



The RCMP *Quarterly*

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APRIL, 1961



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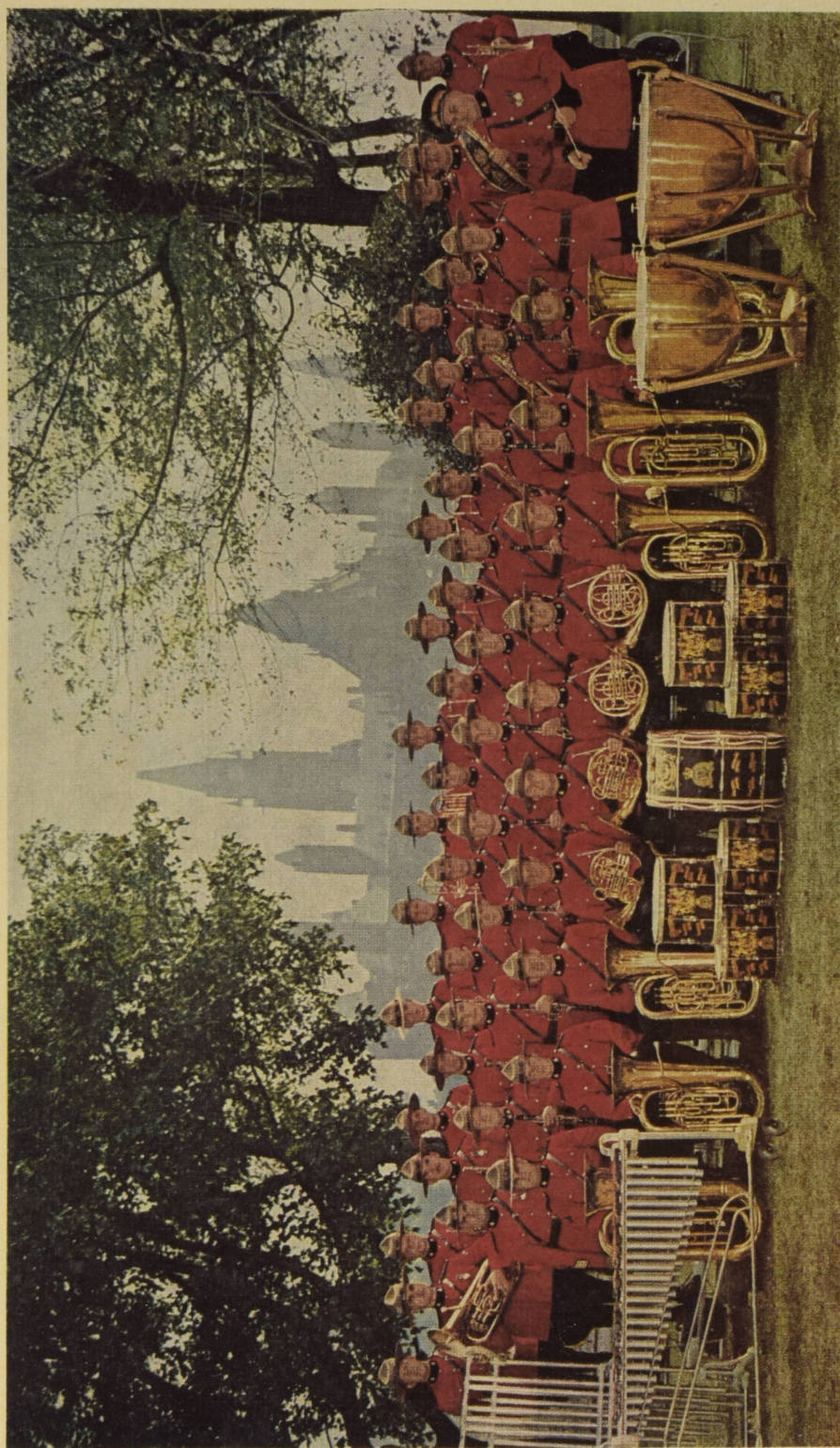
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This recent photograph of the RCMP Band was taken in Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, and shows the Parliament Buildings in the background.

