. He was suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen and was taken to the Saint John City Hospital. On recovery he was charged and convicted of "Pointing a Firearm," s. 124 of the Criminal Code and was sentenced to a fine of \$100 and \$30 costs, or 30 days in jail.

Now that Elliott was the suspect in the case extensive inquiries were made to locate him. The Saint John City Police were advised that he was wanted for

questioning and on the early morning of January 31, the morality squad of that department located him during a raid on a house of ill repute on the waterfront in Saint John.

Elliott was questioned at the RCMP detachment, but denied having any knowledge of the Post Office crime stating that on the night of the offence he had stayed at a rooming house in Saint John with a friend. This claim, however, could not be substantiated. He was fingerprinted and palm printed with his consent and released; a comparison of the palm prints with the one found at the scene of the break could not be made at this time due to the Identification Branch member at Saint John being off duty sick.

Inquiries continued and it was learned that shortly after the offence at the Rothesay Post Office Elliott had left Saint John for Miami, Florida and was subsequently deported by the U.S. Immigration authorities in the latter part of January. A deportation order in Elliott's possession verified this.

On February 8 Elliott's left palm print was compared with the impression found at the scene of the crime and found to be the same. Two charges, one of breaking, entering and theft from Post Office, s. 292(1)(b)(e) Cr. Code, and one of Wilfully Detaining Articles of Mail, s. 55 Post Office Act, were immediately laid against him by the District Superintendent of the Post Office Department. A warrant was issued for his arrest and subject

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was apprehended that same day by the Saint John City Police.

A subsequent investigation revealed that the aforementioned camera was sent by the owner, a resident of Rothesay, to Simpson-Sears, Mail Order Department, Halifax, N.S. in the Fall for repairs. That Company, after having these repairs made, mailed it C.O.D. to the owner, care of Rothesay Post Office, and it was while on its way back to the owner that it was stolen. Initials placed on the camera by the owner before it was sent to Halifax made identification possible. Investigators in co-operation with the RCMP at Halifax, were also able to trace the continuity of the camera back to the Rothesay Post Office.

Elliott appeared before Magistrate G. A. Kelly at Hampton, Kings County, N.B. and at the conclusion of Preliminary Hearing was committed to stand trial before a Court of competent jurisdiction.

On the date of the hearing one of the three stolen cheques came to hand. It was the one issued by the Department of Veterans Affairs (Pension Board). It bore the endorsement "Gordon Elliott" immediately under the forged signature

of the pensioner. This cheque had been cashed in a clothing store in Saint John and had been endorsed in the presence of the proprietor of the store who was able to identify Elliott.

While the accused was awaiting trial he was unable to obtain bail and had to remain in jail. On the night of March 1, however, Elliott escaped by filing the lock off his cell door.

Next morning a further charge was laid against Elliott of unlawfully escaping custody. As a car had been reported stolen in Saint John it was suspected this man might have taken it. His description and that of the car was sent out to all police forces in Ontario and Eastern Canada. This eventually led to his arrest in Brockville, Ont., by a member of the Ontario Provincial Police. When apprehended Elliott was in possession of the stolen car. He was escorted back to New Brunswick and appeared before Chief Justice J. E. Michaud and jury, was indicted on the three charges previously referred to and convicted of all three, receiving concurrent sentences of five, two and one years, respectively, to be served in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B.

* * *

R. v. Hut

Arson

THE offence of arson is one of the most difficult to solve, because in most cases evidence necessary to support prosecution is destroyed by fire. As a result much of the evidence is of a circumstantial nature, which, in the case of auto arson, when combined with the findings of a qualified mechanic can often produce sufficient details to establish the guilt of the accused.

Walter Hut is a young truck driver from Leaman, Alta. Late in 1956 Hut completed arrangements to purchase a new truck valued at \$7,000 and although he traded an older vehicle, he was re-

quired to finance a large portion of the cost of the truck and his payments on the loan came to \$300 per month. In addition to these payments, Hut was already paying \$83 a month on a half-ton truck. For a young man of 21 years, Hut was assuming a heavy financial burden which would require diligent effort to retire.

When he purchased the truck Hut took out the required insurance coverage which included fire and theft. He also purchased a "comprehensive" policy from another agent, which also included fire and theft. It may well be that Hut

was already setting the stage for the destruction of his property and was no doubt under the impression that he could collect double insurance.

At 11 p.m. Oct. 21, 1956, Entwistle Detachment was advised that a truck was burning near Chip Lake, and upon arrival at the scene the RCMP investigator found the truck of Walter Hut on its wheels at the bottom of a 45-foot ravine just off the highway. The gravel box was full of logs which were burning evenly over their entire area. The inside of the cab was burned out and all the tires were burning. In his statement to the adjusters, who were representing the two companies who had coverage on the truck, Hut claimed he loaded his truck with firewood near Lodgepole, Alta., and that after he had driven one mile he was temporarily blinded by the lights of an oncoming vehicle which caused him to steer to the right and consequently forced him into the ditch. Hut claimed he was in the vehicle when it rolled over a number of times before landing in the ravine. He claimed he left the truck by the door on the driver's side and that he was not injured.

An examination at the scene showed that the right door of the cab was jammed against some debris and the left door could not be opened because the upper portion of the frame was jammed against it; consequently the truck must have been unoccupied when it went off the road. Although the engine was on fire, the fire wall was intact and it was difficult to establish how the logs could have caught fire from that source.

Tests were made which showed that at that particular point on the road, a driver proceeding from the south could not be blinded by oncoming lights due to the slope of the highway.

The vehicle was closely examined by a qualified mechanic who found that the oil was extremely dirty and gritty indicating it had been used a long time and this resulted in scoring the bearings, a certain sign of neglect.

Tests were also conducted with the assistance of the Alberta Research Council to establish the manner in which a load of logs similar to that found on Hut's truck, would burn without the assistance of an inflammable substance. The results of this test refuted Hut's claim that the logs were set on fire by the motor—under normal circumstances the logs at the front of the truck box were almost completely consumed before the logs at the rear of the truck started to burn. It will be remembered that the investigator had noticed that the logs were burning evenly throughout the entire load indicating an inflammable substance had been liberally applied and then set on fire.

A charge of arson was laid against Walter Hut and he was sentenced to six months imprisonment on Oct. 17, 1957. The Supreme Court Judge commented favorably upon the chain of circumstantial evidence which left no other conclusion but that Hut had committed arson.

* * *

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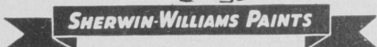
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MISSING TRAPPERS FOUND BY AIR SEARCHES

ANGUS Williams, 43, of South Indian Lake in the sparsely populated area of north-western Manitoba, left his home in late October of 1956 to resume his usual occupation as a trapper during the winter months. Mr. Williams, a man well experienced in the isolation that exists in this remote area and the requirements necessary in order to survive, equipped himself with the essentials such as food, trapping gear, utensils and of course the ever necessary and faithful dog team and toboggan. At the time of his departure he informed Oscar G. Blackburn, a trader at South Indian Lake, that he was going to Big Sand Lake approximately 70 miles north-west, from where he proposed to operate for the season. His intention was to return from his trap line to his home settlement shortly before Christmas to spend the festive season and replenish his supplies. The practice of telling Mr. Blackburn his intended destination and expected time of return was one of many years standing and one obviously of sound judgment in a country where modern communication facilities do not yet exist.

Mr. Williams was not seen by anyone after his departure. He did not return during the Christmas Season as he had planned but no one was unduly concerned as it is not uncommon for the best laid plans to be altered considerably under the conditions that prevail in this great unsettled area.

Days passed and then weeks without any information of the whereabouts or the fate of this experienced trapper. Mr. Blackburn eventually decided that ill fate had befallen his old friend. On the morning of Jan. 28, 1957, Mr. Blackburn reported the matter to the RCMP Detachment at Lynn Lake, Manitoba and the Police immediately commenced inquiries among the residents of the area. No one had seen or heard anything of Mr. Williams from the date of his departure for his trapping area.

If Mr. Williams was still alive it was only reasonable to conclude that he was suffering serious difficulties. An air search held the only solution if this man was to be found alive. Lynn Lake Detachment requested the services of the RCMP Beaver aircraft stationed at Winnipeg, but at the time of the request the plane had already departed for duty in the James Bay area. In view of the urgency of the situation the Officer Commanding "F" Division at Regina, Sask., was asked for assistance and he made available the Beaver Aircraft stationed at Prince Albert.

On February 8, the plane arrived at Lynn Lake and took on board the Policeman in charge of the detachment. A flight was made direct to South Indian Lake where an Indian, Max Hardy, who was well acquainted with the wilderness that had to be searched, was picked up. Philip Soulier, a trapper, who had seen Mr. Williams on Big Sand Lake on December 10, reported that the missing man had intended moving to a cabin on Pickeral Lake. Williams was running low in provisions and his dogs required additional nourishment.

Fortunately Max Hardy possessed some knowledge of the location of Williams' cabin on Pickeral Lake and when the Police party arrived by aircraft on February 9, a small cabin was located on the south-west shore. Observations were first made from the air and a man was seen to leave the cabin and walk out on the lake. This was a favorable development as it was known that Williams was the only trapper in the area.

A landing was made immediately and Mr. Williams was found to be a sick man and badly in need of food. He had arrived at his cabin on December 14, two days later his six dogs became ill, apparently with distemper. The team succumbed to the disease and Williams realized that without dogs it was almost impossible to continue trapping. His own supplies had

dwindled to the point where his personal safety was at stake. He decided to pack what few provisions remained and endeavor to reach South Indian Lake on foot.

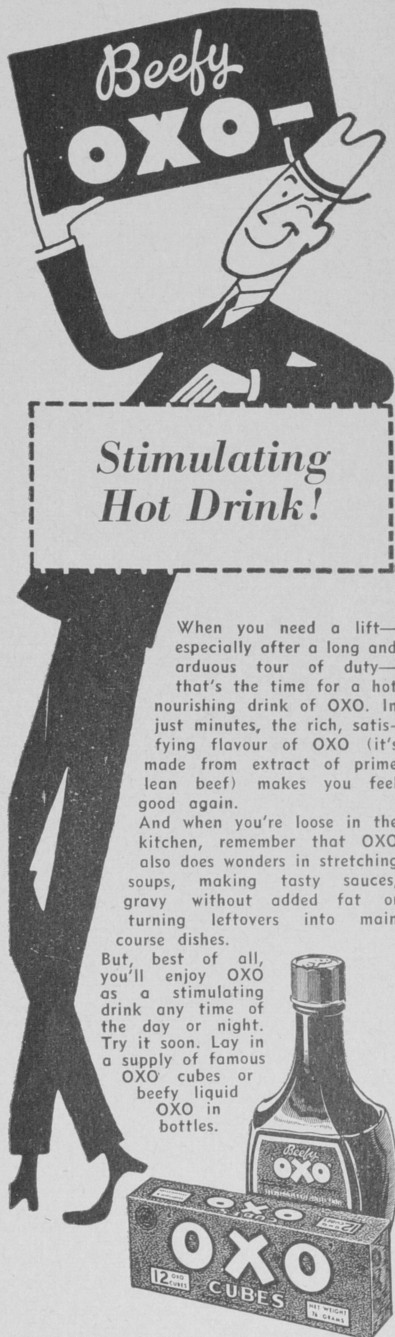
On December 17, he was taken seriously ill with what he considered pneumonia. He was confined to his bed and each day saw his meagre supplies dwindling. From January 4 to January 10, he survived on tea only. Although still an extremely sick man he managed to set a net under the ice and was fortunate enough to catch a few fish. He was able to survive in this manner on a diet of fish and tea until rescued on February 9.

Mr. Williams was removed from his cabin to South Indian Lake the same afternoon where he received treatment and nourishment, his first in many weeks. On February 10, he was flown to Lynn Lake where he was placed in the hospital of the Sherritt Gordon Mining Company for a complete examination and treatment.

The finding of Mr. Williams and his removal to hospital was only the first stage of this search and rescue operation. Just prior to the departure of the air patrol from Lynn Lake the member in charge was informed by our Wabowden Detachment that two Indians, Daniel Spence, 76, and his son, Thompson Spence, 54, had not returned from their trap line at Christmas and it was feared that ill fate had befallen them.

These men left Nelson House in November and planned on trapping in the Gauer Lake area about 100 miles distant. They also intended to return to the settlement at Nelson House during the Christmas season and upon failing to do so the local residents and Mr. H. Moore of the Hudson's Bay Company at Nelson House became concerned for their safety, particularly in view of the age of both men.

Inquiries were further advanced during the course of the search for Mr. Williams and it was learned that Daniel and Thompson Spence had been seen by an-



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other trapper early in December in the Gauer Lake area. At that time their supplies were almost depleted and they had only enough tea left for about two "boil ups". It was only too obvious that in all probability these men were in serious difficulty and an extended air search was imperative.

The first day's search was unsuccessful and on February 10, the services of Max Hardy were again enlisted as he had some knowledge of the Gauer Lake area. There were three cabins on this lake and landings were made only to find that they were unoccupied with no evidence that they might have been used in recent weeks. An aerial search was made of the entire area and a cabin was eventually sighted on a small island. The two trappers were in it.

As anticipated these men were in dire need of immediate help. Their situation was not unlike that of Mr. Williams—they had lost all their dogs in December and both men had been ill. They were unable to replenish their supplies with game and since December their only food

was a few fish which they were able to procure by the use of nets under the ice. Daniel Spence, the older of the two, had recovered sufficiently from his illness to move around to a limited extent. His son was still confined to bed and it was obvious that medical treatment was immediately required if the lives of these men were to be saved. Daniel Spence was flown to South Indian Lake and Thompson Spence to hospital at Lynn Lake, where the medical officer was of the opinion that had not the rescue been so timely it was unlikely that the patient could have survived more than a few days in the confines of the cabin.

All three men were most fortunate. They undoubtedly faced certain death through slow starvation and any attempt to return on foot in the physical condition in which they were found had only a remote chance of being successful. The rescue once again clearly outlines the important part aircraft is playing, not only in the day to day progress of modern civilization, but also in the remote areas where heretofore the only means of access was by water and dog team.

* * *

R. v. Fouchou, et al

Excise Act

IN September 1957, the RCMP detachment at St. Jean, Que., learned that a still was in operation but did not know its exact location. At the same time, members of the C.I.B. in Montreal were interested in the movements of a 1955 Ford three-ton truck bearing Quebec 1957 licence FM-1910. It was seen in an east end yard being loaded with oil and yeast. The driver and his companion could not be identified. On September 13 the truck drove off in the direction of St. Donat, and was followed to a point between St. Donat and Ste. Agathe. Due to many side roads, it was impossible to continue the surveillance at that time.

St. Jerome and Joliette Detachments were then briefed as to what had taken place.

In recent years, French Nationals have been connected with the operation of stills and it was thought that some of these people may have purchased property recently in the St. Jerome district. It was therefore decided to trace the sale or transfer of lands or farm-houses through the Secretary-Treasurer of the parish of Ste. Lucie. Investigators found that a Frenchman, Jean Baillon, had purchased a farm-house at Ste. Lucie in April 1957 and gave his address as 1123 Beau-bien Street, Montreal. Suspicion fell upon Baillon when Police traced licence FM-

1910 and found it registered in the name of Jos. Rossi also of 1123 Beaubien Street, Montreal.

The farm premises were kept under surveillance during the night of September 18-19 and it was definitely established that a still was being operated. It was decided that if the suspect truck should proceed to the still, it would be allowed to leave the premises so as to be shadowed by members of the Montreal Preventive Branch. It was thought that a cache was in existence in the City of Montreal and the truck might lead Police to its location.

At 8.10 p.m., September 19, the truck arrived at the still site and material believed to be sugar was unloaded. By portable radio, this information was relayed to a Police car parked approximately one mile from the still and in turn Montreal was notified in order that bridges leading into Montreal could be watched. Additional help was also summoned from St. Jean Detachment. The truck left at 9.10 p.m. and seemed to disappear into thin air as it was not seen by any of the patrols and definitely did not proceed to Montreal.

Surveillance of the premises was maintained until September 24 and it was then decided that a raid would be made as soon as the next vehicle appeared on the scene. At approximately 7.30 of the same date a 1953 Ford panel truck bearing Quebec 1957 licence FD-7458 was seen entering the driveway; it turned around and then

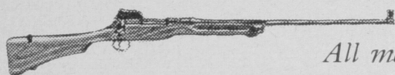
backed into the barn. After a lapse of 15 minutes it emerged and drove off toward Ste. Lucie. Four investigators equipped with portable radio were stationed around the barn and were able to report all activities. One Police car was stationed a mile south of the farm-house, another approximately two miles to the north. The Ford panel truck was intercepted one mile south; it was driven by Sylvain Foix (French National) of Montreal and was transporting 200 one-gallon cans of illicit spirits.

It was arranged that at a given signal the four Policemen stationed in the fields were to take up position around the barn and raid it while the rest of the party were to move up the driveway in a Police car and raid the house simultaneously. The plans went off like clock-work and the operator of the still was caught completely off balance in spite of an elaborate alarm system connecting the house and barn. Investigators were already in the barn when the alarm was sounded.

Jean Baillon owner of the premises was identified as Jean Fouchou of 2362 Pie IX Blvd., Montreal. He was in the house at the time of the raid and he admitted having set off the alarm. In the barn operating the still was Marcel Prat of Montreal. The still was in full operation and it was Prat who shut off the boilers.

The still was the two-column type. There were 4,200 gallons of mash, 685 gallons of alcohol, 61 100-pound bags of

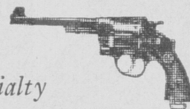
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sugar, 2,000 pounds of malt syrup, 160 gallons of molasses, 315 gallons of fuel oil and 300 empty one-gallon tins, which with numerous other articles used in the operation of the still, were placed under seizure.

It was not possible to connect other persons with this illicit operation. Foix, Prat and Fouchou were each charged under ss. 158 and 163 of the Excise Act and pleas of guilty were entered. Fines of \$300 and costs were imposed for possession of still and \$200 fines and costs for

possession of spirits, or in default six months' imprisonment.

All hope of seizing the 1955 Ford three-ton truck which had been used to transport parts of still or ingredients to the still site, had been abandoned. However, early in February 1958 information was received that this vehicle was being offered for sale in Montreal. Police were successful in placing the vehicle under seizure on February 14 at Garage Raymond Dionne, therefore writing "finis" to a case which began five months earlier.

* * *

R. v. Kelly

Breaking, Entering and Theft—Shadowing

MEMBERS of the Regina Sub-Division Criminal Investigation Branch are firmly convinced that shadowing and observation do solve crimes. And the following story which supports this theory, could easily be a script from a television crime series, such as "Dragnet" or "San Francisco Beat".

Our story begins in the early part of July 1957, when members of the branch observed a stranger drinking in one of Regina's beer parlors, a place frequented by many underworld characters. They learned that the stranger was a man named Raymond Marshall Kelly, who was using the alias Raymond Marshall. Kelly had just been released from the penitentiary at Prince Albert, Sask., and had a lengthy criminal record, including convictions for safe-blowings and safe-punchings, carrying concealed firearms, possession of explosives, possession of narcotics, and breaking, entering and thefts.

From this meagre beginning, investigators were to start on a case which was to carry them over 1,200 miles during the next two weeks, keep Kelly under observation and finally apprehend him inside a garage, with tools laid out in preparation for punching a safe. Anyone familiar

with the Prairies, will appreciate that this "shadow" was no easy task, and was the basis for many a peculiar situation which at the time did not appear too funny to the Police, but after a successful conclusion to the case, did present their humorous side.

One of these incidents occurred early in the investigation when Kelly, after driving over various back roads looking for suitable places in small towns and villages to further his profession as a "safeman", apparently got lost. Investigators, who had lost sight of Kelly and his vehicle for a few minutes, rounded a bend in the road and to their consternation saw their man standing beside his vehicle and signalling them to stop. Kelly's vehicle was parked in such a manner that they had no alternative. The suspect asked for the route to Fort Qu'Appelle, and rest assured, he was directed the long way around! A short cut was taken to the Fort by the Police and a private auto was obtained to continue the shadowing of Kelly, who arrived approximately a half hour later.