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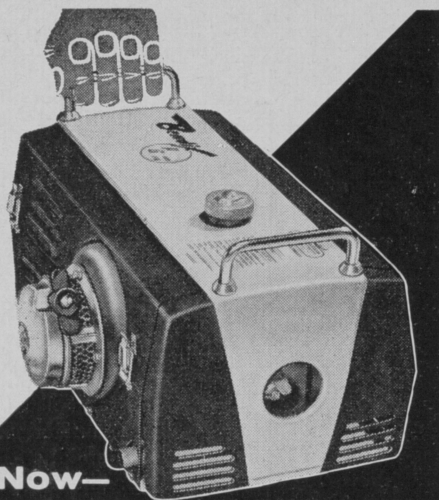
"Buy Canadian"

This year, unemployment looms large as one of Canada's major national problems. In another four years an additional million *new* jobs will be needed to take care of an exploding population and the thousands of youngsters finishing schools and colleges. What can we do? How can we assist government, labor, and industry to find a solution to this challenging question?

The answer—or certainly a large part of it—could well be "Buy Canadian". The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is solidly behind a "Buy Canadian" program and their reasons, far from being based solely on selfish motives, are backed by common sense economics. To "Buy Canadian" means to stimulate Canadian industry, to encourage enterprise, to create jobs, to raise living standards and to keep our country strong. The facts? *Canada imports more manufactured goods on a per-capita basis than any other country in the world!*

In an address to the Canadian Club, Toronto, last Fall, James Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada, summed up the situation this way: "To go on importing while our own people are unemployed, to go on borrowing in order to import more than we export, to import more goods which could have been produced in Canada and thereby provide jobs for unemployed Canadians—in short, to go on borrowing in order to create unemployment, such a course surely cannot be defended on any basis of rationality."

Canadian manufacturers faced with a relatively still small domestic market, are badly out-matched against the mass-market industrial giants like the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy. With the exception of the U.S.A.



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all of these countries enjoy advantages in wage costs. But we do not help Canadian industry compete with foreign manufacturers by importing millions of dollars worth of merchandise—much of it already being produced here. And we are creating jobs for and putting money into the pockets of workers in other countries.

We can all help Canadian industry compete with foreign imports, cheaper labor and mass production; we can help our country reduce its unfavorable balance of trade; we can help provide employment for fellow-Canadians—by **BUYING CANADIAN.**

National Wild Life Week, proclaimed by a special Act of Parliament on Apr. 18, 1947 which was passed unanimously by all Members of the House of Commons and the Senate, has been set this year from April 9-16.

The objective of the bill is twofold. Primarily this week is set aside each year to awaken the public's interest in the need for conservation, especially among school children, also to point out the value of our bird life and other natural resources. And secondly, it is to create a living memorial to the late Jack Miner, world renowned Canadian naturalist.

The Act as set up by the Government is always to include April 10 which is the anniversary of Jack Miner's birthdate. National Wild Life Week is different from other "weeks" in that it is strictly educational—there is nothing to sell and no solicitation for funds. In conjunction with this week, April 16 will be observed in most Canadian churches as Nature Sunday.

Public interest in this week has grown considerably since Parliament passed this bill and one of the biggest honors bestowed in memory of Jack Miner occurred in both 1956 and 1959 when the respective Mayors of Detroit, Mich., for those years, issued proclamations naming the same week as "Jack Miner Week" in the hub city.


Miner's famous bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ont., is situated only 30 miles from Detroit and so many conservation-minded Americans are able to make use of its facilities.

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.

20 Years With The RCMP Band

There have been different Bands in the Mounted Police from as far back as 1876, but the one formed in 1938 by Commr. S. T. Wood, CMG, was the forerunner of today's full-time RCMP Band.

By SGT. J. C. COOK

NE of England's most famous bands, the London Metropolitan Police Force Band, a splendid and disciplined unit, was the inspiration for the official formation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band.

In 1934 Asst. Commr. S. T. Wood, later Commissioner, visited the Metropolitan Police in England. So impressed was he by their band that on his return to Ottawa he recommended the formation of an RCMP Band.

On his appointment to Commissioner in 1938, he established a band which was to continue on a part time basis for the next 20 years, to be followed in December 1958 with the formation of a full time unit.