One of Kelly's favorite pastimes was trying to prepare a good mixture of acids to make nitroglycerine, which of course was used in the pursuit of his "profes-

sion". The locale chosen for this pastime was strategic and investigators had to resort to binoculars and portable radios to keep Kelly under observation, because from his vantage point he could see the approach of anyone for approximately one mile. After completing the mixture—which requires a great deal of skill and understanding—Kelly would try some of it out on an old wrecked automobile and as a result the area became known to the investigators as the "Nevada Proving Grounds".

On a bright July afternoon, investigators having followed their quarry for approximately 200 miles to the area north of Swift Current, were again taken by surprise when they rounded a curve in the road and found Kelly waving them down. This time his car had run out of gasoline and the Police obliged by pushing it to the next service station. They then drove on about ten miles till a suit-

able location was found to conceal their car, waited until Kelly had passed this point and then took up the chase again.

From the observations conducted and information gained from Kelly's previous crimes, it was established that his *modus operandi* was to work alone, leave his car several miles away from the intended scene of operations and walk back to it. This proved successful; on foot he was able to travel around the town of his intended break-in without much chance of being observed. Investigators were fooled on several occasions by this; deciding from observations that Kelly was apparently going to carry out his profession at a certain location, they would set a trap, then spend futile hours of waiting only to learn that the suspect had decided to carry out his calling in life in another town or village.

The afternoon of July 22, 1957, was spent by Kelly and Police at the "Nevada

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Proving Grounds". Around supper time Kelly headed north out of Regina and was followed to Watrous, approximately 125 miles away. His actions during the next few hours left no doubt that his intentions were to try and get into the safe of a lumber yard office. A plan of action was adopted by investigators, who at this point numbered six equipped with a portable radio and two unmarked radio-equipped cars.

In order to assure a good view of the lumber yard and office, one of the investigators, carrying a portable radio and flashlight, was detailed to take up a vantage point near a water tower, beside the railway tracks. On arriving at his proposed destination, the Policeman was suddenly surprised by a voice from the darkness saying: "Hi Buddy, what have you got there? A Radio?" The investigator quickly replied: "What are you, a smart guy?" and continued on his way to the railway tracks. Here he pretended to check freight cars, and on completion of each, would pretend to call on the radio to the office. The rest of the Police, in the two other vehicles were puzzled for awhile as to the meaningless transmissions from the portable radio, but on receiving the explanation later were relieved to find that they had not been "hearing things".

Although Kelly may have become suspicious of the actions of the investigator, it was decided to play a long shot and remain in position, as if nothing had occurred. The gamble paid off; Kelly drove east out of town a couple of miles, left his car near the railway and then walked back. When he arrived back in town, the task of keeping him in view became increasingly difficult as it was well after midnight and the town was almost deserted. After a couple of hours, which seemed an eternity, Kelly was seen making an illegal entry into a garage. Through radio contact all six members of the Police party surrounded the premises and the trap was sprung. Kelly was arrested inside the garage without any difficulty.

Two punches, a chisel and a ball-peen hammer, tools of his trade, were found in the prisoner's possession and he readily admitted that his intentions were to use them to try and open the safe in the garage office.

On searching Kelly's automobile the investigators found a small bottle containing approximately 1½ ounces of nitro-glycerine and in his suite in Regina, all the necessary paraphernalia for making the explosive.

Once in custody and on being questioned by Policemen well versed in his movements during the past couple of weeks, Kelly admitted to 11 other breaking, entering and thefts, as well as two breaking and enterings with intent. Charges were laid in all these cases, as well as for the possession of the nitro-glycerine. On July 30, Kelly appeared in Provincial Magistrate's Court, Regina, entered pleas of "guilty" to all 15 charges and was sentenced to a four-year term in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

At this point the Police felt that they could write "finis" to the story and not worry about Kelly for four years. However, he appeared to have other ideas and was to cause members of the Force considerable concern during the next 24 hours. Confined in the detachment cells overnight for escort to Prince Albert the following day, Kelly succeeded in picking the lock about 2 a.m. and made good his escape in the absence of the guard. Before road-blocks could be set up to shut off the city's exits, Kelly stole a vehicle and managed to elude Police until 4 p.m. of the same day, when he was arrested by members of Broadview Detachment some 60 miles east of Regina. Kelly was walking along the road and had abandoned the stolen vehicle.

He was charged with two additional offences of escaping lawful custody and theft of the vehicle, and after pleading "guilty", was sentenced to an additional year in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to be served consecutive to the four-year term.



Old-timers' Column

Early Surgeons of the North-West Mounted Police

By DR. J. B. RITCHIE
Regina, Sask.

Richard Barrington Nevitt was born at Athens, Georgia, on Nov. 22, 1850, the son of John Wilson Nevitt and his wife Eliza Tsduedi. The Nevitts were of Welsh origin, and it was a great-grandfather of Doctor Nevitt who founded the Georgia branch of the family, some time during the 18th century. While attending the public school of his native city, Richard Nevitt's education was roughly interrupted by the searing fire of the American Civil War.

When this war broke out Richard had reached the impressionable age of 11½ years. In attending the public school at Savannah he was an excellent student, especially interested in history, and was rapidly becoming indoctrinated with the good life of the South. In his history books he had read that after fourscore years of storm and calm, of war and politics, of trying hardships, and yet more trying prosperity, the United States remained both independent and united in 1860. In commerce as in government it had managed, one way and another, to hold together and to grow. Through accretion and happy accident, rather than foresight or construction, it had attained a size and wealth surprising to its critics and overwhelming to its citizens. Only a few of these knew whence it had come or whither it was tending, yet in the souls of nearly all there burned a love and pride of country that made the American a marked man wherever he appeared in the society of the world.

But during the war Richard saw atrocities and hardships that had a lasting effect on him. He had witnessed the fierce fighting by the soldiers, and the agonies and miseries of the women and children, as General Sherman and his union forces marched relentlessly through Georgia, from Atlanta to his home town. . . .

Richard and his sister were presently removed from the highly charged atmosphere of the slave-holding South to the less troubled air of Canada where he resumed

his studies at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que., in 1865 when he was 15 years of age. He became headboy in 1867, and a recognized leader in sports and appearance. In 1868 he matriculated and then enrolled at Trinity College, Toronto where he subsequently received his professional training.

Adaptable and diligent, young Nevitt soon made himself at home in his adopted country. In two months he had joined the Trinity University Corps, better known as "H" Company, Queen's Own Rifles, thus gaining the military knowledge that was to prove so useful to him in later life. Graduating B.A. in 1871, he chose medicine as a career and commenced his studies at Trinity Medical School. As a student he had the good fortune to obtain a great deal of practical experience, serving during the latter half of his undergraduate life as an intern at the Toronto General Hospital where he acted successively as dresser, assistant-apothecary and finally house surgeon.

In the late Dr. G. D. Stanley's words, "During Doctor Nevitt's many excursions through the wards, he was always attached to a flock of 'lady meds', who, according to the theory of that day, were too coy and unsophisticated to be studying for the practice of medicine. In this way he had shown himself in favor of women as doctors of medicine, if they wished, and thus his classmates with vulgar familiarity, called him 'Mrs. Nevitt'."

More recently, a former student of Doctor Nevitt's stated: "I remember him quite well. When I was a student and with the disrespect, at times, that is commonly shown by students towards their teachers, he was known as 'Hen' Nevitt, on account of his association with the teaching of women students of medicine. He was a tall, distinguished-looking man, one of the last, as I remember, who wore a beard. I remember being at his home on Bloor Street on one occasion when he entertained at dinner members of the medical staff of St. Michael's Hospital. I was one of the youngest members of the staff on this occasion. He asked the blessing in Latin which was a most unusual procedure even then."

At the time of his graduation in 1874, Doctor Nevitt had made up his mind to specialize in obstetrics and gynecology, and with this in view he planned to study under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston, and

subsequently in Vienna which Doctor Semmelweis had put on the map of the obstetrical world by his crusade against puerperal fever. However, medical friends of his, including Dr. William Osler, advised him against travelling to Europe because most of the European countries, including Austria, were at war with one another, largely over geographical or ethnological boundaries.

So it was that on the recommendation of his medical friends and members of his family he joined the now historic original North-West Mounted Police force, mostly as he himself stated to allow him and his class-mates to forget his effeminate appellation of student day. Thus almost by accident, after graduation and uncertain which way to turn, he was appointed assistant to Dr. John George Kittson who had just been named Chief Surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police.

In this way two young American-born doctors who had graduated from Canadian medical schools and who came to Canada to escape the rigors of the Civil War became close friends and associates.

Doctor Nevitt's appointment was approved by the Commissioner of the Police, Col. George Arthur French, and in the contract Doctor Nevitt was promised \$1,000 a year, for which salary he would be expected to assist Chief Surgeon Kittson in the treatment of the physical and mental needs not only of the Force, numbering 300 officers and men, but any Indians of the north-west plains, of which there were between 40 and 50 thousand at that time, and Hudson's Bay Company employees. White independent traders and missionaries were also to be treated. Doctor Nevitt was told by his Commissioner of the responsibilities and dangers of his position as a member of the Force, quoting to him the verses of *The Charge of the Light Brigade* as an example of the vigilance and resourcefulness which he would have to develop by night and day in the 1,000 mile trek across the plains of western Canada.

As Doctor Nevitt required to be outfitted, the other officer members of the Force preceded him by two weeks to Dufferin, now Emerson, Man., by way of Chicago and St. Paul. . . .

And so, after several weeks delay en route, Doctor Nevitt arrived at Dufferin early in June, 1874. It was intended that

the North-West Mounted Police Force should begin its march toward the foothills of the mountains early in July, and during the intervening weeks he was to become indoctrinated in the purposes for which the Force was organized. . . .

Busy days followed. All necessary arrangements were pushed forward preparatory to launching the westward march. The weather was warm and thunderstorms occurred almost nightly. Though the food provided was good, the cooking at first was inferior, causing many complaints. Clouds of mosquitoes bothered the men and horses. Nearby "grog" shops acted as a temptation to insubordination, and altogether there was sufficient cause to prompt a number of men who had enlisted in the excitement of the moment to desert. The proximity of the United States boundary was also an incentive to leave-taking. But with sound foresight the Commissioner had provided for such an eventuality by recruiting some extra men, and it was well that those whose hearts were not in the undertaking were eliminated at the outset. . . .

(Space limitations prohibit publishing portions of Doctor Nevitt's diary which told in considerable detail the hardships of the march from Dufferin to the Old Man's River in southern Alberta where Fort Macleod was built.)

This Fort Macleod was the site they had been looking for. Aside from being a choice camping-ground, it at once proved to be a perfect base from which to carry out the task ahead. The surroundings seemed ideal. The widening river flowed from the Rocky Mountains in the west. Groves of tall cottonwoods along the banks alternated with broad meadows of withered pasturage. Beyond the river to the north-west the forests of the Porcupine Hills stood out in dark contrast to the white summits of the mountains. Not the least feature to commend the location was its proximity to the trail that led northward toward the Bow River—a favorite whiskey traders' rendezvous. Also, by its commanding position over Fort Whoop-up and the smaller trading posts nearby, it possessed the advantage of a central lookout. Building material and fuel were close at hand, and in the broad bottoms hay could be gathered in the summer season. Deer, elk and smaller game frequented the river brush-lands and the

foothills, while countless buffalo and antelope afforded a bountiful supply of meat.

In the Spring of 1875 the Canadian North-West was confronted by imminent and sweeping changes. The vanguard of constitutional law had begun to function across an immense area; the road to an enormous territorial promise had been opened—a highway to the future upon which it was obvious the Indian and the buffalo could hold no lasting place.

The chief centre of police activities was now Fort Macleod. Save for surreptitious operations from time to time, the whiskey traffic was largely a thing of the past in that area. Whoop-up, the notorious headquarters of a vicious intrusion upon the well-being of the Blackfoot tribes, had slumped to the level of a quiet store.

The village of Macleod was already a centre of diplomatic constitutional order and a hub of increasing trade and enterprise. The fort with its palisades was well advanced toward completion, and a temporary hospital of ten or 12 beds was

speedily erected under the supervision of Doctor Nevitt.

In December of 1877, Crowfoot, a famous Indian chief, was a patient. He was the chief of Indian tribes east of Calgary, and these Indians were a famous fighting force in those days. They looked upon the intrusion of the white-man and later the Canadian Pacific Railway with suspicion. Crowfoot was treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and this paid off in later dealings with the white man. . . .

A short time after this Doctor Nevitt operated upon Kennedy's woman in Jerry Pott's house, and removed a large piece of dead bone from the humerus near the head.

On Feb. 26, 1878, Doctor Nevitt writes: "My orderly, Sproule, took a box of drugs for me to Lauder who was hospital sergeant in Calgary."

The first medical reference to Calgary is in the diary of Doctor Nevitt, in a report to the Commissioner, as First Assistant Surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police. He was stationed in Fort Macleod at the time and made a trip to Calgary to examine

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two or three sick men there. In his diary, March of 1877, he wrote as follows:

"The kits, arms, stores and everything inspected. The hospital looks well. Lauder seems to have pretty nearly all he requires. He handed me a list of things absolutely required."

In his chosen field of obstetrics and gynecology Doctor Nevitt soon obtained a large practice, not only among the Indian wives and their daughters, but also among the few white women who, as wives of ranchers, were moving into the foothills in ever increasing numbers. . . .

As surgeon to the North-West Mounted Police, Nevitt had to wear the medicine-man's robes, employing remedies very different from those in favor among native practitioners. It was part of his duty to gain the goodwill of the Indians by ministering to their health, dressing their wounds and curing their ailments. His diaries recording his experiences reveal a close study of the habits, superstitions and common ailments of the aborigines among whom he worked for four years, winning their confidence by his skill, truthfulness and unselfishness. . . .

Among Doctor Nevitt's lesser duties were the making of meteorological observations, the study of Indian dialects and keeping a record of the fauna and flora of the vast terra incognita through which he and his companions passed. His letters written at the time (1875-77) contain a vivid, accurate account of a great gathering of the Black-foot Indians to arrange a treaty, of a journey to Sitting Bull's Camp and of a meeting at the Piegan Camp, where he witnessed the Big Medicine Pipe Dance and the Bear Dance. Of the latter he says: "Certainly it was the wildest and most savage thing I have seen among the Indians. We gave them a smoke and a feed; they repeated their dance and went off highly delighted." As a picture of a vanished North-West life of pre-pioneer days and of the customs, habits and appearance of the Indians, Nevitt's letters are racy, full of vigorous phrases and replete with life and movement. . . .

LATER LIFE

Returning to Toronto in 1878, Nevitt started in private practice with nothing more to aid him than his instruments, skill, experience and plenty of courage. Like nearly all young doctors he had a hard row to hoe at first, but his great bodily vigor,

supported by a quenchless fountain of hope, carried him through where weaker men would have failed. Presently he emerged from obscurity as one of the leading practitioners of the city, with an uncanny skill as an obstetrician. Adding study to practice, he graduated from Trinity as M.D. in 1882 and later took a special course in gynecology and obstetrics in London, England. For many years he was associated with the Sick Children's Hospital, the House of Providence, the Toronto Gaol and St. Michael's Hospital, of which institution he was founder and life-long servant. In 1900 he was a member of the delegation representing Canadian medical men at the Berlin Medical Congress.

Nevitt was a ripe scholar who loved his classics only less than his instrument case and solaced himself in many a spare five minutes with some favorite passage from a Greek or Roman author. As a proof of his determined character we cite the following incident. Wishing to study a German work on anatomy, he sent for a copy only to find when it arrived that it was printed in German. Nothing daunted, he armed himself with a German dictionary and translated the whole work.

It is as a teacher of medicine that Nevitt will be longest remembered. When the Women's Medical College in Toronto was founded in 1883 by Dr. Michael Barret, Nevitt was appointed to the chair of sanitary science and on Doctor Barret's sudden death in 1887 Nevitt became Professor of Surgery, which included all branches of that science except obstetrics and gynecology. In 1888 Nevitt succeeded Dr. Alexander McPhedran as dean of the Women's College a position which he held until the federation of Trinity University, with the University of Toronto in 1906, which automatically brought the Women's College into the main body of the university. Nevitt then retired from the teaching staff while retaining his interests in both the corporate and governing bodies of the Women's College and Trinity College.

He was a member of the Academy of Medicine from its foundation, and was also associated with the Women's College Hospital and Dispensary, the Toronto Medical Society and the Medical Library Association. Shortly before his death the Academy made him an honorary member.

On June 22, 1878, Nevitt married Elizabeth Eleanor, daughter of Robert Beatty, managing director of *The Leader*. She predeceased him Aug. 31, 1927. He died on May 11, 1928, and was buried in Prospect Cemetery, Toronto. He was survived by two sons, Irving H. C. Nevitt and Richard Elwun Nevitt, of Toronto; two daughters, Mary Louise (Mrs. George Egerton Ryerson, wife of the rector of St. Stephen's Shepherd's Bush, London, England), and Sara (wife of Professor Davidson Black, of the Chair of Anatomy, Union Medical College, Peking, China). A son, Rev. Barrington Nevitt died in England in 1918, and another son, Lieut. Bertram Nevitt, was killed in action at Courcellette, in 1916.

* * *

The Late Insp. A. G. Birch (Rtd.)

The last wishes of a retired officer of the Force, who died last December, were carried out in a short but solemn ceremony on the morning of April 13. Before his death Insp. Arthur Gordon Birch (Rtd.) had asked that his ashes be scattered on the coastal waters of Ganges Harbour, B.C., opposite his home. The ceremony was performed from the stern of the RCMP *P/B 6* when the Police boat reached a point about three-quarters of a mile off shore and directly opposite the Birch estate. Miss Sylvia Birch, daughter of the retired officer, watched from shore.

Inspector Birch joined the RNWMP Dec. 27, 1910, served through NCO ranks, was appointed to commissioned rank on May 1, 1935 and retired to pension June 1, 1946. (See also Obituary.)

* * *

William Allan Brown, a former special constable who served in the Force from May 1932 to September 1934, died May 31, 1958 at Indian Head, Sask. Mr. Brown, who was 76, contributed two sons to the RCMP, one of whom, Reg. No. 12771 Sgt. E. A. M. Brown is still serving at Headquarters, in the Identification Branch. The other, Reg. No. 11030 ex-Sgt. B. G. Brown served in "K" Division before retiring to pension a few years ago. He now lives in Edmonton, Alta.

* * *

An ex-member of the Force, who died at Nelson, B.C., at the age of 93, was the son of one of the "original" officers of the NWMP. He was Colborne Dennis Jarvis

whose father Insp. William Dummer Jarvis started on the historic "March West" with the NWMP troops in 1874, but at La Roche Percée was dispatched by the Commissioner to command "A" Troop on the gruelling northern trek to Fort Edmonton. C. D. Jarvis joined the Force Oct. 7, 1887 (as Reg. No. 2043) after serving in the North-West Rebellion, left the Police eight years later, re-engaged Jan. 15, 1896 and purchased his discharge May 24, 1897. His father was an officer in the NWMP from 1873 until June 15, 1881 when he resigned his commission. (See also Obituary, April 1958 *Quarterly*.)

* * *

Next month, a retired officer of the Force and his wife will celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary. Supt. R. E. Mercer (Rtd.) and Mrs. Mercer were married Aug. 10, 1908 at Macleod, Alta. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bathurst Hall in Christ Church and the Mercers went to Banff for their honeymoon. Superintendent Mercer, who was a corporal when he arrived, reports that he can only think of one former member of the Force still living who attended the ceremony — ex-Cpl. A. C. Bury (Reg. No. 4098) now a prominent Alberta barrister.

The late Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, then O.C. "D" Division was at the wedding, as well as another officer who was later to be Commissioner of the Force, Insp. C. Starnes.

Superintendent and Mrs. Mercer, who now live at 3119 Oak Bay Ave., Victoria, B.C., are in good health and enjoying retired life. They have three married daughters and six grandchildren.

* * *

Reg. No. 9056 ex-Cst. Edward Daniel Walsh, who died in Ottawa, Ont., June 24, 1958, will be remembered by many former members of the Dominion Police as a prominent athlete. Joining the Dominion Police in January 1910, he served in it continuously until that force was absorbed by the Mounted Police in 1920. He was invalided to pension on July 31, 1926.

Ed Walsh was a football player with Ottawa Rough Rider teams of an earlier era and when his playing days were over he continued in athletics as a trainer. In this sphere of activity he was connected with other Ottawa football teams and also the Ottawa Senators in the National Hockey League. In more recent years he has been an active curler.