But this official Band formed in 1938 was by no means an innovation for the Force. The first Mounted Police bands came into existence three short years after the establishment of the NWMP. It was at the suggestion of the first Commissioner, George A. French that the first unit was organized in 1876 at Swan River, Manitoba, then Headquarters of the Force. Commissioner French, a foresighted man, envisaged the Band as a morale booster not only for the isolated members of his Force but also contributing to the strengthening of ties between the Police and the citizens of the vast untamed territories of the western plains.

The Swan River unit, and others which formed spontaneously at Regina, Fort Walsh, Fort Macleod, Lethbridge, Calgary and Battleford fulfilled this purpose.

As civilization advanced through the West, other forms of entertainment appeared and the early Police Bands disappeared. The last unit was reported at Dawson City in 1903 when Mounted Policemen and citizens of Dawson formed a band for the funeral of Cst. J. H. Burns (Reg. No. 3485) a popular member of the Force who passed away in September of that year.

In the 35 years that followed, the RCMP became an established Federal Force within a country of growing international importance. Canada's new prominence drew an increasing number of dignitaries and ambassadors to its borders. State and ceremonial functions increased.

The participation of the Mounted Police in these functions expanded rapidly with the formation of the official RCMP Band. Commissioner Wood chose Insp. J. T. Brown as the Band's first Director, and Regina was selected as its Headquarters.

Silver-haired, genial Inspector Brown was a life time bandsman as his father had been before him. His father was bandmaster of the Governor General's Foot Guards in Ottawa and young Brown joined this distinguished group at the age of ten as a clarinetist. On his father's death in 1923, Inspector Brown succeeded him as Director of Music in the Guards with the rank of Lieutenant. Six years later he was made Captain, a rank he held until he resigned in September 1938 to be taken on strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The members of the new band were gathered by him on a recruiting trip



Insp. J. T. Brown, first Director, present RCMP Band.

(Photo by Karsh, Ottawa, Copyright).

across Canada. The youngest was 16, the oldest 26. He affectionately called his players "my boys". It was not a shortage of musical talent that gave Inspector Brown the most difficulty but the strict regulations in regard to height, medical fitness, education and aptitude which govern all RCMP recruiting.

However, despite the difficulties, the new band of 45 pieces made its debut on Apr. 30, 1939, in Regina. It was a hot

Sunday afternoon. People and cars literally swarmed into "Depot" Division that day and there were thousands watching as Inspector Brown lifted his baton. It was a tense moment for the new unit but the band was an immediate success and received tumultuous applause.

Less than one month later, Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, visited Regina. The King and Queen inspected "Depot" Division and had tea in the Officers' Mess. Outside on the lawn, the Band played "Reminiscences of England and Scotland". While Their Majesties were sipping tea, the strains of "Rose Marie" drifted in. "Quite an appropriate tune your Band is playing," said the King with a quiet smile to the Officer Commanding.

In 1939 the Band was transferred to Ottawa. When news of the transfer reached the ears of civic officials in Regina, the Board of Trade immediately petitioned Commissioner Wood to hold the popular unit in Regina. But there were many reasons for the move. Because the Band was part time, the Bandsmen, after taking recruit training and early band instruction in Regina, had to take their places in the routine life of the Force. Only the many departments in Headquarters, Ottawa provided these facilities.

NWMP Band at Dawson, Y.T., 1903, last of the early Bands of the Force.



And so the move was made. The Band played its first concert in Ottawa, July 15, 1939, on the cool green lawns of Major's Hill Park. It was an ideal setting. Hundreds gathered in the pleasant late evening sunshine to hear the music and admire the colorful scene. The concert opened with "O Canada", struck a rousing note with the "Triumphal" march, then went on to Massenet's beautiful overture "Phedre". The citizens of Ottawa were warmly receptive of this accomplished new musical group in their midst. An Ottawa newspaper reported, "the band's skilled training and real musical insight were attested by the happy precision of the instruments and sympathetic rendering of selections of many different moods."

The Band was signally honored that year by being detailed to The New York World's Fair as "duty" band to play for Their Majesties when they visited the Canadian Pavilion on June 10. On a second trip to the Fair, from June 30 to July 8, the Band was featured in concerts and parades, and also supplied music for the famed Musical Ride, one of the Fair's attractions.