A veteran of the South African War, Mr. Walsh was an instructor with the Canadian Army during World War I. After retiring from the RCMP he was for a time Chief of Police at Almonte, Ont.



Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17335 Cst. and Mrs. S. W. Kelly, a daughter, Darice Gail, on Jan. 22, 1958, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14743 Cpl. and Mrs. C. N. Wicks, a son, David Charles Henry, on Feb. 21, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17128 Cst. and Mrs. L. K. Farrell, a daughter, Kim Diane, on Mar. 10, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15405 Cpl. and Mrs. C. B. MacLachlan, a daughter, Jill Elizabeth, on Mar. 30, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15735 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Sannes, a son, Stewart Blair, on Apr. 9, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 13014 Sgt. and Mrs. C. C. Head, a daughter, Margaret Eileen, on April 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16682 Cpl. and Mrs. H. G. Van Dusen, a son, Hugh William, on Apr. 14, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15876 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Dick, a daughter, Joanne Leslie, on May 1, 1958, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 15222 Cst. D. F. Roberts to Miss Gladys Hope Cote, at New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., on Dec. 26, 1957.

Reg. No. 18117 Cst. C. J. Reid to Miss Annie Hazel MacIntosh of Port Morien, Cape Breton, N.S., on Apr. 9, 1958.

Reg. No. 17708 Cst. F. T. Tweed to Miss Huguette Turpin, at Maniwaki, Que., on May 17, 1958.

Reg. No. 18099 Cst. J. E. Cormier to Miss Edna Miller of Regina, Sask., at Regina, on May 19, 1958.

Reg. No. 18504 Cst. R. C. Jackson to Miss Sue Elizabeth Harrison of Pontiac, Mich., U.S.A., at Pontiac, on June 14, 1958.

Arrivals To Ottawa Crime Detection Laboratory: Cst. J. D. Lawson from "F" Division and P. F. Austin from "L" Division; Cst. F. M. Kerr, B.A. (Toronto) has returned to duty in the Ottawa laboratory after successfully ob-

taining his B.Sc. degree (Magna cum laude) from Ottawa University. Headquarters Identification Branch has welcomed Csts. D. Goodwin from "H" Division (Gloucester, N.S.) and L. J. Diepold from "D" Division (Selkirk, Man.). From "A" Division to the Adjutant's Branch: Cst. G. H. M. Annand.

Departures From Central Registry, Csts. A. W. Gillissie to "Depot" Division and J. F. J. Dumouchel to "A" Division. The Identification Branch reports two resignations: Csts. D. P. Michelsen and G. W. Hosker. The latter member is presently residing in Dearborn, Mich., U.S.A. Cst. J. H. Hodgins of the Ottawa Crime Detection Laboratory has joined the staff of the Sackville laboratory as a document examiner. He plans to continue his studies at Mount Allison University.

To Pension At a farewell party in the Provost Corps Mess, Ottawa last April 24, members of Central Registry bade adieu to Reg. No. 10280 Sgt. W. C. Beatty, who has since retired to pension after 30 years with the Force; served in "HQ", "N", "O", "H", "G", "Depot" and "A" Divisions. Bill received a wallet and a sum of money from his many friends and well-wishers.

Reg. No. 11953 Sgt. J. E. Rutherford of the Criminal Investigation Bureau retired to pension on May 25 to end 20 years of service, 12 of which were spent in "O" Division Toronto; has also served in "D", "K", and "HQ" Divisions. A graduate of Law from the University of Toronto, Sergeant Rutherford will be making his home in Ottawa.

Promotions Congratulations to Sub-Insprs. C. R. Eves, E. Willes, P. Bazewski; S/Sgts. J. Zubick, S. Ryan, W. Huget; Sgts. R. J. Duck, B. A. Wright, C. E. Gaines, N. Rodda, R. C. Biggart.

Bereavements Sincere condolences to Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Dietrich who were grieved by the loss of their infant son, Timothy Joseph, on April 7; and to Sgt. E. A. M. Brown whose

father passed away on May 31 at Indian Head, Sask. It is with deep regret that we have to report also, the sudden untimely passing on May 9, of Mrs. Frances Osborne, wife of Insp. P. R. Osborne, Departmental Secretary. All members of the division are in sympathy with the Inspector and daughter Susan in view of their recent bereavement.

Bowling The interval between banquet and dance provided by Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac the opportunity to present trophies to successful bowlers, at the May 15 party of the division's bowling club, at Spadina Barracks. Winners of the 1957-58 Bowling League Championship: a team comprised of Mr. G. Stymiest (captain), Misses M. McKenna and A. Beauchamp, Csts. B. Gillissie and B. Jack, and Mr. W. Davey. Captains of the other prize winning teams in the league were: Miss Lucienne Larabie (play-off champs), G. Stymiest (play-off runners up) and Cpl. A. Ridley (consolation winners).

Shooting At the end of a season of stiff competition successful marksmen of the division's rifle and revolver club attended an April 25 dance at Spadina Barracks in Ottawa to receive their trophies. Winners of the various classes were as follows: Nicholson Trophy, Grand Aggregate—Sgt. E. C. Armstrong; Master Pistol Trophy—Cpl. R. C. Reynolds; Master Rifle Trophy—Sgt. C. E. Gaines; Expert Pistol Trophy—Cst. W. G. Martin; Expert Rifle Trophy—Cpl. A. F. Wrenshall; Sharpshooter Pistol Trophy—Cst. R. C. Kennedy; Sharpshooter Rifle Trophy—S. K. Murdie.

Those who chose to continue their shooting through the summer months are presently looking forward to a new round of activities, with NDHQ and Inter-Divisional centre-fire matches in the offing.

Miss RCMP From a line-up of radiant contestants, an attractive, tastefully dressed blond of 20 was chosen last April 30 to represent the RCMP in the Miss Civil Service Night of Stars on May 12 at the Coliseum in Ottawa. At an afternoon's judging, held in the Headquarters Building auditorium, Miss Karen de Roo van Alderwerelt, a stenographer from the Protective Branch of "A" Division, was the lucky girl who was called forward to accept a bouquet of red roses and the title of Miss RCMP. Runners-up in the competition: Misses Jean Donnachie, second, Lucienne Larabie, third, Heather Yates, Norma Theborge, Marilyn Brunke, Madeline Belanger and Shirley Dillabough. Despite the bevy of beauties, many who turned up to test the capacity of the auditorium attributed a great deal of credit for a pleasing programme of entertainment to the jovial patter of Insp. G. Mortimer, a capable master of ceremonies who displayed a lustrous talent for keeping the audience amused and the nervous contestants at ease.

Social The drill hall of HMCS *Carleton* on Dow's Lake in Ottawa was the scene of a gay informal dance and social evening for members of the Identification Branch on the evening of March 28.

Again, on June 6 party-loving Identification

"Miss RCMP" Contestants

L. to R.—(Back) Heather Yates, Norma Theborge, Marilyn Brunke, Madeleine Belanger, Shirley Dillabough. **(Front)** Lucienne Larabie, Karen de Roo, Jean Donnachie.



Branch members appeared at the Force's Long Island Summer Camp to enjoy an evening of dancing to the music of recordings. Many were impressed by the charming informality of this get-together, the first planned event to take place at the camp this year. Early in the evening shivering couples discovered the best way to keep warm was to take part in the dizzying movements of square dancing and before the night was over some had found, to their delight, that under a competent instructor, the schottische, minuet and polka are not only easy to learn but fun to perform. The programme

of dancing was held up momentarily when S/Sgt. D. N. Cassidy announced, in a surreptitious manner, that "Miss Identification Branch" was about to be chosen from a batch of frolicsome beauties. Then to the throbbing strains of "Jealousy" five muscled "misses", some of them confirmed cigar addicts swathed in the latest delicate garments from New York and Paris (?), floated in one at a time from a back room, demonstrating with the aid of agile gyrations some of the reasons why fashions come and go, while the appeal of the "females' sacks" seems destined to reign eternal.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17329 Cpl. and Mrs. J. McLeod, a son (by adoption), Joseph D'Arcy at Ottawa, Ont. on Mar. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15933 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Muir, a son, Stephen Wade, on Mar. 11, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15216 Cpl. and Mrs. T. C. Smith, a daughter, Lee Ann Carol, on Mar. 28, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15024 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. H. Gorrell, a son, Walter James, on Apr. 5, 1958 at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15352 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Hameluck, a daughter, Margaret Mary-Rose, on May 3, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16035 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Riley, a son, Steven Robert, on Mar. 26, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17883 Cst. and Mrs. D. K. Colewell, a daughter, Kathryn Elizabeth, on Feb. 19, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17457 Cst. and Mrs. P. R. Smith, a daughter, Kathryn Louise, on Mar. 16, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17936 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Grant, a son, Stephen Andrew, on Mar. 27, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17066 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Soulier, a daughter, Janice Marie, on Mar. 24, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18180 Cst. and Mrs. Y. Labossiere, a daughter, Marie Gail Denyse, on Apr. 10, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17318 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. deJong, a daughter, Christine Ann, on Feb. 28, 1958, at Ottawa.



Sherwood Trophy Winners
"A" Division's crack rifle team which led each of the three monthly Winter DCRA indoor rifle competitions to win the coveted Sherwood Trophy with the highest aggregate score in the history of the shoot. The competition is open to all units of the Armed Services, as well as the RCMP, and 145 teams were entered.

To Reg. No. 17688 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. L. Vaillancourt, a daughter, Julie Norma, on May 3, 1958, at Ottawa.

Arrivals Cpl. I. K. Loucks from "O" Division; Csts. J. F. J. Dumouchel and W. H. Smith from "HQ" Division; R. J. Major and M. L. Daniels (re-engaged); W. R. Beer from "D" Division; Spl. Csts. W. J. Hazelton from "J" Division; C. M. Dunphy and J. E. Rooke from Marine Sub-Division, Halifax, N.S.

Departures Cpl. L. M. King to "O" Division; Csts. I. P. G. Awalt and R. H. Byrtus to "E" Division; K. D. B. Fitch and R. C. Kaizer to "J" Division; G. H. M. Annand and A. J. Monsebraaten to "HQ" Division; J. E. McIlvenna to "O" Division.

Promotions Congratulations to the following members on their promotions: Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon, S/Sgts. J. F. Smith and G. N. Jones, Sgts. J. S. Narraway and A. G. Goswell, Cpls. E. O. McGregor, R. W. Storie, D. S. Donald, R. Soucy, G. E. Land, G. E. Woodley and W. D. Barker.

Retirement At an informal gathering at division headquarters on March 28, Reg. No. 11211 Sgt. E. C. Sinnema was presented with an electric bench saw by Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest on his retirement after 26 years in the Force. A large representation was on hand to

wish Sergeant Sinnema and his family many years of health and happiness.

Annual Ball Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada, "A" Division held its second annual dinner and ball in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, on April 11. Asst. Commr. and Mrs. D. O. Forrest with Insp. and Mrs. H. S. Cooper received the members of the divisions in Ottawa represented on this occasion, as well as their service and civilian guests. The theme for the ball this year was appropriately "Portrait of Spring" and the mural panels which hung in the ballroom as well as the individual table decorations carried out the atmosphere of the season.

Governor-General's Troop The Fifth Annual Inspection of the Governor-General's Troop took place at Government House on May 1. The Troop, under the command of Insp. P. J. Vaucher, was inspected by His Excellency, the Governor-General accompanied by Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, ADC, Officer Commanding "A" Division, and Ft. Lt. Ian MacMillan, ADC. Following the inspection all members of the troop were invited by His Excellency into Government House to see a

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Quetico Foundation Film "Quetico" after which refreshments were served.

"A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club

The week of April 8, saw the termination of a successful 16 weeks of competition on the indoor range and the number of members becoming more proficient with both the rifle and revolver is increasing each year. There were approximately 125 active marksmen under the tireless supervision of S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson and his assistant Cst. Art Stirett. It is of interest to note that the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest was captain of the winning rifle team, with the top revolver team being headed by Cpl. Sid Johnston. Captain of the runner-up teams in both events was Cst. B. C. Lensen.

The individual awards for the season are as follows: combined aggregate—Connaught cup (for the second year in succession) Cst. J. W. M. Thibeault; runner-up—Sub-Insp. M. J. Nadon. Rifle: Csts. M. N. McCulloch, R. L. LaValley, E. H. Corrigan; Revolver: Sub-Inspector Nadon, Csts. W. G. Turner, H. Kryhul. The Club had five rifle teams entered in the DCRA Winter Competitions. One rifle team made up of Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest; S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson; Cpls. J. B. Saunders and G. S. C. Johnston; Csts. B. C. Lensen, M. N. McCulloch, J. W. M. Thibeault, T. R. Smith, B. K. Van Norman, A. Bowes, H. P. Greaves, W. O. McTavish and F. H. Pinnock, captured the coveted Sherwood Trophy.

In revolver competition we were not quite so fortunate, with our top team placing second best. During the past season, combined "A" and "HQ" Divisions rifle and revolver teams won matches over such teams as: "C" Division, Montreal; The Canadian National Revolver Association, Montreal; Wakefield Rifle Association; Smith Falls Revolver Association; National Defence HQ Rifle and Revolver Association; and RMC, Kingston.

Bowling The "A" Division Bowling League finished another fine season on April 21. As in the past, the winners were in doubt right up to the last night when Cst. George Love's team

came through to win the league championship. Members of his team are: Cst. G. McPhail, R. Switzer, O. Switzer, J. Moore and K. de Roo. Cst. R. LaValley's team, runners-up in regular league play, took the play-off championship. His team members were V. LaValley, H. Sandrock, M. Sandrock, R. James and H. Shone.

Awards for the season's play went to the following: Cpl. G. E. Woodley—men's high average; Mrs. I. Hayman—women's high average; Sgt. H. Switzer—men's high cross; Mrs. R. Craig—women's high cross; Cst. R. LaValley—men's high single; Mrs. A. Switzer—women's high single.

Curling A North Bay RCMP rink composed of Cst. E. Poirier, Sgt. M. E. Linden, Cst. H. G. Bannister, Insp. W. Dick, won the Jack Machan Shield at the Northern Ontario Associated Police Curling Bonspiel, held at Fort William, Ont. This gave the North Bay rink the right to represent Northern Ontario at the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel held in Winnipeg, Man., but they were unsuccessful in their bid in the latter event.

Baseball Cst. J. McNaughton of Pembroke Detachment has signed up once again with the Pembroke "Pirates" of the North Renfrew Baseball League. Constable McNaughton has been nominated captain of the Pembroke club.

Social The yearly dance of the "A" Division rifle and revolver club in conjunction with the bowling club was held on May 16, at Spadina Barracks. The evening went smoothly but lively with the ever pleasing RCMP Band, under the leadership of Cpl. D. Clarke, supplying the music. During the evening Commr. L. H. Nicholson presented the winners of the DCRA Sherwood Trophy, with sterling vases. The Commissioner expressed his pleasure in "A" Division capturing this trophy for the second time.

The other presentations, which were taken care of in expert fashion were followed by a beautifully prepared "Turkey à la King" lunch, with ice cream and muffins.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15968 Cst. and Mrs. M. E. Parker at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 22, 1958, a daughter, Joanne Darlene.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Garvin at Regina, Sask., a son, Terrence John, on Oct. 17, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 17288 Cpl. B. M. Thomson, St. John's, Nfld., to Margaret Rose

Cinkant of Ottawa, Ont., at Ottawa on June 21, 1958.

Promotions Congratulations to Sgt. W. R. Reid, "Air" Division Q.M. Stores, and to Cpl. Huntley Wright, co-pilot at Ottawa, who were promoted May 1.

Conference A conference of all captains of "Air" Division aircraft was held at Ottawa,

on May 12-13. The first since 1951, it included discussions on flight operations, administrative matters, maintenance of aircraft, radio, emergency equipment and training.

Departure to Pension On May 17, 1958, Reg. No. 11226 S/Sgt. W. Henderson commenced leave prior to departure to pension effective August 1958. "Scotty" had a total of 28 years' pensionable time, including service in World War I with the Gordon Highlanders of the Imperial Army and in World War II from 1939 to 1945 with No. 1 Provost Company RCMP. Joining the Force in 1931, he served in Regina, Sask., Alberta, "A" Division Ottawa and Overseas before reporting to "Air" Division on Apr. 1, 1946.

As a memento of his service to the Force in general and to the "Air" Division in particular, "Scotty" was presented by Insp. D. W. Dawson on behalf of all "Air" Division members with an electronic transistor clock, mounted under glass and suitably engraved. S/Sgt. G. R. Hamelin presented a cheque on behalf of all members of the RCMP Sergeants' Mess, Ottawa area. In addition, a color picture of the RCMP Norseman aircraft in flight, the "Pride of the Fleet", was presented to Staff Sergeant Henderson by Sgt. A. F. Dye on behalf of the members of Fort Smith "Air" Detachment, N.W.T. This photograph was subsequently autographed by all persons present, including Commissioner Nicholson, as another memento. Mrs. Henderson was presented with a beautiful corsage bouquet of orchids.

The above short ceremony took place during an "Air" Division get-together held in Ottawa on the evening of May 12.

Arrivals Since the last issue of the Quarterly, we welcome five new members to "Air" Division. They are: Sgt. F. E. Doyle, BEM; Csts. R. J. Haddad, F. T. Salter and J. Sekulic; Spl. Cst. A. A. S. White.

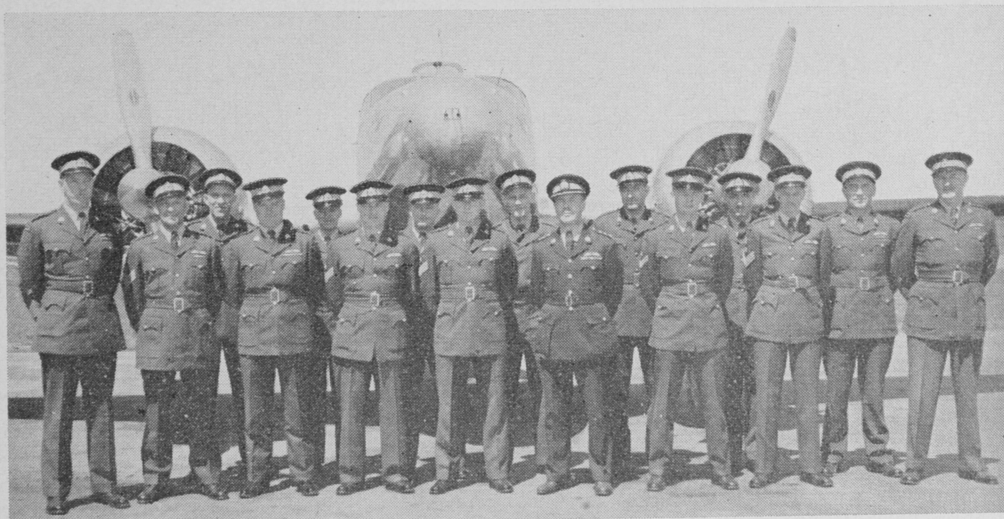
Sgt. F. E. Doyle, BEM., joined the Force at Fredericton, N.B., in September 1937 and has since served in Halifax, N.S., "HQ" Division and "A" Division Ottawa. Joining the Canadian Army in late 1942, he served almost four years in the Canadian Provost Corps at Halifax and was awarded the British Empire Medal. He arrived at "Air" Division Rockcliffe from Headquarters Personnel Branch on April 14 to take up his new posting in charge of Orderly Room and Supervision.

Cst. R. J. Haddad, 25 and single, reported to "Air" Division from Sydney, N.S. on April 1, as a co-pilot undergoing instruction. Joining the Force in the Spring of 1954 at Fredericton, N.B., he served at St. John's and Deer Lake, Nfld., and Sydney, N.S. During his stay in Sydney, he commenced flying lessons, obtaining his private pilot's licence in April 1957 and his commercial licence five months later, all of this flying training being at his own expense.

Cst. F. T. Salter reported on March 25 from "HQ" Division Quartermaster Stores for duty in the Pay and Accounts Section of "Air" Division at Rockcliffe.

"Air Division—Captains' Conference

L. to R.—S/Sgt. J. H. Reid; Sgt. E. G. Varndell; S/Sgts. H. A. Heacock, J. F. Austin; Cpl. G. M. Carter; Sgts. R. L. Fletcher, G. A. Fallis, H. B. Fallis, V. G. Rose; Insp. D. W. Dawson, Officer Commanding "Air" Division; S/Sgt. B. Ruhl; Cpl. B. M. Thomson; S/Sgt. D. W. Mills; Sgt. A. F. Dye; S/Sgts. G. R. Hamelin, S. S. Rothwell.