During the dark war years that followed, the Band appeared in numerous concerts for national charitable organizations and Victory Loan drives. In the absence of service bands, the RCMP unit took part in many parades for the Armed Forces, and literally hundreds of dances for these service groups. One of the most popular wartime social centres in the Ottawa area was the Red Triangle Club and here the Band played for service personnel from all parts of the world.

With the War's end, the Band returned to peacetime activity. Major engagements and tours filled the next eight years. In March 1953 the RCMP Band performed at a concert in the Capital Theatre, for Veterans of the NWMP. An audience of 2,000 persons gasped as a heavy wooden beam sagged then crashed inches away from the Band as they were about to play the National Anthem. Later, Commr.



Insp. E. J. Lydall, present Director of the RCMP Band.

L. H. Nicholson remarked wryly, "I knew we had a good Band, but I didn't know that it would bring down the house."

Engagement followed engagement and evidence that the Band was approaching the kind of job it had set out to do was

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mirrored in the editorial comment of the *Owen Sound Times*, September 1955: "If the band makes the same impression everywhere they go, that they did here, then the RCMP will become the most popular law enforcement body anywhere in all the world. They played excellently, and further, they mixed with the people, chatting with hundreds of children crowding around the bandstand. They also mixed with the general audience and chatted with everyone they came near. A spirit such as this is a credit to Commissioner Nicholson and the entire Force."

In May 1949 Inspector Brown retired after serving 11 years. During those years the band filled over eight hundred engagements. Insp. E. J. Lydall was appointed Director of the Band on Inspector Brown's retirement. Inspector Lydall who joined the Band in 1938, is a Licensiate of Trinity College, London, and Associate Royal Conservatory, Toronto. He was an outstanding cornet soloist with bands in Edmonton and Vancouver before joining the RCMP.

Assisting the Inspector is S/Sgt. H. A. Blackman, ATCM, a native of Winnipeg. A versatile musician, he is also solo pianist with the band and plays trombone, French horn and clarinet.

Inspector Lydall was in charge of the band when it made its first western tour in 1948 and later, directed the unit on tour of the Maritimes and Quebec in 1952 and 1957, Southern Ontario 1955, and British Columbia in 1958. He also supervised the establishing of the Regina part time Band of 35 pieces in 1949.

When the 1938 aggregate was transferred to Ottawa, it was understood a second band eventually would be trained and stationed in Regina for duty in the West where the Force played a major role in the pioneer days. This came about in 1949.

Frequently and at different times of the year, requests were made from the prairie regions for the RCMP Band. Cost prohibited the Ottawa band from accept-

ing these requests and these engagements therefore became the prime responsibility of the Regina unit.

S/Sgt. C. C. Bryson, ARCT, a capable musician with a record of ten years with the Ottawa Band, was chosen Regina Bandmaster. He served in this capacity for 11 years. A native of Vancouver and an original member of the Kitsilano Boys' Band when it was formed in 1928, Staff Sergeant Bryson retired after 20 years' service and now heads the West Vancouver Boys' Band.

Cpl. R. H. D. Twemlow, ARCT, a native of New Westminster, assistant Bandmaster in Regina, also headed a 12-piece dance orchestra. In Ottawa, he leads the dance orchestra—formed originally in 1938—and handles other instrumental and administrative duties.

In the nine years that followed the establishment of the Regina Band, it filled 463 engagements throughout Western Canada and the United States. One of the most memorable events for them was participation in the British Empire Games in Vancouver in 1954.

But both the Regina and Ottawa Bands were faced with the complex problem of survival. Qualified instrumentalists were not being attracted into a part time unit and part time bandmen found regular police duties conflicting with band responsibilities. As it became increasingly difficult to find musicians willing to operate on this basis, it was decided in 1958 to merge the two bands into one full time unit stationed in Ottawa. The Band which is presently at a strength of 30 will be increased by new members from time to time and is expected to be at full strength of 51 by 1962.

A new feature with the Band is a 16-voice choral group formed from Band members directed by Sgt. J. C. Cook, the band's vocal soloist.