Cst. J. Sekulic, 26 and single, reported to "Air" Division on April 12 from Penticton, B.C. as an apprentice aircraft technician. While stationed at Dartmouth, N.S. as a member of the Royal Canadian Navy, he received a primary course in aero engines as a fitter. Upon graduation, he was employed for a time on the maintenance of carrier aircraft, and later took courses in the maintenance of helicopters at Fort Worth, Texas and Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.; studied the Bell Model 47 and the Piasecki (Vertol) twin-rotor H-21. Between courses, he put his training to use, returning to Dartmouth, N.S. to work at the servicing of Bell HTL-4 and Sikorsky type S-55 helicopters. Joining the RCMP at Ottawa in April 1955, Cst. Haddad was posted on completion of training to Chilliwack, B.C., from where he was transferred to "Air" Division last April.

Spl. Cst. A. A. S. White, 29 and married, engaged in "Air" Division April 20, as an aircraft technician. He first entered aircraft maintenance work with Laurentian Air Services, Ottawa, Ont., in April 1951. Starting as an apprentice aircraft maintenance engineer, he worked upon DHC2 "Beaver", DHC3 "Otter", Grumman "Goose", Cessna 180, and many other light aircraft types both in crew capacity, away from base and in the aircraft and engine overhaul shop at Uplands Airport, Ottawa. Obtaining his aircraft maintenance engineer's licence in January 1955, he was employed as crewman on DHC2 "Beaver" and DHC3 "Otter" aircraft on floats and skis, mainly in the northern Quebec and Labrador region of Canada. During part of these operations, he served as navigator while flying the "lines" and gained a considerable background of practical experience in the maintenance and operation of bush aircraft in the field.

A sincere welcome is extended to these newest members of "Air" Division. It is hoped that their stay with us will be long and mutually advantageous.

Flights of Interest While all aircraft in the division have been busy conveying prisoners and escorts, Police personnel on investigational duties, on transfer, etc., the Vancouver-based DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft, piloted by Staff Sergeant Rothwell has transported several violent patients during the past few months, as has the Winnipeg-based DHC2 "Beaver" piloted by Sgt. E. G. Varndell. The Vancouver-based aircraft also carried out an aerial search for a fishing boat believed to be concerned with a breaking, entering and theft case of \$3,500 on the West Coast, as well as a search for a drowning victim in the Port Alice-Victoria Lake region of the northern part of Vancouver Island.

Also on the West Coast, the Victoria-based Grumman "Goose", captained by S/Sgt. "Wing" Reid, was on stand-by duty in the Campbell River area of British Columbia on April 5, equipped with stretchers to evacuate possible casualties following the demolition of Ripple Rock. This same "Goose" aircraft has been used recently for taking aerial photographs in connection with security and traffic problems.

In the Fort Smith, N.W.T. area the Norseman aircraft piloted by Sgt. A. F. Dye on March 7 carried patients and a doctor, working in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs. The St. John's Newfoundland-based DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft, which incidentally flew a total of 1064.10 hours during the year 1957, was called upon on April 12 to search for a party of lost Indians in the Goose Bay area of Labrador, Nfld. This same craft, piloted by S/Sgt. Jack Austin, dropped a quantity of fresh meat on March 14 to the personnel of Port Saunders Detachment while en route from Portland Creek to Goose Bay.

During April the Churchill, Man.-based DHC3 "Otter" flew a variety of passengers: a total of 95 Eskimo personnel, Department of Northern Affairs officials, RCMP personnel, a pathologist and a medical doctor. Many loads of food were carried to destitute and starving Eskimos, including 500 lbs. of rolled oats and 1,000 lbs. of other food on one occasion; 900 lbs. of meat and medical supplies on another. A good portion of the food and medical supplies went to the natives in the Garry Lake area of the Barren Lands of the North-West Territories to replenish mid-winter stores.

This same Churchill-based DHC3 "Otter", while en route from Churchill to Ottawa for maintenance work at "Air" Division Headquarters hangar, was forced to make a landing on May 8 on Ontario Highway No. 11, approximately 25 miles from North Bay, due to a cracked engine cylinder. From a height of 3,000 feet the aircraft was guided to a perfect "dead-stick" landing on the pavement by the co-pilot, Cpl. G. M. Carter, who was at the controls at the time. All seven passengers aboard were uninjured, and the aircraft was undamaged. On board were Sgt. V. G. Rose, Spl. Cst. D. Hancock, Corporal Carter, and families. A crew of RCMP mechanics from Rockcliffe arrived on the scene late the same evening and replaced the faulty engine on the morning of May 10, in spite of cold weather and a snowstorm. With the permission of authorities, the aircraft took off from the highway with S/Sgt. V. Rose at the controls, and completed its flight to Ottawa.

On Apr. 6, 1958, the Regina, Sask.-based



RCMP "Otter" aircraft taking off from Highway 11, near North Bay, Ont., after emergency landing and engine change.

DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft, piloted by Sgt. H. B. Fallis, carried out a day-long series of searches for a mental patient missing from the Weyburn

Mental Institution, Saskatchewan. This was a change from the customary prisoner-hauling duties of this aircraft.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16232 Cst. and Mrs. S. R. Jarvis, Burgeo, Nfld., a daughter, Barbara Beryl, on Nov. 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16219 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Matthews, Harbour Grace, Nfld., a son, Philip Byron, on Dec. 12, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16244 Cst. and Mrs. F. Ward, St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Barbara Anne, on Dec. 21, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15079 Cpl. and Mrs. G. L. Laidlaw, St. John's, a daughter, Carol Louise, on Feb. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16188 Cpl. and Mrs. H. Coady, Deer Lake, Nfld., a daughter, Mary Bernadette, on Feb. 25, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17352 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Fraser, Harbour Grace, a daughter, Helena Jean, on May 11, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18090 Cst. W. J. Wylie, Stephenville, Nfld., to Miss Doreen White, Stephenville, on Jan. 20, 1958.

Reg. No. 17536 Cst. E. D. C. Reeve, Whitbourne, Nfld., to Miss Eliza Warren of New Perlican, Nfld., on Feb. 15, 1958.

Promotions Congratulations to Sub-Insp. N. F. Forward, S/Sgt. P. S. Hobbs, Sgt. J. A. Clarke; Cpls. E. L. Noseworthy and E. B. Christie of Corner Brook Sub-Division; and Sgt. H. Light and Cpl. C. L. Thomas, St. John's Sub-Division.

anchors Aweigh Parties, with appropriate presentations, were held last April for Miss Genevieve Fowler, long time Headquarters stenographer now transferred to a visa control office in Germany; and, Sgt J. G. Story, who with Mrs. Story and Peter, recently left to take up his new posting in the Quartermaster Section of Marine Division at Halifax. With Miss "Jennie" now in "The Foreign Service" and Sgt. "Jack" in "The Navy", this division has said fond adieu to two of its most unforgettable characters.

Silver Thaw The historian Bonnycastle records 1841 as the date of the last previous appearance in Newfoundland of that phenomenon of nature known as the complete "silver thaw". On February 28 of this year a blanket of slightly-below-32-degrees atmosphere over St. John's became overlaid, but not intermixed, with very much warmer air. After nightfall, moisture falling from the warmer layers became so cooled that it immediately turned to crystal clear ice on touching the ground, or anything protruding from the ground. There was no storm, nor any of the whiteness associated with snow or sleet. The first warning that anything was amiss came when huge electric flashes cut across the city as power lines crashed. Trees took on the appearance of chandeliers; evergreens were toppling over and

freezing to the ground; bowed deciduous trees were breaking off at the point of bending. It took three days to restore electricity and the experience of living in below freezing temperatures for such a period, without heat or light, is one that will not be quickly forgotten.

Some Hound Dog Police Dog "Major" distinguished himself during the past few months by the capture of an escaped prisoner. The would-be desperado broke out of a prison camp about 50 miles west of St. John's and headed for the city. He travelled along the highway on foot, darting off into the bush and holing-up in cabins whenever anything suspicious was noted. After two days, during which several of these hideout shacks had been located, a thoroughly annoyed dog suddenly took off into the woods about ten miles from St. John's. When a heavily panting dogmaster, in the person of Cst. Don Marston, caught up with him about half a mile later, he was baying angrily and furiously at an individual high up in a tree. So that it may be known what the first words of a captured escapee are, this one said: "Will that dog bite?" and then in a sort of apologetic undertone: "Do you happen to be looking for me?"

Traffic Course The first traffic course run in the division was held in the RCMP gymnasium at St. John's, April 15-30. Twenty members from various Newfoundland detachments

attended and lecturers from outside the division, but within the Force, included Insp. E. A. F. Holm from Ottawa and Sgt. F. C. Daley from Halifax. Before scattering, a banquet was held where tired brains became visibly relaxed as the mental strains of the past few weeks floated gently away.

Bowling A successful series concluded when, in the play-offs, the second place "Peajackets", consisting of Mesdames Jacobs, Brown, Delaney; Constables Spofford, Knickle; and Sergeant Noonan—defeated the league-leading "Revolvers" to take the championship. Individual trophy winners were: high three—Miss Spurrell, 806, and Corporal LaFosse, 825; high single—Constable Crowther, 343, and Mrs. Delaney, 289; high average—Corporal Brown, 214, and Mrs. Brown, 192.

Relaxations The high social event of the Spring season was the formal Easter Ball held in the Old Colony Club and attended by approximately 100 couples. Other relaxations included indoor shooting, with teams entered in the .22 Inter-Divisional and DCRA rifle competitions doing exceedingly well; those in the .22 revolver competitions made a fair showing.

Condolences Our sympathy is extended to radio technician H. Pollard on the sudden passing of his wife on April 8; and, to Cst. J. T. Fraser of Ferryland on the death of his father.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 13952 Sgt. and Mrs. J. G. P. E. Lecavalier, a daughter, Marie Estelle Sylvie, at St. Jean, Que., on Feb. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14058 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. B. Lorrain, a daughter, Marie Monique Renee, at Ormstown, Que., on Mar. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15453 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. A. A. Boivin, a son Joseph Andre Paul, at St-Vincent de Paul, Que., on Dec. 3, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15909 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. G. Patenaude, a son, Joseph Gerard Mario, at Three Rivers, Que., on Apr. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17654 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. R. J. Plante, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 21, 1958, twins, Marie Linda and Joseph Robert.

To Reg. No. 17483 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. A. Moreau, a son, Joseph Maurice Alain, at Drummondville, Que., on Jan. 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17472 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. J. M. Bussieres, a son, Joseph Denis, at Montreal, on Apr. 27, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 16835 Cst. G. M. Roy to Miss Jacqueline Desjardins of Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 8, 1958.

Reg. No. 17965 Cst. G. C. Upton to Miss Marie Suzanne Denise Germaine Girard of Lacolle, Que., on Apr. 12, 1958.

Transfers Csts. C. J. Andreas, R. C. Heembrock and B. D. Savers who have attended university in Montreal have now been transferred to "E", "H" and "G" Divisions respectively. Csts. J. L. H. Beaulieu to "H" Division; C. A. J. J. Philion to "N" Division and J. P. L. Bibeau to "G" Division.

Arrivals From Training Centres, Csts. J. A. C. Desjardins, J. E. G. R. Couture, J. E. P. Schumph, J. P. R. Tessier, J. E. C. Tessier, R. M. Campeau and J. F. L. C. Levis.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following: S/Sgts. J. O. Gorman, L. P. M. Morel, J. T. J. Ouimet; Sgts. G. Begalki, G. R. A. Monette; Cpl. J. E. G. Noiseux.

Rifle and Revolver Club Two teams from "C" Division Headquarters were entered in the Montreal Rifle and Revolver Association competitions for .22 and .38 revolver matches during the Winter of 1957-58. Senior and intermediate teams won the Freeman Trophy and Peterson Cup, emblematic of the cham-

pionship in both classes. Cpl. J. A. O. E. Perrin won the MRRRA .22 calibre revolver championship and the Montreal Police Veterans Trophy. The following members comprised these teams: Senior Team—Cpls. E. C. Rahm, J. A. O. E. Perrin; Cst. J. G. R. Turcotte, R/Csts. W. L. Lutes and L. Davies. Intermediate Team — Sgt. L. Gendron; Cpl. F. Decheverry; Csts. V. Cain, D. Pearce, A. Marsan, C. Pinet, H. Beaulieu; R/Csts. C. Douglas, P. Niemi and E. Lacoursiere.

The senior team was also entered in the PQRA indoor pistol tournament and Cpl. W. C. Rahm took top honors in the .38 calibre revolver competition.

The Inter-Divisional Revolver Competition was again won by our senior team and the trophy remains here for another year. It is of interest to note that this trophy has been won by "C" Division consecutively since 1952.

Senior and intermediate teams were entered in the PQRA Armed Forces indoor Winter rifle competitions and the senior team won the Sims Trophy emblematic of the championship. Our intermediate team registered its first loss in five years after a close shoot-off against the RCAF. The teams were made up of the following: Senior—Csts. M. Maynard, F. D'Entremont, F. Boivin, G. Barre, A. Marsan, R. Turcotte and Civilian Employee R. Doucet. Intermediate—Csts. M. Leduc, D. McCleery, C. Pinet, H. Beaulieu, V. Cain, D. Pearce and R/Cst. J. Morrison.

Bowling The 1957-58 bowling season saw 12 teams competing in the RCMP Duck Pin League in Montreal. The teams consisted of regular members and their wives, civil employees and employees of the City of Westmount. The teams, designated by the names of various cities across Canada, played through a 17-week schedule with the "Winnipeg" team taking first place. This team, with Charlie Grant, (captain), Csts. Herve Beaulieu, Frank D'Entremont, Jean-Guy Daigle, Miss Pierrette Paquin and Miss S. Girontaki, later lost out in the semi-finals. In the final game the "Ottawa" team beat the "Halifax" squad with a total pinfall of 2509 to 2350. The league championship team consisted of Cst. Walter Kelly, (captain), and Mrs. Kelly; Cpl. Bernard Pelot and Mrs. Pelot; Cst. Gilles Geoffroy and Mrs. Geoffroy.

The Geoffroys played through a highly

successful season with Constable Geoffroy winning the men's high triple and high aggregate and Mrs. Geoffroy tying with Miss Gisele Soucy for the ladies' high triple. Miss Pierrette Paquin won the ladies' high single and Mrs. Bob Laporte, the ladies' high aggregate. The men's high single of 219 was scored by Cst. Georges Noel.

On May 9, at our annual Spring dance, prizes for the bowling were distributed by the Officer Commanding "C" Division. The dance sponsored by the Sports and Social Club was well attended by some 230 persons. The Bobby Green Orchestra ably supplied dancing music and a cold buffet was served in the divisional mess.

Curling Members of "C" Division Headquarters formed two rinks and played at the St. George Club of Montreal this past season. The teams were made up of Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore, Insp. R. J. Belec, S/Sgt. J. L. Forest; Sgts. G. Monette, G. Begalki and Csts. Korycan, Dupont and D'Entremont.

A delegation also represented "C" Division at the Police Association Bonspiel held at Winnipeg during March — Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, (skip), Sergeant Monette, Constable Korycan and Corporal Canning (graciously loaned to "C" Division by "Depot" Division). From reports received (not confirmed), "C" Division would appear to have "almost" come up with the winner?? What we apparently lacked in skill would have been made up in pre-game propaganda. Oh well, there is always next year. . . .

"C" Division Reserve On April 21, 31 recruit members of the "C" Division Reserve had their pass-out parade before Asst. Commr. J. R. Lemieux, Officer Commanding "C" Division, which concluded another successful season in training of new members. This brings up our Reserve strength to 183 members. The Blue and Gold Association of our Reserve held its annual initiation on April 25, and all members of the new class were accepted, having completed the initiation class with flying colors.

Fastball At time of writing, it is understood that a team from Montreal Headquarters will be playing in the Ville St. Laurent Senior Fastball League. Corporal Pelot has been appointed manager and coach and we wish him and his team every success for the season.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 14708 Cst. and Mrs. M. Donnan, Winnipeg, Man., a son, William Thomas, on Dec. 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15848 Cpl. and Mrs. G. D. Currie, Winnipeg, a son, Paul Thomas, on Feb. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15229 Cst. and Mrs. W. B. Diamond, Steinbach, Man., a son, Reid Russell, on Feb. 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18216 Cst. and Mrs. P. V. Redman, Dauphin, Man., a daughter, Patricia Ann, on Feb. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15764 Cst. and Mrs. A. M. Clark, Ethelbert, Man., a son, Thomas Mitchell, on Mar. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15970 Cst. and Mrs. J. Ewashko, Winnipeg, a son, Laurence John, on Mar. 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14784 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Fraser, Winnipeg, a son, Murray John, on Apr. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15051 Cpl. and Mrs. F. R. Graham, Winnipeg, a son, Douglas Allan, on Mar. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16964 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Huff, Killarney, Man., a daughter, Janice Lee, on Apr. 24, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17076 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Crosby, Fort William, Ont., a daughter, Karen Reita, on Apr. 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17825 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Dafoe, Fort William, a son, Gordon Brent, on May 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14571 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. Biensch, Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Sharon Joyce, on May 9, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18025 Cst. E. J. Kiss, Charleswood, Man., to Miss Beverley Joyce Iris Apskrum of St. Boniface, Man., on Mar. 7, 1958.

Reg. No. 18022 Cst. B. W. O'Callaghan, The Pas, Man., to Miss Marjorie Marilyn Shaw of The Pas, on Mar. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18796 Cst. S. G. Person, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Edythe Mae Wildfang of Carman, Man., on Mar. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 17764 Cst. G. S. Coutts, Virden, Man., to Miss Pauline Mary Currie of Windsor, Ont., on Apr. 26, 1958.

Reg. No. 17735 Cst. E. J. Pokoj, Winnipeg, Man., to Miss Lydia Ann Krzyzankowski of Brantford, Ont., on May 17, 1958.

Reg. No. 18441 Cst. J. A. Barrie, Portage la Prairie, Man., to Miss Stella Sokol of Winnipeg, Man., on May 17, 1958.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following: Reg. No. 19494 Cst. G. W. King, Winnipeg, discharged by purchase on Feb. 21, 1958; Reg. No. 19123 Cst. D. T. McCallum, Winnipeg, discharge by purchase on Feb. 28, 1958; Mrs. Yvette A. Dorrins, Winnipeg, (resigned); Cst. W. J. Stilborn, to "E" Division; Mrs. S. H. Larry, Winnipeg, (resigned); Cpl. W. G. Buchanan, Fort William, to "K" Division; L. Lechelt, radio operator, Winnipeg, to "E" Division; Mrs. Ida Morton, Winnipeg, (resigned).

The April *Quarterly* carried a short item about the shooting of a young buffalo near Winnipeg, by Cst. E. J. Kiss of Charleswood Detachment. The humor in the situation did not escape the attention of Supt. F. Spalding, noted cartoonist, as witnessed by the cartoon below.



Arrivals This division recently welcomed: Csts. J. T. Thompson from "K" Division, D. A. Brown from "HQ" Division, G. M. McKenney from "H" Division, I. J. Thomas from "N" Division and J. Dittrock from "A" Division; Csts. D. R. Partridge, D. L. Coates, E. W. Byrnes, R. B. Stewart, V. S. Molchanko, E. H. Boyd, F. W. Zadorozniak and R. L. McIntyre from "Depot" Division; Mr. G. R. Dinsdale, caretaker, Brandon Sub-Division, Miss Barbara Seal, Winnipeg and Mr. S. Galka, gardener, Winnipeg.

Promotions All members of the division join in congratulating: S/Sgt. G. N. MacRae; Cpls. D. R. Henzie, J. Burke, W. D. Luelo, W. T. Thompson, R. E. Fraser and S. J. Gatchell, all recently promoted.

Pensioned Best wishes are extended to these members on their retirement: Reg. No. 11232 Sgt. A. E. Moore, The Pas, Man., on Feb. 18, 1958 and Reg. No. 11013 S/Sgt. W. A. Gill, Winnipeg on May 1, 1958. Presentations were made on behalf of the Sergeants' Mess and "D" Division.

Deaths It is with deep regret that we have to report the death of Reg. No. 12564 Cpl. F. C. Craig, on March 20. Burial took place in the Military Plot, Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg. Charlie was well known to members of "D" Division and he will be greatly missed. Our sympathy goes out to his widow.

Our sympathy is also extended to Cst. D. R. Hoerle of Gimli Detachment on the loss of his mother on May 1 at Red Deer, Alta., and to Cst. G. J. Druchet of Hodgson Detachment on the loss of his father on May 6 at Swift Current, Sask.

Social A party was held in the Brandon Sub-Division Recreation Room on the evening of April 17. Dancing to recorded and live music, followed by an excellent lunch, contributed toward a pleasant evening.

Members of the division gathered at the Winnipeg Badminton Club on the night of May 8 where a gala evening of music, dancing and dining was enjoyed by 220 persons.

Curling The May 8 social event noted above served as a wind-up for the winter curling season and an opportunity to present prizes won in the two leagues operated during

the season. Winning teams: Cpl. S. Harbin (skip), Csts. R. J. Andrusky, C. A. Mashford and L. A. Furlonger; Sgt. H. S. Stillborn (skip), Cst. J. A. G. Human, Cpls. G. M. Woodbury and J. Burke. Constable Ewashko, master of ceremonies for the evening, introduced the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, who awarded the prizes. The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one and the committees who looked after the arrangements deserve to be complimented on their efforts.

Golf Although quite early in the season, regular bimonthly golf games started on April 17. The weather was fine and attendance particularly good. These games were instituted two years ago and have become increasingly popular. The annual RCMP-Liquor Control Commission Tournament was played at the Elmhurst Country Club on May 27, 1958, with the Officer Commanding and his team acting as hosts.

Shooting In the Manitoba Small Bore League the RCMP team placed second. The winning team was the RCASC, which fired a 496 in the shoot-off.

Practice on the outdoor range commenced earlier than usual with hopes of filing a strong team in the MPRA annual shoot.

Our pistol team—comprised of S/Sgt. C. E. Hannah, Csts. E. Kiss, R. Keiser and H. O. Ramey—was successful in retaining custody of the Winnipeg Transit Trophy won last year. Fourteen teams from the local police forces competed in this match.

Softball Members of "D" Division have organized a softball team with Cst. H. E. Hillaby as manager and Sgt. R. P. Malloy and Cst. A. E. Pluckwell as captains. Interest is very keen and the RCMP team has entered the Fort Osborne Army League which is made up of four Army teams and three civilian teams, in addition to the RCMP. This league has a 21 game schedule with the first game taking place on May 19. Our team played an exhibition game with the West Kildonan Police Force but lost a very close decision to the latter team, the score being 6-5. Cst. P. J. Helfrich was the starting pitcher and was later relieved by Cst. H. E. Hillaby. At the time of writing our team shows real possibilities.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 16919 Cst. and Mrs. E. K. Williams at Regina, Sask., on May 19, 1958, a son, Kenneth Byron.

To Reg. No. 20377 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Dean at Regina on Mar. 5, 1958, a son, Robert William.

To Reg. No. 16131 Cpl. and Mrs. F. W. Perry at Regina on May 3, 1958, a son, Robin Frederick.

Departures Our best wishes go to Cpl. R. H. Thompson on his transfer to "K" Division, Edmonton, Highway Traffic Branch.

Pension On May 30, a gathering in the Sergeants' Mess wished farewell to Reg. No. 12779 Sgt. C. V. Teeple on his retirement from the Force. In the past 23 years Sergeant Teeple has seen service in "E", "K", "G" and "Depot" Divisions. He has been in "Depot" Division since 1951.

Social On May 2, the gymnasium was transformed into a veritable garden spot as the annual Spring ball got under way. The pastel shades of the flower decorations combined with the colors of the ladies' gowns and the red serges made the evening a colorful one. The "pièce de resistance" however was a beautiful rock garden in front of the band stand. Over 200 people attended this social function.

Sports On April 19, this division entered two participants in the Saskatchewan boxing finals held in the Regina City Police gymnasium. Both had been trained and were seconded by Sgt. J. C. Coughlin who has a reputation in Regina for entering winners only. Cst. W. C. Humphris fought in the middleweight division and came in at 165 pounds; there were three entries in this class and in the draw, Humphris was paired off with the current middleweight champion, Paul Messer of Weyburn, whom he outpointed rather decisively. In the final bout he met Ian MacMillan, Saskatoon, whom he also defeated.

Scott Primrose, son of Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose, fighting in the provincial finals for the second year, having won the 80-pound title

Boxing Champions from "Depot"

Left, Cst. W. C. Humphris; right, Scott Primrose, son of Sgt. Major J. Primrose.



last April in a field of five, found only one to stand against him in the 85-pound division this year. The bout which ensued was finished with dispatch by way of a technical knockout in the second round when the second threw in the towel when his boy was going down for the second time.

Following these Police successes, a distinguished looking gentleman was heard to say: "The Mounted Police have gained more prestige today as a result of these sportsmanship engagements than they would for the capture of one hundred criminals."

Band Tours The RCMP Band (Regina) was the guest band in the Williston, North Dakota Band Day, May 17. Our band led a parade comprised of more than 50 bands, and from all reports, made an excellent showing. In the evening a band concert was held. The RCMP Band and the Regina City Police Boys' Band joined forces under the direction of Band Master S/Sgt. C. E. Bryson and the 90 musicians played to a large and appreciative audience.

Rodeo Four members of our driving staff, Sgt. R. A. Faircloth, Csts. F. H. Loree, D. W. Callbeck and N. Petres, working with members of the Saskatchewan Highway Board, Regina City Police and Saskatchewan Motor Club Officials, officiated at the Teen-age Driving Rodeo on May 11. A total of 31 contestants, including two young ladies, demonstrated their driving skill during the competition. This event was given radio and TV coverage.

Unusual Trip On May 8, Sgt. G. A. Cutting of the riding staff and Cst. C. L. Brown, originally from "E" Division but now a member of the Musical Ride, took a rather unusual trip. Taking Police Horses "Walsh" and "Bonnie" to St. Paul, Minn. they rode in the Shriner's Day Parade. The two mounted members lead the Manitoba contingent of the parade. Cst. R. Allen of "D" Division accompanied them from Brandon as driver of the horse trailer. Total distance travelled, 1720 miles.

CPC No. 34 Graduation Exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 34 were held in Depot Drill Hall on May 13. The address and presentation of diplomas were made by the Hon. F. L. Bastedo, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. Class Valedictorian was Sgt. T. W. Collishaw of the Vancouver City Police.

The class was comprised of the following:—Insp. C. J. Sweeny, "HQ" Division; Capt. R. F. Bornor, Canadian Army; Insp. D. Brown, Vancouver City Police; S/Sgt. J. H. F. Chenier, "HQ" Division; S/Sgt. A. E. MacAskill, Canadian Army; Sgts. J. R. Trigg, "E" Division; R. C. Francis, "K" Division; J. H. Payzant, "O" Division; G. L. Simons, "E" Division; E. V.



Canadian Police College Class No. 34, which graduated in May at "Depot" Division.

Carter, "D" Division; A. M. Cart, "H" Division; J. T. Halward, "O" Division; J. V. Spicer, "D" Division; T. A. Quigley, "E" Division; E. Hodgson, "O" Division; T. Maxwell, "E" Division; P. A. Carter, "D" Division; J. G. A. Houle, "C" Division; D. C. Sprott, "HQ" Division; W. J. Currie, "E" Division; R. C.

Jones, "K" Division; Pat. Sgt. G. F. Podratz, Saskatoon City Police; Sgts. A. R. Roberts, Calgary City Police; J. N. Doane, Regina City Police; T. W. Collishaw, Vancouver City Police; Det. J. L. Corey, Saskatoon City Police, Det. A. Kuhn, Moose Jaw City Police, Det. E. J. Zurich, Prince Albert City Police.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 18279 Cst. and Mrs. B. I. Greenwood at Nanaimo, B.C., on Jan. 8, 1958, a son, Bruce Ian.

To Reg. No. 15185 Cst. and Mrs. W. N. Bloxham, at Chemainus, B.C., on Jan. 25, 1958, a daughter, Paige Elaine.

To Reg. No. 16714 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. MacDonald at North Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 27, 1958, a daughter, Janis Leigh.

To Reg. No. 17715 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Moses, at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 4, 1958, a daughter, Heather May.

To Reg. No. 15041 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Johnston, at Stewart, B.C., on Feb. 12, 1958, a son, Donald Kent.

To Reg. No. 18747 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. Petkau, at New Westminster, B.C., on Feb. 13, 1958, a son, Keith Stanley.

To Reg. No. 15482 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. Johnstone, at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 13, 1958, a son, William Alan.

To Reg. No. 17798 Cst. and Mrs. W. N. Hunt, at Victoria, on Feb. 14, 1958, a son Wayne Norman.

To Reg. No. 16585 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. Brand, at Nanaimo, on Feb. 14, 1958, a daughter, Kim Lorraine.

To Reg. No. 18298 Cst. and Mrs. W. B. Scarth, at Vancouver, on Feb. 17, 1958, a son, William Allan.

To Reg. No. 15159 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Williams, (by adoption), at Fernie, B.C., on Feb. 22, 1958, a son, David Morgan.

To Reg. No. 17091 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Feb. 22, 1958, a daughter, Donna Darlene.

To Reg. No. 16586 Cst. and Mrs. R. V. Alcock, at Chilliwack, on Feb. 22, 1958, a daughter, Sherri Lee.

To Sub-Inspr. and Mrs. R. J. Ross, at Comox, B.C., on Feb. 26, 1958, a son, Roger Mark.

To Reg. No. 16927 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Skuce, at Princeton, B.C., on Mar. 1, 1958, a son, Douglas Gilbert.

To Reg. No. 12861 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. F. Austin, at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 1, 1958, a son, Robert Ernest John.

To Reg. No. 14870 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Bakewell, at Burnaby, B.C., on Mar. 3, 1958, a son, Robert Ian.

To Reg. No. 18143 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Maulsby, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Mar. 5, 1958, a daughter, Catherine Anne.

To Reg. No. 17668 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. E. Morrison, at Vancouver, on Mar. 6, 1958, a daughter, Elizabeth Dianne.

To Reg. No. 15713 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Cox, at North Vancouver, on Mar. 8, 1958, a son, John Lincoln.

To Reg. No. 17691 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Venner, at Vancouver, on Mar. 9, a daughter, Kelly Louise.

To Reg. No. 17646 Cst. and Mrs. E. V. Miller, at New Westminster, on Mar. 14, 1958, a daughter, Susanne Bernadine.

To Reg. No. 14639 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. Decker, at Vancouver, on Mar. 17, 1958, a son, Michael Peter Patrick.

To Reg. No. 17343 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Myles, at Kamloops, B.C., on Mar. 18, 1958, a son, Patrick Robert.

To Reg. No. 16721 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. White, at Kamloops, on Mar. 25, 1958, a son, Bryant Henry.

To Reg. No. 17303 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Miles, at Quesnel, B.C., on Apr. 4, 1958, a son, Bradley Raymond.

To Reg. No. 17817 Cst. and Mrs. R. I. Richardson, at Burnaby, on Apr. 5, 1958, a son, Andrew Jock.

To Reg. No. 17008 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. R. G. Tremblay, at Burnaby, on Apr. 15, 1958, a son, Robert Marc.

To Reg. No. 16456 Cpl. and Mrs. R. A. Brett, at Prince George, B.C., on Apr. 23, 1958, a son, Gregory Brian.

To Reg. No. 18296 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. P. Grudniski, at Prince George, on Mar. 6, 1958, a son, David Mark.

To Reg. No. 18508 Cst. and Mrs. L. N. Newson, at Prince George, on Mar. 22, 1958, a daughter, Patricia Lynn.

To Reg. No. 17533 Cst. and Mrs. G. K. Martin, at Prince George, on Apr. 9, 1958, a daughter, Edith Irene.

To Reg. No. 15606 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Mills, at Prince George, on May 6, 1958, a son, Stephen Lee.

Marriages Reg. No. 18558 Cst. E. W. J. Sparks to Miss Doreen Yvonne Marietta Starko of Edmonton, Alta., on Feb. 1, 1958, at Edmonton.

Reg. No. 18390 Cst. R. G. Crawford to Miss Jean Mary Stice of Regina, Sask., on Feb. 22, 1958, at Regina.

Reg. No. 18212 Cst. L. J. W. Nicolay to Miss Edna-Mae Webb of Terrace, B.C., on Mar. 5, 1958, at Terrace.

Reg. No. 18095 Cst. F. C. W. Minty to Miss Margaret Theodora Hutchinson of Sarnichon, B.C., on Apr. 5, 1958, at Brentwood, B.C.

Reg. No. 16820 Cst. K. R. Anderson to Miss Rea Anne Drager of Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 5, 1958, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 17721 Cst. L. A. Wreggett to Miss Karen Estelle Hyslop of Castlegar, B.C., on Apr. 5, 1958, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 17143 Cst. J. Lawson to Miss Elizabeth Cordelia Williams of Penticton, B.C., on Apr. 8, 1958, at Penticton.

Reg. No. 17420 Cst. W. Kuzmuk to Miss Winnifred Mary Kokott of Eastend, Sask., on Apr. 9, 1958, at Eastend.

Reg. No. 18624 Cst. G. G. Frazer to Miss Kerry Rosemary Langtry of Vancouver, on Apr. 11, 1958, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18595 Cst. D. C. Brown to Yvonne Audrey Horn of Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 12, 1958, at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 16737 Cst. F. C. Pachal to Miss Eleanor Amelia Wickett of Victoria, on May 10, 1958, at Victoria.

Departures We have said our farewells to the following members, recently posted to other divisions: Csts. R. G. T. Daniel and J. W. DeGeer to "HQ" Division; Cpl. A. L. Faryon and Cst. W. L. Drake to "F" Division; Cst. J. B. Matthewson to "G" Division; Cst. E. G. I. Beatty to "H" Division and Cst. J. Sekulic to "Air" Division.

Arrivals We have welcomed to our midst: Sgt. I. W. Pickerill from "F" Division to Division Headquarters (Orderly Room); Cpl. G. R. Ruggles from "F" Division to Richmond; Csts. R. G. Crawford from "F" Division to Burnaby; R. C. King from "HQ" Division to New Westminster; E. W. J. Sparks from "G" Division to Burnaby and W. J. Stilborn from "D" Division to Prince George.

To Pension The following members will doff their uniforms and retire to pension on the dates shown:

Reg. No. 10015 Cst. W. P. Aylward — May 10, 1958; Reg. No. 10692 S/Sgt. J. D. L. Gray — Aug. 7, 1958; Reg. No. 10905 Sgt. F. H. Steele—Aug. 14, 1958.

These three have two features of their careers in common—they were ex-B.C. Provincial Police members, but as their regimental numbers indicate, all were originally in the RCMP.

Recreation In Victoria the RCMP bowling league season saw Miss E. Wickett's team take the league honors, but in the play-offs she was without the services of Cst. Fred Pachal (see marriages), and Sgt. Lew Jones' team came up strongly from behind to win on points.

With these lines being read in the heat of July, it hardly seems fitting to talk about curling, but we must mention the exciting wind-up of last season, which saw our Chilliwack Sub-Division team win the British Columbia play-downs in the Canadian Police Curling Association preliminaries, on March 1, receiving the Dueck Trophy. On March 11, competing in the CPCA Dominion Bonspiel at Winnipeg, the rink won the Ontario Provincial Police Trophy. Members of the team, skipped by Cst. W. D. Gilchrist, were Cst. C. E. Woods, third, Cst. T. W. Simpson, second and Cpl. W. L. Maguire, lead. Through the medium of this column, the victorious

curlers would like to make known to "D" Division members concerned, their gratitude for the manner in which they were entertained in Winnipeg.

At Prince Rupert, the RCMP team in the Senior Men's Basketball League climaxed a successful season by winning the City Championship Trophy in the play-offs, sweeping through all opposition and beating the league leaders three games to two in the finals. The Prince Rupert men were equally successful in the City Bowling League, coming out on top in their own league, and then winning the inter-league play-offs to win the City Bowling Championship Trophy.

The popularity of fishing derbies has spread to Prince George, where Sub-Division members have organized an annual contest. The Officer Commanding, Insp. J. D. Lee, an ardent angler, has put up a trophy for the largest trout weighed in, and just in case S/Sgt. Harry Heacock should consider the contest a push-over for a fisherman of his prowess, the game has been thrown wide open by several trophies for "hidden weight" entries. With Prince George Sub-Division embracing some of the finest fishing lakes in Canada, keen interest in the contest is anticipated.

The monthly golf tournaments at Victoria got off to a poor start in April, with the first contest being rained out after less than nine holes by the leading foursomes. While this was disappointing to the golfers, they recalled that this was the first time since the tournaments started four years ago that rain had stopped the fun.

Social A smoker held at Chilliwack Sub-Division Headquarters on February 28, was centered mainly around the curling play-downs being held in the city, and the number of guests from other sub-divisions gave the gathering a division-wide flavor which heightened its enjoyment.

Prince Rupert Sub-Division put on its second Annual Police Ball at the Navy Drill Hall in the city on April 25. Again, this happy gathering proved to be the social event of the season, with close to 400 persons enjoying themselves to the full.

Kamloops Sub-Division also maintained its tradition with the holding of the 17th Annual Police Ball in the city on May 6, but with an innovation which saw a departure from the more formal ball of previous years to a cabaret style of dance. The affair was opened by a brief address by Senator S. Smith of Kamloops, and among the other distinguished guests at the head table with Supt. and Mrs. R. W. Wonnacott were officers and their wives from the Navy, Army and the U.S. Air Force.

In Victoria, the evening of May 23 saw the world famous Butchart Gardens as the locale of the RCMP Ball. Under the expert supervision of the Gardens' manager, ex-S/Sgt. W. C. Dodsworth, this event could vie for distinction and popularity with the many such formal functions which take place in the capital city each year.

Shooting A high level of interest and activity is reported from the Prince George Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club, where Cst. G. V. Rasmussen has been putting in good work in the fostering and promotion of good marksmanship. Satisfying results were obtained from their participation in the Inter-Divisional DCRA and Dominion Marksmen competitions. Winter-time enthusiasm has extended to the Summer months, and members have started work on the formation of an outdoor range.

With Cpl. J. R. Zavitz of international shooting fame now in "E" Division, we are looking forward to fielding a strong team in the big international pistol meets which take place in Victoria each year.

Ceremonial British Columbia is proud of its own P.G.E. Railway, and especially of the advancing construction northward from Prince George into the Peace River country. At Little Prairie, some 80 miles short of Dawson Creek, extensive celebrations took place on March 12, to mark the arrival of the first train from Prince George. Members in review order were in attendance at the event, which was attended by the Premier, the Hon. W. A. C. Bennett.

Youth and the Police An interesting note comes from Grand Forks Detachment, where personnel have been promoting and encouraging activities of the local high school Rod and Custom Club, a movement which has had the effect of inculcating in these youngsters a wholesome respect for good driving habits and the safe operation of automobiles. Further west, at Keremeos, Cpl. G. H. Fewtrell has been giving a helping hand to the local Girl Guides and to the "Panda" Squadron of the RCAF Cadets, whose members have been given instruction in darkroom procedure and have been assisted in the preparation of a monthly news sheet.

From Prince Rupert Sub-Division we have reports of a resumption of summer activities by our members among the young folk. At Prince Rupert, Cst. L. A. Harington is giving footdrill and small arms training to the Air Cadet Squadron, while at nearby Port Edward, the local Scouts and Cubs are receiving regular visits from Csts. K. S. Sutherland and T. Kushniruk. Cst. L. Johnston at Stewart also reports that his Scouts continue to show keen interest in all scouting activities. At Ocean Falls,

our personnel are giving instruction and coaching in a number of youth activities, including swimming, water safety, traffic courtesy and fire prevention.

An encouraging note comes from Prince George, where Cst. L. N. Newson has assisted in the formation and organization of the Rocky Mountain Rangers Cadet Corps. Included among the 50 or so boys already en-

rolled, are a number who were previously involved in juvenile delinquencies, and these particular lads are now putting in a creditable performance. Other items from Prince George tell of hiking and other activities by the First Prince George Scout Troop, under Csts. G. K. Martin and L. D. Ferrier, and of instruction in marksmanship and safe handling of firearms given to the Rover Scouts of the city.

"F" Division

(Headquarters, Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15942 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Murphy of Regina, Sask., a son, Brian George, on Feb. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18244 Cst. and Mrs. K. W. Mackay of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Jack Freeman, on Feb. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17458 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Plomp of Rosetown, Sask., a son, Dustin Kenneth, on Feb. 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15752 Cst. and Mrs. P. H. Schauerte of Moosomin, Sask., a daughter, Joan Elizabeth, on Mar. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16713 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Nielsen of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Joy, on Mar. 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17354 Cst. and Mrs. I. D. Brown of Rosthern, Sask., a son, Stewart Douglas, on Mar. 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17970 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Holm of Yorkton, a daughter, Brenda Mae, on Mar. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14285 Cpl. and Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie of Foam Lake, Sask., a son, Brian Frederick, on Mar. 14, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16849 Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Tapley of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Charlene Gail, on Mar. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15324 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Mercer of Wood Mountain, Sask., a son, Robert Bruce, on Mar. 25, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15022 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Sutherland of Shaunavon, Sask., a son, Guy Timothy, on Mar. 27, 1958.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sebastian of Yorkton, a daughter, Candace Anne, on Apr. 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16775 Cst. and Mrs. W. P. Tyrrell of Yorkton, a daughter, Janet Ann, on Apr. 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17294 Cst. and Mrs. A. T. Gawthrop of Indian Head, Sask., a son, David John Trevelyan, on Apr. 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16093 Cst. and Mrs. R. d'A. H. Morrice of Humboldt, Sask., a son, d'Arcy Alexander, on Apr. 7, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15867 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Smith of Regina, a son, Gary James, on Apr. 9, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16734 Cst. and Mrs. G. W.

Fraser of Rose Valley, Sask., a son, Brent William, on Apr. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15890 Cst. and Mrs. J. Boston of Melfort, Sask., a daughter, Terri Lynn, on Apr. 19, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14399 Cpl. and Mrs. A. D. Cameron of Biggar, Sask., a daughter, Catherine Anne, on Apr. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 18056 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Hemingson of Yorkton, a daughter, Wendy Lee, on May 5, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18074 Cst. W. Watson of Moose Jaw, Sask., to Miss Margaret Gayle Aitken, at Weyburn, Sask., on Feb. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 15804 Cst. J. M. McCarthy of Estevan, Sask., to Miss Clara Jeanne Bertrand, at North Battleford, Sask., on Apr. 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 18121 Cst. R. L. Summers of Regina, Sask., to Miss Olga Koshman, at Yorkton, Sask., on Apr. 19, 1958.

Reg. No. 18822 Cst. C. C. Young of Radisson, Sask., to Mrs. Doreen M. Bird of Lloydminster, Sask., on May 2, 1958. They have since taken up residence at Yorkton.

Reg. No. 18936 Cst. S. Naydiuk of Yorkton, to Miss Marilyn Murl Miller, at Sylvania, Sask., on May 3, 1958.

Obituary The entire division mourns the loss of a popular officer in the person of the late Insp. T. E. Mudiman of Swift Current, Sask., who died suddenly on March 13, and our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Mudiman and other members of the family. Death was particularly untimely in this instance in that Inspector Mudiman was literally on the eve of his retirement from the Force after approximately 32 years' pensionable service, which included a two-year stint with the C. E. F. in World War I. It is of some interest to report that insofar as the local press at Swift Current is concerned, Inspector Mudiman, in effect, wrote his own obituary; shortly before his death he had given them particulars concerning himself and his police service for use in preparing a write-up on his then pending retirement.

The funeral service was held in Knox-Metropolitan United Church at Swift Current in the

afternoon of March 17 with burial taking place a day later in the R.C.M. Police Cemetery at Regina with full military honors.

North Battleford Sub-Division—Social A stag party was held at the North Battleford Armouries on the evening of April 30, at which members being transferred from the sub-division were presented with farewell gifts. Those departing were: Csts. C. C. Young, N. M. Melsness, J. R. Condon and Mr. I. M. Saunders.

Rifle and Revolver Club The North Battleford rifle club entered one team in DCRA Competition and made an excellent showing, coming 12th in January, fourth in February, and second in March. Members of the team were: Csts. C. P. Miskiwi, G. H. Faulkner; S/Sgt. R. L. Stevenson, Csts. S. A. Juniper, T. E. Devries; Cpl. F. Pope, and Cst. B. P. McCarthy.

Prince Albert Sub-Division—Sports The annual bonspiel under the auspices of the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreation Club was held during March, with a fair number of members of the sub-division taking part. This was a double knock-out competition. The winning rink was composed of Cpl. Frank O'Donnell (skip), and Csts. F. C. Young, J. Boston, and W. Ormshaw. The members of this rink, in addition to winning the Dunning Cup, donated by the late Mr. R. E. Dunning, J. P. for annual competition, were also the winners of first prize which consisted of four sets of gold cuff links. The winning rink on the loser's side was made up of Sgt. F. Brien, Insp. J. J. Atherton, S/Sgt. H. M. Dixon and Cst. D. Nielsen. For their efforts, these curlers each won a copper stein.

Regina Sub-Division—Sports This year our annual bonspiel was represented by 16 rinks. Competition was keen and the victors were Cpl. A. E. McAuley (skip), and Cpl. A. F. Brewin, Cpl. R. S. Wood, and Cst. S. A. Martin. Each man was presented with an individual trophy and the team received the Rigby Trophy, presented by the donor, Mr. C. F. Rigby, J. P. Of interest is the fact that Corporal Brewin and Constable Martin were on the winning rink for the third time; for Corporal McAuley it was the second time.

The Recreation Club is busy organizing a softball team, which will play on a challenge basis. Cst. R. J. Schrader has been named captain.

Social A "smoker" was held in the "Depot" Division auditorium to present the curling trophies. All games were re-played many times during an enjoyable evening.

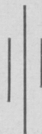
Swift Current Sub-Division — Shooting Members of Swift Current Sub-Division enjoyed a most successful indoor rifle and revolver shoot during the past Winter. The team from this sub-division managed to obtain

prize money in each of the three monthly DCRA competitions. These good results are no doubt due to the excellent range we now have in the basement of our new garage. Results of other competitions entered have not been received at this time.

Yorkton Sub-Division—Sports The annual sub-division bonspiel was held in Yorkton on March 17, and was the usual roaring success. This year's Winner's Event was won by a rink skipped by Cpl. C. P. Rodriguez of Langenburg who defeated Constable Lombard's foursome. Other members of the winning rink were: Constable Bannister, Mrs. Rodriguez, and Mrs. Helen Feusi. The Loser's Event was won by Cpl. R. W. Stevenson's Sturgis-Canora amalgamate, defeating S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins' Yorkton crew. The other members of this winning combo were Cpl. and Mrs. A. H. Calverley and Mrs. Stevenson.

Social Farewell "Smokers" have been held over the past few weeks to bid adieu to Cst. B. A. Deer upon his transfer to Headquarters Division; Cst. F. T. Wright to "G" Division; and Cst. B. Lefebvre upon his pending transfer to Swift Current Sub-Division. Each was the recipient of a suitable gift presented by Insp. G. R. Engel on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

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Shooting It is most encouraging and gratifying to note the vast improvement shown by the Yorkton Rifle Team entries during the

past Winter's shooting competitions. We should warn one and all that we'll be even tougher next year!

"G" Division

North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Insp. and Mrs. W. J. Fitzsimmons, a son, John Milton, at Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 29, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15025 Cpl. and Mrs. A. E. Stafford, a daughter, Susan Alyson, at Ottawa, on May 12, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15293 Cpl. and Mrs. R. N. Milmine, a daughter, Sandra Luise, at Grimsby, Ont., on Feb. 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16116, Cpl. and Mrs. H. T. Nixon, a daughter, Wendlyn Ann Christine, at Ottawa, on May 12, 1958.

Arrivals Cst. V. W. Kautz arrived at Aklavik, N.W.T. on March 11 as a replacement for Cst. K. T. Allen, who was transferred to "K" Division. We welcome Miss Joan Karels who arrived in Whitehorse from Calgary, Alta., on May 1. Miss Karels is now employed in Whitehorse Sub-Division Headquarters.

Departures On May 5, 1958, a gathering of all ranks of Fort Smith Sub-Division Headquarters Detachment was held to bid farewell to Sgt. R. L. Fletcher of "Air" Division. Sergeant Fletcher was only posted to Fort Smith in late January, but had made a great impression on the personnel with his flying skill and friendly manner. On behalf of all members Sergeant Fletcher was presented with a small gift by Spl. Cst. S. Kubin who expressed a few appropriate sentiments for the occasion. Miss Frances Lee from Whitehorse to Fulford Harbour, B.C. on March 22. Miss Lee was employed in the Whitehorse Sub-Division Headquarters for the year prior to her departure.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. H. H. MacLeod of "G" Division Headquarters, Cpl. R. I. Fendrick of Fort Norman Detachment and Cpl. P. F. Komaik of Fort Chimo Detachment on their promotions May 1.

Curling Curling has come to an end for another season, marked by the usual round of bonspiels hither and yon. On February 28-

March 3, the Whitehorse International Bonspiel was held with rinks from all points in the Yukon, and from Anchorage, Alaska, participating. An RCMP rink skipped by Cst. R. R. Hogg won the Canadian Bank of Commerce Trophy. With Constable Hogg were: Csts. Bill Craig, Mel McPhee and Bob Lunney. On March 14-16 the Watson Lake Bonspiel was held with rinks attending from Whitehorse, most Highway points and Cassiar, B.C. A police rink from Whitehorse skipped by S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald won fourth spot in the second event. Others on the rink were: Cst. R. R. Hogg, Insp. J. T. Parsons and Miss Mary Sideroff. And to keep up international good-will with our northern neighbors, Miss Anne Ennest of Whitehorse Sub-Division Headquarters joined a local ladies' rink skipped by Betty Gibbs and journeyed to Fairbanks, Alaska, where they won second prize in the third event in the Fairbanks Bonspiel held on March 27-29. The support of local members contributed to the success of the Easter Curling Bonspiel at Aklavik. The rink capturing the Lemon Hart Trophy included Constables Downey, McClure and Prokopchuk.

Social The Home and School Association annual variety show, produced and directed by Mrs. A. Huget, wife of the Officer Commanding was held on April 9-11. Members participating included Constables McKenzie, Warner, Pringle, Downey and McClure. The show was a complete success, with a packed house for each performance. Downey has received several encouraging offers as a result of his outstanding display in the "Chorus Line".

Bereavements Members of the division extend their deepest sympathy to Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons on the death of his father, Mr. C. E. Fitzsimmons on April 10, at Ottawa, Ont., and to S/Sgt. H. H. MacLeod on the death of his mother, Mrs. M. R. MacLeod on April 12, at Inverness, N.S.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14856 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. K. Scissons at Inverness, N.S., on Apr. 24, 1958, a daughter, Sandra Yvonne.

To Reg. No. 15095 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Vaughan at Sydney, N.S., on Apr. 26, 1958, a daughter, Valerie Christina.

To Reg. No. 15684 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. F.

St. Germaine at Pictou, N.S., on Dec. 13, 1957, a son, Warren Delbert.

To Reg. No. 15266 Cst. and Mrs. J. Cook at Sherbrooke, N.S., on Dec. 20, 1957, a daughter, Linda Ruth.

To Reg. No. 13737 Cpl. and Mrs. H. G.

Houston at Truro, N.S., on Dec. 17, 1957, a daughter, Sally Marie.

To Reg. No. 17550 Cst. and Mrs. S. G. McNaughton at Dartmouth, N.S., on Mar. 6, 1958, a daughter, Miriam Rae.

To Reg. No. 15938 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. R. Stiles at Digby, N.S., on Apr. 17, 1958, a daughter, Carla Anne.

To Reg. No. 15431 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Gallagher at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 19, 1958, a daughter, Olwyn Nora.

Marriages Reg. No. 17697 Cst. A. J. Ross of Halifax, N.S., to Miss Kathleen Beatrice Prendergast of Little Bras d'Or, N.S. on Apr. 26, 1958 at Dartmouth, N.S.

Reg. No. 18881 Cst. G. R. Crosse of Dartmouth, to Miss Joyce Irene Beck, R.N., of Halifax on May 3, 1958 at Halifax.

Reg. No. 18040 Cst. H. L. Sutherland of Stewiacke, N.S. to Miss Jocelyn Smith on Dec. 14, 1957 at Halifax.

Reg. No. 17983 Cst. G. L. Leatherdale of New Glasgow, N.S., to Miss Marion Jean Pearce on Dec. 21, 1957 at Springfield, Ont.

Bereavements Sincere sympathy of all members is extended to: Miss Helen D. Purves of "H" Division Headquarters staff, whose sister, Mrs. Isabel Maude Hay of Halifax passed away on April 24, at Halifax; to Sgt. E. R. Hartling, of "H" Division Communications Section on the death of his father, George Edward Hartling, at Halifax on January 7; to Cst. A. S. Watters of Truro Sub-Division, on the recent death of his father at Kentville, N.S.; to Spl. Cst. L. E. Young, formerly of Sydney Sub-Division, whose brother, Eldridge Young died at North Sydney on April 26.

Arrivals We extend greetings to the following members recently posted to this division: Csts. A. S. Watters, from "F" Division to Truro Sub-Division with P. S. Dog "Lance", M. C. Bateman from "HQ" Division to Sydney Sub-Division, J. L. H. Beaulieu from "C" Division to Sydney Sub-Division, R. G. Bauckman from "O" Division to Bridgetown Detachment, E. G. I. Beatty, returned to Halifax following temporary duty in "E" Division.

Departures S/Sgt. and Mrs. K. J. Parkins left Halifax Sub-Division on transfer to "O" Division recently. Cpl. and Mrs. H. W. Kirk, also of Halifax, have recently moved to "J" Division where Cpl. Kirk assumes the duties of Traffic Supervisor. Among other transfers from this division are: Csts. S. R. Oake and D. W. Goodwin to "HQ" Division, M. G. McKenney to "D" Division, L. E. Ridgway to "F" Division, R. J. Haddad to "Air" Division, D. B. Grugan to "J" Division, and D. B. Hooper to "B" Division.

Courses Traffic Patrolman's Course No. 20 was held at "H" Division Headquarters March 3-14. Lecturers were from "J", "L" and "H"

Divisions and the course concluded with an enjoyable "smoker" held at Thornvale Barracks on March 14. The following members of "L" and "H" Divisions attended this course: "L" Division—Csts. D. L. Ogilvie, F. L. Connolly, S. H. Schultz, C. W. Tupper; "H" Division, Sydney Sub-Division—Csts. B. J. McNenly, W. D. Lough, W. M. Stinson, C. A. McAndrew, J. B. Brennan; Truro Sub-Division—Csts. A. A. Matheson, N. W. Ross, H. E. McIlquham, E. H. Grainger; Halifax Sub-Division—Csts. J. T. L. Corbiell, G. J. Marino, L. F. W. McKiel, R. E. Sparks, C. D. Edgren, E. R. C. Brooks, J. E. McLean.

Shooting Teams from "H" Division Headquarters and Sydney Sub-Division were entered in Winter competitions again this season and our H.Q. club participated in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League. Although our showing was not as good as last year, several new members have been added to our list of shooters and interest in this sport is growing. Arrangements for outdoor Summer competitions are progressing.

Bowling The 1957-58 bowling season was brought to a successful conclusion on April 26 with keen competition right down to the end. The winning team was captained by E. Lawrence, and her team members were: T. Oxner, G. Marnes and J. Douglas.

Other successful bowlers during the season were: Men—high average: T. Oxner; high single: W. Lawrence; high double: W. Lawrence; high single without spare or strike: T. Oxner. All the individual prizes in the ladies' division were taken by B. Smith.

Social The annual Truro Sub-Division Ball was held in the Legion Hall on April 25, with 150 couples in attendance. Guests were received by Insp. and Mrs. D. O. Bartram and S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. Nilsson. Music was provided by Fred Cormier's Orchestra and the highlight of the evening was the Grand March. Several novelty dances, spot dances, as well as door prizes and lucky number balloon prizes added to the evening's entertainment.

The evening concluded with a lavish buffet



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lunch which included numerous meat and fish courses as well as such delicacies as fried grasshoppers, chocolate covered ants, roasted caterpillars and other tasty tidbits.

On April 18, an informal dance was held at Thornvale Barracks. Fifty-one couples from "H" Division Headquarters, Halifax Sub-Division and Marine "Depot" Sub-Division attended.

"J" Division

(Headquarters, Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 14646 Cpl. and Mrs. G. A. Lewis, a daughter, Beverly Ann, on Feb. 13, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15047 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Rippin, a daughter, Pamela Jayne, on Mar. 11, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15375 Cpl. and Mrs. G. A. Covey, a daughter, Heather Lynn, on Feb. 18, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16127 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Murrant, a daughter, Joanne Taryl, on Mar. 28, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16916 Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Tomas, a son, Stephen Joseph on Dec. 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17384 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. R. Rochon, a son, Joseph Ronald Michael, on Mar. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 19319 Cpl. and Mrs. H. S. Davis, a daughter, Susan Darlene, on Feb. 28, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18633 Cst. R. M. Hen-

wood to Miss Eva Smit at Sussex, N.B., on Apr. 5, 1958.

Reg. No. 18828 Cst. D. B. Grugan to Miss Juanita E. MacDonald at Chester, N.S., on Mar. 14, 1958.

Arrivals The division welcomes Insp. I. S. Glendinning from "K" Division, Csts. E. W. Ferguson and J. E. Hiscock from "B" Division, A. D. Bowes and R. C. Kaiser from "A" Division, D. B. Grugan from "H" Division, and W. E. Collett from "F" Division.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following: Sgts. F. F. Croner and R. J. Davidson and Cpls. J. H. N. Turcotte and A. J. Niedzwiecki.

Shooting With the completion of winter competitions, which included one team entered in both the Inter-Divisional and DCRA Divisions, a pistol competition with the Perth-Andover Pistol Club was arranged. This was the

"J" Division Refresher Training Class, April 1958

Front row: L. to R.—Cst. M. H. Swim; Cpl. R. J. Davidson; Sgt. J. C. Brindley; Cpl. H. S. Davis; S/Sgt. D. T. Saul; Supt. L. Bingham, Officer Commanding; Insp. J. A. A. Thivierge, Officer i/c C.I.B.; Cpls. L. G. Pantry, R. F. Wellings, C. K. McLean.

Second row—Cpl. A. R. LeCoq; Csts. H. J. L. Z. Fortin, R. O. Esau, R. D. Rushton, R. B. Burns, F. M. Dubois, M. H. Schmidt, J. C. E. Michaud, V. E. Barry, G. M. Carter; Cpl. J. W. Ross.

Third row—Csts. P. W. Aucoin, B. A. Hebb, K. I. MacNiven, G. T. Jameson, E. W. Ferguson, R. B. Pincombe, M. F. Barrie, J. McGuire.



result of a challenge published in the NBRA Bulletin and it was taken up by members of the rifle and revolver club, Fredericton. With Cpl. G. A. Lewis as the team captain from Perth-Andover backed by shooting enthusiasts Doctors O'Neil, and White, Messrs. Mersereau, Trive, Green, Hayward, and a spare Mr. Mc-

Graw, who incidentally shot on our team, a competition was held at "J" Division HQ on April 30. The Perth-Andover team came out on top with a 96-point margin.

At a gathering after the shoot a return match was suggested to our president, Insp. H. C. Russell, who accepted on behalf of the club.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 17475 Cst. and Mrs. O. J. McInness, a son, James Leigh, on Feb. 20, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17434 Cst. and Mrs. B. Braun, a daughter, Wendy Dayle, on Feb. 24, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15744 Cpl. and Mrs. G. Sinclair, a son, Bradley John, on Feb. 25, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17173 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Yeomans, a son, Allan Scott, on Mar. 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14712 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Kenny, a son, David John, on Mar. 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16332 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. C. Ferguson, a daughter, Michele Patrice, on Mar. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16691 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. A. Green, a daughter, Barbara Lynn, on Mar. 21, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15614 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson, a son, Dan Campbell, on Mar. 24, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15043 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. O'Brien, a son, Garry Michael, on Apr. 14, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17748 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Trace, a son, Thomas Arthur, on Apr. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17306 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Willis, a son, John Hector, on Apr. 22, 1958.

To Reg. No. 13122 Sgt. and Mrs. C. H. Begg, a son, John Stuart, on Apr. 23, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17092 Cst. and Mrs. M. Demianiuk, a son, Michael William, on Apr. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15777 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Pinnock, a daughter, Lisa Barbara, on May 2, 1958.

To Reg. No. 17142 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Kvern, a daughter, Jody Gail, on May 6, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18086 Cst. R. E. Dafoe to Miss Elaine Mary Beamish, at Faust, Alta., on Feb. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 18466 Cst. W. C. Kieler to Miss Betty Dorothy Mooney on Feb. 15, 1958.

Reg. No. 15554 Cst. D. J. Farquharson to Miss Jean Lillian Slapak, at Blairmore, Alta., on Feb. 22, 1958.

Reg. No. 17455 Cst. D. Norton to Miss Jean Ruby Hildreth, at Vermilion, Alta., on Apr. 9, 1958.

Reg. No. 17316 Cst. B. Redford to Miss Donna Gail Hoadley, at Brooks, Alta., on Apr. 12, 1958.

Reg. No. 18146 Cst. B. G. Johnston to Miss Alvina Darline Barrett, at High River, Alta., on Apr. 12, 1958.

Arrivals We extend a welcome to the following recent arrivals from "Depot" and "N" Divisions: Csts. N. D. Inkster, R. A. Allison, A. J. Sweet, M. Keller, E. L. Salimen, J. V. Clavelle, W. W. Patton, R. M. Bjornson, B. C. Pope, G. C. Ridgway, A. M. Chamberlain, H. G. Bacon, V. A. Wingerter, B. A. Hart, G. B. Carlson, A. R. Francis, B. S. Buchan, G. C. Apps, E. J. Rogusky, M. J. Cerkowniak, A. E. Braden and E. Moroziuk.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following members who were recently promoted: S/Sgt. J. R. Hutton; Sgts. S. Surby and W. N. Ritchie; Cpls. V. G. Smith, J. O. Fripps, M. W. Hopkins, G. W. Offley, M. H. B. Beck, M. S. Stevenson and F. W. Trehearne.

Youth and the Police Throughout the past months members of "K" Division have been busily continuing their work in crime prevention and public relations: organizing and supervising rifle clubs, tumbling classes, Cub packs, hockey teams, teen clubs, youth car clubs and school safety patrols. A number of talks have been given to public and high school students on career planning, history of the Force, a career in the Force and traffic rules and regulations. Home and School Associations have also obtained information from members who spoke to their groups on safe driving and the Highway Traffic Act.

To pension Best wishes and every success are extended to S/Sgt R. Mulcaster, Sgt. F. J. Bigg and Cpl. J. E. Mead, who have recently gone to pension and taken up positions in the business world.

Curling The Edmonton Associated Police Curling League was active in Edmonton for the second year with 20 rinks competing: nine city police rinks, eight RCMP, two CNR and one CPR. Curling commenced on Oct. 26, 1957 with Saturday afternoon draws at the Thistle Curling Club and wound up with the annual banquet and presentation of trophies on May 1. The Alex Riddell Trophy for the main event was won by the RCMP rink skipped by Sgt. R. C. Francis, with support from Cst. S. Kushniruk, Cst. J. E. Munroe and



Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson making presentation to Sgt. F. J. Bigg (left) and S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster.

Cst. G. F. J. Andres. The Knowles Jewellery Trophy for the second-day event was won by an Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Cst. A. Shier.

Most of the curlers in our local league were entered on rinks in the Provincial Playdowns of the Alberta Associated Police Curling League, in which 32 rinks battled for the honor to represent the Province of Alberta in the Dominion playdowns of the Canadian Police Curling Association at Winnipeg, Mar. 10-11, 1958. The provincial winners—a rink skipped by Cpl. W. W. Peterson (RCMP), supported by Cst. I. Blehm at third, Cst. K. C. Helander, second and Cpl. C. G. Bligh, leading, all members of Edmonton Sub-Division—went on to win the Police Brier at Winnipeg and brought back the coveted Crump Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in Canadian police curling for the year 1958.

Badminton Over the week-end of March 22-23, 15 members of the Edmonton club engaged the Calgary club in a tournament at Calgary but were defeated. Edmonton finished its season on April 23 with Carmen Cote and Joanne Cador winning the ladies' doubles trophy; Giles Dudley and Auburn Shelton taking the mixed doubles trophy and the team of Irv Blehm and Dick Proctor winning the men's doubles. A sportsman's dance sponsored by the Edmonton Badminton and Volleyball Clubs, through the social club, was held on May 30, 1958.

Rifle and Revolver Club The small-bore rifle team was very active during the season with a team entered in the DCRA, Inter-Division and EGRA matches, and two teams in the Alberta Provincial competition. Out of 20 targets fired in these competitions, Cst. C. T. Cripps finished with the high aggregate. Miss Kathleen Koehmsted obtained the high aggregate for the ladies.

A team was also entered in the Inter-Divisional .22 Calibre Revolver Competition.

Social On the evening of April 25 members of "K" Division Sergeants' Mess held a smoker in honor of Reg. No. 12621 S/Sgt. Richard Mulcaster and Reg. No. 12695 Sgt. Frederick Johnstone Bigg. S/Sgt. Mulcaster was in charge of Edmonton Detachment when he decided to take his pension and enter the life insurance business. Sergeant Bigg was in charge of Westlock Detachment when he retired to pension on January 31 for a political career, which has resulted in his election as Member of Parliament for Athabasca. The highlight of the evening was when Staff Sergeant Peck presented a tray to Sergeant Bigg. A tasty buffet supper, provided by the messing officer and her staff, contributed to the excellent party which was enjoyed by all.

Presentation On April 11 some 125 officers, NCOs and constables of the division gathered in the RCMP barracks at Edmonton to honor their retiring Medical Officer, Dr. Fuller S. Macpherson, M.D., C.M.

Dr. Macpherson was raised in Ontario, the son of Mr. John Macpherson, barrister, of London, Ont., obtained his degree in Medicine at the University of Western Ontario in 1908 and for two years interned at the Victoria Hospital in London. He felt the call of the West and in 1911 moved to Edmonton and began to practice the following year. For several years he was on the teaching staff at the University of Alberta where he lectured on clinical medicine. He is a life member of the Edmonton Academy of Medicine as well as the Alberta Division of the Canadian Medical Association.

On Dec. 1, 1935, the tall kindly gentleman took up his new appointment as Medical Officer with the RCMP at Edmonton and assumed the responsibility of keeping members of the Force in the pink of condition. He served well; retired on Apr. 1, 1958.

Among the gathering that honored him were a number of retired officers of the RCMP. Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, Officer Commanding "K" Division, presented Dr. Macpherson with an illuminated scroll and an engraved cigarette box on behalf of all members of the division, with best wishes for a happy, healthy and prosperous future. The doctor was also presented with a gift of a sabre saw to further his wood-working hobby. For his efforts beyond the call of duty he was bestowed a fellowship parchment on behalf of all members of the division. Mrs. Macpherson, the former Sarah Elizabeth Mansell of Toronto, who came West in 1913, although

Dr. F. S. Macpherson and Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan.

not present at the gathering, received American beauty roses at home in Edmonton. Dr. and Mrs. Macpherson have a son, Sgt. Bill Macpherson, who is a member of the Force presently stationed in Toronto, and one daughter, Audrey, who resides in New York, U.S.A.

Lethbridge—Social An informal sub-division dance held on May 9 at the Flying Club was the first of several such dances to be held during the forthcoming Summer season.

Sports A baseball team has been formed among members of the Lethbridge Detachment and Highway Patrol to play in the local Commercial League. Excellent equipment has been supplied to them through the Recreation Club funds.

Revolver The second monthly sub-division revolver competition was held at Lethbridge by the Revolver Club on February 28.

Calgary—Sports The Calgary-Edmonton Badminton Tournament was revived this season, when Calgary was the host on March 22 at RCAF Station Calgary. There were round-robins in three events and Calgary emerged with an overwhelming 93-26 victory, which score does not do justice to the keen competition. Winners in the various events were: ladies' doubles—Helen Baxter and Ruth Offley; mixed doubles — Helen Baxter and George Offley; men's doubles—Mike Collins and Ed Hasselfield.

A dance was held that evening, at which the trophies were presented to the winners by Insp. E. Porter, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division. A most enjoyable time was had by all, and the Edmonton players left for home keyed up for a re-challenge to take place in Edmonton next season.

Peace River—Social On March 14 the Annual Peace River Sub-Division Regimental Banquet and Ball was held at the Athabasca Hall in Peace River. Most detachments within the sub-division were represented; also many guests were present from various points within the Peace River block. Guest speaker



for the evening was Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, Officer Commanding "K" Division. Music was supplied by the RCAF Orchestra, Tactical Air Command, Edmonton. This event again proved to be one of the most popular in the Peace River area, with the hall being crowded to capacity.

Retirement On April 18 members of Peace River Sub-Division gathered at the Headquarters recreation room to bid farewell to Reg. No. 6681 Cst. D. F. (Frank) Atkins who took up leave pending discharge to pension after completion of 22 years' service. During the evening Cst. Atkins was presented with a farewell gift of a suitcase, also two photographs of the Peace River Sub-Division Headquarters building.

Constable Atkins first joined the RNWMP at Maple Creek on Mar. 17, 1917. He served at Maple Creek, Regina, Vancouver, Edmonton, and came to Peace River country in June, 1919. He is a holder of the RCMP Long Service Medal. Frank and Mrs. Atkins say they are going to the west coast with the view of taking up permanent residence there, but "just in case" they are retaining their home in Peace River. Wherever they may go, they take with them the best wishes of all members of Peace River Sub-Division.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 17329 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Hender, a daughter, Ivy Rose, on Apr. 19, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18865 Cst. D. L. Ogilvie to Carol Ann Willet, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 10, 1958.

Arrivals We welcome Csts. J. L. Cook, W. D. C. Rown and H. W. Burns, from "Depot" Division; R. E. Mailman and J. M. Dunn, from "A" Division.

Departures Farewell was extended to Csts. P. F. Austin, transferred to "HQ" Division and

to D. L. Ogilvie, transferred to "A" Division. Prior to the departure of these two members, the Officer Commanding, on behalf of the members of the division, presented them with suitable mementos of their stay in this division.

We regret to report that Cst. W. R. Armour who was injured in a highway traffic accident last January is still hospitalized. He was recently transferred to Sunnybrook Hospital in Toronto for treatment and has been posted to "O" Division. The sentiments of this division were expressed to this member in the presentation to him of a television set.

Sympathy To S/Sgt. M. F. Hagan on the death of his brother at Charlottetown, P.E.I. To Cst. P. A. Davis, on the death of his mother at Hubbards, N.S.

Courses Csts. R. C. Pettitt and D. J. Hender, have attended the Intermediate Class No. 4 at "N" Division; Csts. W. J. P. Coughlan,

P. J. Borys, and W. L. Israel, have attended the Race Track Supervision Course at "H" Division; Csts. D. L. Ogilvie, F. L. Connolly, S. H. Schultz, and C. W. Tupper, attended Traffic Patrolman's Training Course No. 20 at "H" Division; Csts. H. V. Cameron, J. D. Brooks, E. G. Courtney, and R. C. Poole, attended the Radar Speed Meter Course at "J" Division.

Bowling With keen competition being experienced throughout the Winter, the team of Csts. J. O. Murray, R. E. Williams, R. C. Poole, A. R. Fischl, M. E. Foster, Carol Willet, and Bonnie Smallman placed first in our Bowling League.

Social On May 30 a social evening was held at Headquarters to pay tribute to the winners of the bowling league and the presentations of trophies and prizes. All available members and their wives attended this social function and enjoyed a delightful evening.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Stafford a son, Stephen Gerard, on Feb. 19, 1958.

Marriages Spl. Cst. T. D. Northcott to Miss Muriel Beeler, on May 6, 1958, at Canning, N.S.

Promotions We extend congratulations to the members of "Marine" Division who were recently promoted: S/Sgt. I. L. Eisenhauer; Sgts. G. E. Lewis, J. B. McKinnon; Cpls. O. G. Gagne, G. E. Eye, G. H. Wilson and D. H. Keizer.

New Members We welcome the following who have joined the "Marine" Division: Spl. Csts. D. G. Bradford, A. B. Landers, N. Cruickshanks, K. Russell, A. A. Mosher, R. G. Winters and G. A. Hinsperger.

The following sentence has been extracted from an application received for engagement in "Marine" Division:

"If use have all the men required would you please reform me."

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Courses C.P.C. No. 33 held its graduation exercises on March 14. Among those attending from outside forces were, Chief Cst. John Chisholm, Metropolitan Toronto Police, Chief Cst. Duncan MacDonell, Ottawa City Police, Chief Cst. R. J. Carson, Galt Police Department, Chief Cst. C. W. Farrow, Windsor Police Department, Chief Cst. A. T. Day, Stratford Police Department, Chief Cst. J. A. Robert, Hull City Police, Col. J. R. Stone, DSO, Provost Marshal (Army), Maj. A. H. Smedmor, O.C. C.A.F.I.B. A large number of guests were present and entertainment was provided by the RCMP Band (Ottawa), until the exercises commenced. Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac introduced Chief Constable Chisholm, who gave an inspiring address on the virtues of loyalty and duty to a police force. Detective K. Duncan of the Ottawa Police, class valedictorian, replied. Fol-

lowing the graduation exercises, Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were presented to Insprs. W. L. Higgitt and G. W. Mudge, S/Sgt. J. Dean, Sgts. J. E. Rutherford, W. S. Ramsay and Cpls. J. K. Phillips, A. T. Schriber, B. A. Wright, J. F. Roy.

Intermediate Class No. 4 held a pass-out party, March 29 to which the "N" Division Staff were invited and a fine time was had by all. An address by Inspr. R. V. Currie on behalf of the staff was answered by Cpl. A. W. Reimer, who expressed the pleasure of the class at the treatment accorded them at "N" Division.

Cpl. J. E. W. Maguire of "Depot" Division arrived on May 10 for a drill instructor's course.

Promotions Congratulations to Sgt. J. K. Phillips on his recent promotion.

State Carriage A mounted escort was provided by the division on May 12 for the Gover-

nor-General who attended the opening of parliament in the state carriage, which is maintained by the division. This was the climax to several escorts this Spring. Previously, the Minister of Lebanon, and the ambassadors of Spain, Austria and the Netherlands had been escorted to Government House to present their credentials. The horses used to draw the state carriage will be familiar to many who trained or took part in the Musical Ride in recent years; "Tartar", "Kayo", "Terry", "Skipper", "Royal", "Regent", "Frosty", and "Frisco". For the opening of parliament, the escort was under the command of Supt. J. B. Harris. The Guidon of the Force was carried during the escort by CSM W. Taylor.

Sports The Winter sports season again saw good stiff competition between recruit troops for honors in volleyball, basketball and broomball. The broomball league was supervised by Sgt. E. C. Curtain and 36 Troop came out on top. The winners were presented with crested sweaters. Cst. T. Scott looked after the volleyball league and 37 Troop lead the staff and other troops in training to a close finish to win a trophy. Cpl. W. Leitch supervised the basketball league which was won by 34 Troop.

In curling Sgt. G. B. Harrison's rink of which CSM W. Taylor and Sgt. G. L. Newman of this division were members along with Sgt. Don

Leask of Headquarters won the Inter-Service Bonspiel. And a rink skipped by Sgt. G. L. Newman of "N" Division with Sgts. G. B. Harrison, H. Tadeson and D. Leask of Headquarters won the R.A. Bonspiel.

Miscellaneous On May 13, approximately 180 young people from all over Canada visited the division under the auspices of the Rotary Club's Citizenship project, which is designed to give future leaders of Canadian affairs a wider understanding of their country and the manner in which it is run. Mr. C. E. Campbell was Chairman of the Rotary Committee. The boys and girls saw 42 Troop learning to ride under Cst. J. A. H. Berthiaume and a smart drill performance by secondary training troop 39 under Cst. Eric Young. The same troop was seen in a physical training display under Cpl. W. Leitch. Following this the group went into the auditorium to hear a talk by Supt. J. A. Churchman, MM on Crime Detection Laboratories and their work and see a film depicting an actual case showing the value of the laboratory in police work. Later in the evening the group were treated to a buffet supper on "N" Division's grounds and entertained by the RCMP (Ottawa) Band. Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson attended in the evening and the Commissioner accepted an invitation to address the group.

"O" Division

(Headquarters, Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13944 Cpl. and Mrs. W. B. Prychitka, a son, Thomas Henry, on Feb. 17, 1958, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16918 Cst. and Mrs. R. P. Power, a son, Colin Thomas, at Scarborough, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14538 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Thurber, a daughter, Patricia Jean Margaret, on Feb. 20, 1958, at London, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13974 Cpl. and Mrs. W. L. Jewett, a son, Alan Gerard, on Apr. 8, 1958 at Ohsweken, Ont.

Marriages Reg. No. 15948 Cst. R. C. Hill to Miss Margaret Rose Thompson, on Apr. 19, 1958, at Windsor, Ont.

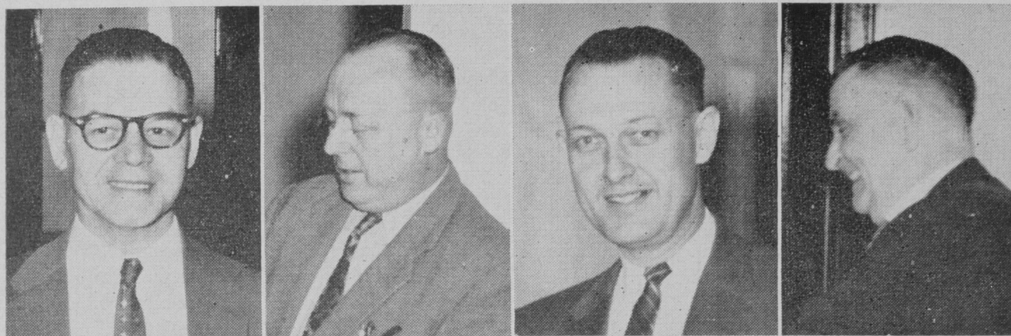
Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to: S/Sgt. A. Wagner, London Sub-Division Headquarters, on the death of his mother at Beamsville, Ont. on Mar. 23, 1958; Spl. Cst. L. E. Young, Toronto, Ont. on the death of his brother at Sydney, N.S. on Apr. 27, 1958.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following on their recent promotions: S/Sgt. A. Wagner, Sgt. G. J. Gove, Cpls. N. Cooper,

OBE, E. V. Goldfinch, D. I. Watson and R. F. Bowers.

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to the division: Csts. P. Whitehead, J. E. McIlvenna, R. G. Easton, R. J. MacDonald, from "A" Division; Csts. H. R. D. Gillis, R. R. Rosenburg, D. M. Perry, R. B. Stuckless, P. H. Milks, F. E. McTavish, J. A. Lebano, from "N" Division; Csts. H. L. R. Tims, G. B. Kilcup, R. J. McAskill, A. Sharp, from "Depot" Division; Cst. G. E. Walton (re-engaged). From "Marine" Division: Cpls. C. R. Bain and L. M. King; Cst. A. Pederson; Spl. Csts. H. T. Lowe, R. F. Laing, L. M. Watt, A. L. Vaughan, D. R. McNeil, C. L. Feeley. From "L" Division: Cst. W. R. Armour.

Departures Members of "O" Division join in offering farewell and best wishes to the following members who have left this division: Cst. R. G. Bauckman to "H" Division; Csts. B. M. V. Middleton and P. W. J. McNeill, both discharged by purchase. Our best wishes also go to Mrs. Vvonne Tindall who resigned her position at London Sub-Division Headquarters on February 28 at which time she was presented with a suitable parting gift.



Left to right—S/Sgts. J. V. Muir, E. I. Touchie; Sgts. G. I. E. Brown and E. H. S. Smith, recent "O" Division retirements.

Courses Sgts. J. H. Payzant, Toronto Town Station, E. Hodgson, and J. T. Halward, Division Headquarters, attended Canadian Police College Class No. 34, at "Depot" Division. Cst. J. E. Nightingale, Belleville Detachment; Cst. J. L. Thomson, Hamilton Detachment; Cst. J. M. Seneshen, London Detachment and Cst. O. J. Lutes, represented this Division at Class No. 4 at "N" Division.

Pensioned Since the last issue of *The Quarterly*, members of this division have gathered on several occasions to bid farewell to several NCOs who have retired to pension.

On April 3, a farewell party was held for S/Sgt. and Mrs. E. I. Touchie in the Sergeants' Mess. Staff's many friends will be able to locate him in Windsor, Ont. where he now resides. On April 5 Staff Sergeant Touchie was the recipient of a radio which was presented to him by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the members of the division.

On April 22, the Officer Commanding presented a radio to Sgt. G. I. E. Brown of division headquarters who was proceeding to pension. This NCO served in the C.I.B. Branch, Division Headquarters for several years and he and Mrs. Brown plan to settle in Toronto.

Again on May 2 the members and staff of division headquarters were present when the Officer Commanding presented a coffee table to S/Sgt. J. V. Muir, who was retiring to begin a new career as a music teacher. Staff started and ended his career with the Force at division headquarters where he took an active and willing part in all activities. On April 26, a farewell party was held for Staff and Mrs. Muir in the Sergeants' Mess.

Sgt. E. H. S. Smith, who has served many years at division headquarters was the fourth senior NCO to retire to pension within a short period of time. On May 9, he accepted a set of golf clubs and a golf bag from the Officer Commanding who made the presentation on behalf of the members of the division. Sergeant and

Mrs. Smith intend to reside in Toronto, Ont. where he will be employed by the Ontario Jockey Club.

Bowling The 1957-58 bowling season was concluded on the evening of May 1 with the finals between the "Tigers" and the "Rockets", the former emerging as winners with a total pinfall of 2,831 (as against 2,332 by the Rockets). The winning team consisted of: W. Moskaliuk (captain) M. Rudd, E. Kristel, J. Hart, M. Trakalo, R. Murray, S. Barentsen and F. Urquhart.

In the individual scores for the women, the high single went to Miss Irene Montska, 277. The high cross, 729 and high average, 183, to Miss Sylvia Cherney.

For the men a clean sweep was made by Cst. S. Barentsen with a high single of 351, high cross of 838 and high average of 217.

Hockey The RCMP-Metro hockey team was eliminated in the semi-finals of the West Toronto Hockey League in a hard fought series with DeHavilland Aircraft team. After losing the first game to DeHavilland 8-3 the local team came back to win the second game 7-5 but lost the two game total goal series on the round by 13-10. The RCAF team from Downsview went on to win the championship of the league eliminating the DeHavilland team.

The RCMP-Metro hockey team from this division journeyed to Ottawa on March 29, to play the "Headquarters" team at the RCAF rink, Rockcliffe, and won a hard fought game 5-3. An enjoyable time was had after the game at a dance at "A" Division Barracks sponsored by the Headquarters hockey team.

Curling An "O" Division Headquarters curling team was entered in the Toronto and District Police Curling Association during the past winter; the first time in a number of years. The rink was skipped by Cst. J. R. Nicholson. Keen interest was shown by those members participating and although the rink was eliminated in the local play-offs for the Dominion

Police Curling Association Spiel, it dominated the weekly draws throughout the winter months. It is expected that the winter of 1958-59 should produce a top-notch RCMP entry from this division.

A team comprised of Insp. H. C. Forbes, Cpls. J. W. Tomelin (skip) and A. Hawrys and Cst. J. M. Seneshen of London Sub-Division (sporting a perfect record for the year) played a sudden death game at Toronto in February against the CNR Police for the right to represent Western Ontario at Ottawa in the Dominion Police Association Championships. Although this was the first game of the season for our team, and the first for most of the curlers in about 5 years, they made an impressive showing, losing by a score of 11-10.

The same team (with Cst. A. J. Toews replacing J. M. Seneshen) attended the Bruce County Police Association "One Day Bonspiel" at Walkerton, on March 19. Although they did not win any prize, a good time was had by all.

Softball The "O" Division Headquarters softball team has been entered in the Scarborough-Intermediate A.A. Softball League and 25 members were out to fight for positions on the team. The first game was played on May 20. The team management is as follows: manager—Cst. W. Moskaluik, secretary-treasurer—Cst. R. Bahen, coach—Cpt. H. Smart (now deceased).

Golf Arrangements have been made to play at the St. Andrew's Golf and Country Club, Old Yonge Street, Toronto. Approximately fifteen members have shown an interest and a tournament is being arranged for later in the year.

Revolver Competition On March 9, S/Sgt. C. E. Gray and Cst. H. J. Fox, of "O" Division Rifle and Revolver Club, attended the opening

of the new indoor range of the Hamilton Revolver Club. The competition consisted of centre fire matches and .22 calibre matches and approximately 65 competitors were entered. In the centre fire match Staff Sergeant Gray placed second in slow fire (Tyro) and Constable Fox placed second in the shirt front (Tyro). Although both members competed in the .22 calibre matches and made a creditable showing, the competition was very keen, due to most entrants using automatic pistols, whereas revolvers were used by Staff Sergeant Gray and Constable Fox. Cpl. L. D. Libke and Cst. J. A. Harvey of Hamilton Detachment attended the afternoon .22 calibre matches and both these members placed near the top in their respective classes.

Social The Annual Regimental Ball (held in previous years on New Year's Eve) was held this year at HMCS *York* on March 14. The "Deck" was gaily decorated with flags and bunting of the Royal Canadian Navy. The RCMP Dance Band from Ottawa performed in its usual outstanding fashion and played a wide selection of numbers. The Grand March, under the direction of the drum major, was led by the Officer Commanding and Mrs. Thrasher. An excellent buffet lunch was served at midnight by a caterer. The evening proved to be most enjoyable and many favorable comments were received regarding all aspects of the Ball.

A Spring dance was held at Beverly Street Barracks on May 2, with a very large attendance of members, their wives and friends. Two spot dances were held during the evening with the winning couples receiving earrings and cigarette lighters. Refreshments were served and an excellent lunch, prepared by the Division Mess, was enjoyed at midnight.

Book Reviews

TEN THOUSAND EYES, By Richard Collier. William Collins Sons and Co. Ltd. —Don Mills, Ont. Pp. 320. \$4.

For those who like their adventure from a comfortable armchair, here is a book, packed with true-life exploits of espionage and intrigue, that you won't be able to lay down until its last exciting page.

Laid in war-torn Europe, Ten Thousand Eyes is a salute to a group of courageous French civilians enlisted, under the de Gaulle regime, in a vast spy network. Their objective: to penetrate and pass on the secrets

of Hitler's so-called impregnable Atlantic Wall.

The Wall, a fortress of guns, concrete and steel, was constructed along the Normandy coastline by the Todt Organization, and was Hitler's dream weapon of sealing off the Continent of Europe from the Western Allies.

For over two years the French people along the coast of Normandy, lived in grave danger, as they observed and reported on the progress of the fortress. One even succeeded in stealing a blueprint of the Wall

itself! This vital information was filtered out of the country via devious means to de Gaulle's Intelligence in London.

Then, in 1944, when time began to run out for the Nazi occupation forces, the myth in concrete was shattered by the Allied bombings.

The author has presented a gripping and absorbing tale—and one that makes excellent reading. A. MacE.

REACHING DELINQUENTS THROUGH READING by Melvin Roman, Ph.D. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada, Pp. 125, \$5.

This book is written for educators, psychologists, psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers who are concerned with the question of how to treat the "hard core" of delinquent children who manifest marked reading retardation in conjunction with severe emotional disturbances and anti-social behavior.

While the book is not directed to policemen it will be of interest to law enforcement personnel who would like to broaden their knowledge of the treatment and therapy of delinquent children, to help them better understand their problems. The delinquent child with a reading disability, in conjunction with severe emotional disturbance, can be treated by an integrated therapeutic and remedial reading program. The author refers to this as tutorial therapy and his book investigates the effectiveness of tutorial group therapy in facilitating psycho-social adjustment, thereby correcting some aspects of reading retardation.

The data gathered for the book was obtained at the Treatment Clinic of the New York City Children's Court. The age group of the clinic's population ranged from seven to 16 years. During the period of treatment at the clinic the place of the Probation Officer is taken by the clinic therapist, and thus the child remains on probation to the Court until time of discharge from treatment. Considerable data resulted from the system used and a statistical treatment interpretation of this data is presented in this book.

The conclusions reached as a result of this study seem to concur that tutorial group therapy effected greater improvement in psycho-social adjustment.

This book is worthy of attention by per-

sons who have some training in the field it covers. Unfortunately it is fairly technical from a policeman's point of view. D.N.C.

AN INTRODUCTION TO TOOL MARKS, FIREARMS AND THE STRIAGRAPH, by John E. Davis, Oakland Police Dept., California. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto. Pp. 282. \$9.25.

The primary purpose of this book is to introduce a new instrument to the field of firearms identification and tool mark examinations, called the Striagraph. This instrument is an offspring of similar industrially-used surface analysers. Although still in the experimental stage, the striagraph according to the author, may be used for micro-contour analysis of both tool marks on flat surfaces and bore markings on the cylindrical surfaces of fired bullets.

As a necessary aid to the student and the less experienced workers a considerable amount of "background material" in firearms and tool mark identification is included in the first part of the text, in order that they may properly compare this method with others. Unfortunately for the "un-initiated" the author uses some rather loose terminology at times. As a result there exists the possibility of misinterpretation by other than experienced technicians.

However, because of its elementary treatment of basic identification characteristics the book may be of some value to identification personnel in the field who venture into the realm of tool mark examinations.

This volume is presented in an easily understood manner and is well illustrated with many photographs and drawings. Although of limited value, it should nevertheless be included in the libraries of Crime Detection Laboratories.

The volume is necessarily technical in nature and does not lend itself to "light" or "casual" reading. D.E.C.

FIGURETS (More Fun with Figures), by J. A. H. Hunter. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 116. \$2.75.

Refreshingly free from the didactic dullness which characterized the school arithmetic text of an earlier day, master brain teaser J. A. H. Hunter's recent sequel to "Fun with Figures" appears not as a course of instruction but primarily as a medium of entertainment. While individual reaction to

the mathematical problem ranges from reverence to the violent aversion that makes truants out of schoolboys, it goes without saying that the amount of pleasure to be derived from a book of this sort depends directly on one's personal inclination toward the subject of mathematics. No one with a distaste for figures should snatch up Mr. Hunter's books in the fervent hope of finding in them some mystical charm capable of dispelling the gloom and causing a sudden conversion of attitude. On the other hand, any person with a mathematical turn of mind and a high school knowledge of algebra can expect to derive from them the satisfaction that comes from arriving at a solution to a tricky problem that someone less gifted might dismiss as insoluble. Frequently appearing in the form of verse and anecdote, sometimes witty, the nondescript puzzles contained in Mr. Hunter's books quite often carry the stamp of burlesque. Zany or otherwise, all of them are of a thought-provoking nature, calculated to keep you mentally alert and guessing.

M.G.R.

WITHOUT FEAR, FAVOR OR AFFECTION, by V. A. M. Kemp. Longmans Green and Company, Toronto, Canada.

Advance reports indicate wide-spread interest in a new book on the Mounted Police. Members of the Force and former RCMP personnel will recognize the author as Asst. Commr. V. A. M. Kemp (Rtd.), who after a long and distinguished career in the Force has become equally as well known in the business world. Now he has turned his talents toward writing and his first book, written in autobiographical style, is aimed at bridging the gap in several of the more modern histories of the RCMP. In general the book will show the evolution of the Force from the pre-war days of 1914 to the post-World War II period.

RUSSIA, THE ATOM AND THE WEST, by George F. Kennan, Oxford University Press, Toronto, Ont. Pp. 120. \$2.25.

Each autumn the British Broadcasting Corporation invites eminent men to deliver a series of six talks on subjects upon which, through experience and long study, they are particularly well-qualified to speak. The 1957 Reith Lectures, now published in book form, were delivered by Mr. George

Kennan, formerly United States Ambassador to the USSR and a life-long student of Soviet affairs. Carefully phrased and obviously the result of much thinking, they are the views of one man expressing the truth as he sees it about the dominant problem of our times—the division between east and west.

In *Russia, the Atom and the West* Mr. Kennan, in essence, rejects the views he first put forward in an article under the pseudonym "Mr. X" ten years ago, the so-called theory of containment. His new thesis is deceptively simple. The nuclear deterrent he submits, has its value as a stabilizing factor in international affairs, and the major western powers, the United States and Great Britain, should therefore maintain it. However, he feels that both powers should not continue to pile up great stocks of nuclear weapons for the arms race between east and west cannot "in any way serve the purposes of a constructive and hopeful foreign policy". Instead of continuing the policy of containment based on strictly military alliances such as NATO and nuclear force he advocates a policy of disengagement in Central Europe where east and west meet.

In short, Mr. Kennan wants United States and British forces—and that of course means Canadian units as well—withdrawn from continental Europe. The withdrawal however, would be counter-balanced by organizing French and German para-military forces patterned after the current Swiss model. At the same time, Mr. Kennan wants a return to negotiation by secret diplomacy free from the glare of public meetings and the propaganda of summit talks.

These are brave views carefully expressed even though Mr. Kennan admits that he has no confidence in the leaders of the Soviet Union who, because of Marxist-Leninist ideology, are "committed to a badly distorted image of the outside world". He knows from experience that Messrs. Krushchev, Mikoyan etc., are "men who can be directly influenced (only) by situations but not in words expressed in any terminology other than their own".

Because of the nature of the lectures Mr. Kennan could bring out only the essentials of his analysis, and he does not discuss some of the more peripheral aspects of east-west

relations. Some of his omissions nevertheless, are surprising. The future of Germany is the central issue in his scheme but he skirts the questions of reunification and neutralization, both of which are primary factors in any settlement between the great power blocs. Similarly, while he puts forward the idea of substituting para-military forces comparable to the Swiss in France and Germany, he nowhere mentions that Switzerland's citizen army buttresses sizeable permanent forces which would first come to grips with the invading enemy. With American and British forces gone who in a neutralized Germany and a disorganized France would bear the initial shock of a

planned, systematic attack? In France the situation is further complicated by the presence of one of the largest and most active Communist Parties in Europe, a point that is ignored by Mr. Kennan.

However, easy as it is to disagree with Mr. Kennan, we are nevertheless all indebted to him for the cogent and effective crystallization of his thoughts. By speaking out he has been instrumental in making others, particularly those in authority on both sides of the Iron Curtain, examine their own positions and attitudes more carefully. One thing is certain: there would never be an equivalent series of talks over Radio Moscow.

W.R.

OBITUARY

Insp. Thomas Edward Mudiman, 59, died Mar. 13, 1958 at Swift Current, Sask. He joined the RNWMP June 24, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" June 23, 1917. He re-engaged in the Force Aug. 5, 1919 and left the Force "time expired" a year later. Joining the Alberta Provincial Police on Jan. 22, 1921 he served in that force until Mar. 31, 1932 when the A.P.P. was absorbed by the Mounted Police. Inspector Mudiman then became a member of the Force once more, was promoted to commissioned rank on Mar. 1, 1950 and was O.C. Swift Current Sub-Division at the time of his death. He had also been stationed at Macleod, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Cardston, and Blairmore, Alta., During World War I Inspector Mudiman joined the Fort Garry Horse on July 30, 1917, served Overseas, was wounded in action and was demobilized April 27, 1919. (See also p. 82.)

Reg. No. 12564 Cpl. Francis Charles Craig, 44, died Mar. 20, 1958, at Lundar, Man. He joined the Force June 22, 1935 and had served at Rockcliffe, Ont., Winnipeg, Arbour, Ashern, Reynolds, Grand Beach, Oak Point, Man.

Reg. No. 11359 ex-Cst. Reginald Blanchard Kelly, 71, died Mar. 11, 1958, at Bridgewater, N.S. He joined the RCMP on Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 31, 1933. From Apr. 1, 1933 to Nov. 10, 1939 he served as a special constable and was invalided to pension. Before engaging in the Force he was a member of the Preventive Service from Sept. 1, 1925 to Sept. 7, 1926 and from June 1, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932. He served at Bridgewater, N.S.

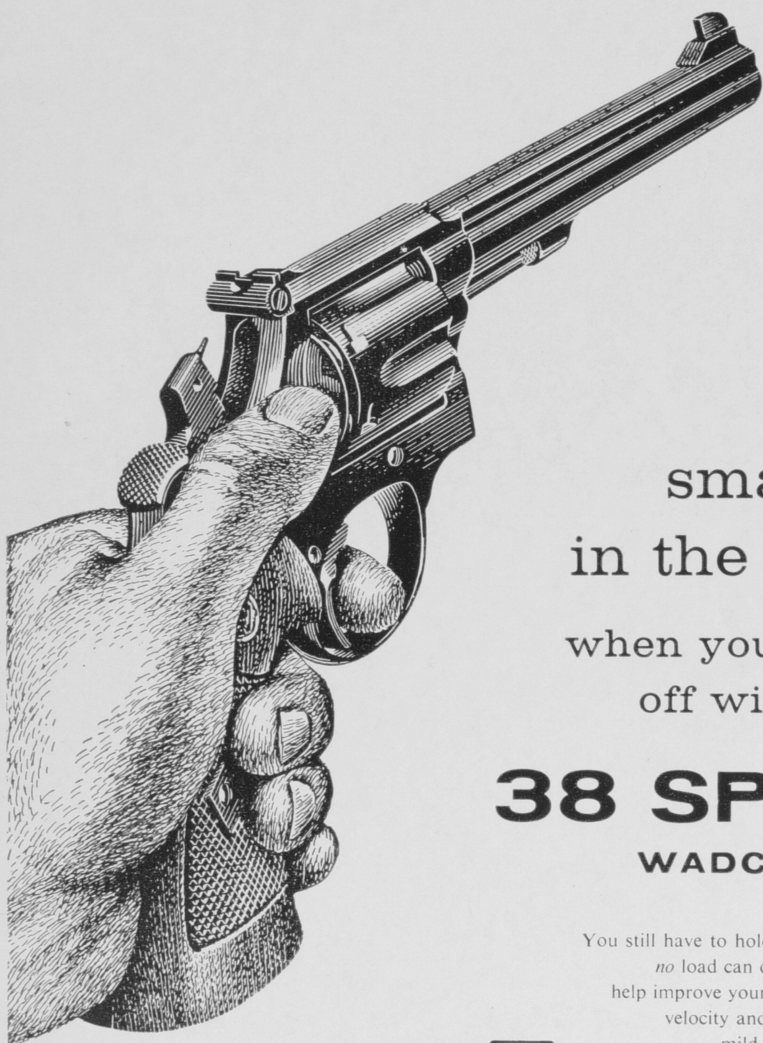
Insp. Arthur Gordon Birch (Rtd.), 68, died Dec. 8, 1957 at Ganges, B.C. He joined the Force Dec. 27, 1910, was promoted to commissioned rank May 1, 1935 and retired to pension June 1, 1946. He served at Regina, Sask., Calgary, Crossfield, Alta., Midway, Vernon, Penticton, Prince George and Vancouver, B.C., Swift Current, Sask., and Fort Smith, N.W.T. as Officer Commanding. (See Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 4407 ex-Sgt. Sandes Ashe, 75, died Jan. 27, 1958, at Penticton, B.C. He joined the RNWMP June 30, 1905 and purchased his discharge Dec. 29, 1915. He served at Regina, Sask., Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Irvine and Grassy Lake, Alta.

Reg. No. 9080 ex-Cpl. Franz Heinrich Leopold Droske, 71, died Apr. 3, 1958 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Feb. 1, 1920 and retired to pension June 30, 1946. Before becoming a member of the RCMP he had served in the Dominion Police from Apr. 15, 1912 to Jan. 31, 1920. He was stationed in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 2852 ex-Cst. John Mooney, 84, died at Cloverdale, B.C. on Apr. 7, 1958. He joined the NWMP Dec. 30, 1892 and was discharged "time expired" five years later. On Sept. 28, 1898 he re-engaged in the Force and purchased his discharge July 12, 1902. He served at Regina and Prince Albert, Sask. He served with the Canadian forces in the South African War as a member of the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Ex-Spl. Cst. John Dines, 81, died May 10, 1958, at Dawson, Y.T. He served at Dawson from Feb. 1, 1935 to Nov. 30, 1951.



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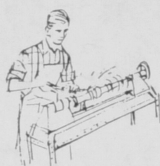
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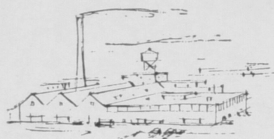
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