A broad vigorous program of study for the new unit has been put into effect by Inspector Lydall. A typical day begins at Headquarters Building at 8.15 a.m. A member of the dance orchestra will re-



RCMP CHORAL GROUP

Front row, l. to r., Sergeants Cook (conductor), Down, Constables Eberley, Blakeney, Macalister, Rutherford, Worthington, Corporal Harvey, Sergeant Dove, Corporal Carroll. Back row, Constable Hawkes, Corporal Twemlow, Constables Hounsell, Hughes, Ritchie, Hendricks, Moore, Murphy, Sollows, Staff Sergeant Blackman (accompanist).

hearse with Corporal Twemlow for one hour. Next he attends a harmony or arranging class. Full band rehearsal fills the third hour during which any member may be called on to conduct the unit. Another hour long full band rehearsal, usually from the repertoire for concert engagements, begins at 1 p.m. The second hour is set aside for either theory-harmony study, or individual instrumental practice. Should a bandsman be one of the 16 who sing with the choral group, he will participate in section or full rehearsal directed by Sergeant Cook.

Throughout the week bandsmen have regular drill, physical training or swimming classes under supervision of Cpl. A. C. Minshull, Band Drum Major, who also plays flute and solo piano accordion. This daily schedule is interrupted only by concert engagements. In addition a bandsman is often required after hours for the dance orchestra or full band engagements. Each member of the band is encouraged by Inspector Lydall to add to his musical knowledge by taking written and practical examinations from an established Conservatory.

As the RCMP Band begins a new phase of its career as a full time Band, it looks

back over 20 eventful years as a part time unit.

The Band was present at many stirring and solemn occasions. In 1944 it served as duty band at Quebec Citadel when U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill met for important discussions. In 1950 it was chosen to head the Guard of Honor in the funeral procession of the Rt. Hon. Wm. L. Mackenzie King. A much happier occasion was in 1954 when the Band headed the procession of 800 athletes opening the British Empire Games in Vancouver.

When Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Canada in 1957, the unit participated in a massed Band performance—other units were from the Navy, Army and Air Force—of the Overture 1812 by Tchaikowsky supported with Carillon and cannon. In 1958 President Dwight D. Eisenhower personally congratulated the Band on its deportment and professional competence during his visit to Ottawa.

The new full time band is continuing in this history-making tradition. Recently the Band played during a luncheon given by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and

Mrs. Diefenbaker for the President of France Charles De Gaulle and Madame De Gaulle. After the luncheon the President was gracious enough to speak personally to some of the bandsmen and thank them for the music.

But state and ceremonial occasions are only one of the Band's duties; it is also much in demand for vital public relations engagements. Recent functions of this nature include Convocations at Carleton University, participation in Ottawa's colorful annual Tulip Festival and the impressive flag-raising ceremonies at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club preceding the Americas Cup matches between Canada, United States and Mexico.

For the past ten years the Band has also played a series of concerts in the high schools in Ottawa and district. Students are invited to ask about the Force's recruiting program and often after a performance Bandsmen are able to answer some important questions about the Force and its work.

Ottawa's busy tourist season in the summer months assures an international audience for the annual RCMP Band concerts on the steps of the Supreme Court Building. A fixture since 1943, the concerts begin in June and continue through to August. Each performance is introduced by the brilliant fanfare of the Force's official regimental trumpet call which over 70 years ago echoed from many isolated Mounted Police posts in western Canada.

The unit's concert engagements each year are a formidable undertaking. For the past 20 years, these public appearances have been carefully planned. The part time Band toured Canada from coast to coast, often visiting some of the Dominion's smallest and most isolated settlements. Everywhere it was enthusiastically received. Tours by the new full time band will be expanded, and the unit will now be available for visits to the United States and Commonwealth Countries where Canada is represented at important celebrations. ● ● ●

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE CLASS 39, REGINA

Front row, l. to r., Capt. F. C. Miles, Chief Cst. R. B. Stevenson, Capt. G. W. Huff, Sgt. Major W. F. MacRae, Insp. H. Robertson, The Hon. Frank L. Bastedo, Q.C., LL.B., K.St.J., Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, Hon. T. C. Douglas, Supt. E. Porter, S/Sgt. A. Yuill, Lt. Col. Q. J. Mabugat, Flt. Lt. V. J. Heyes, S/Sgt. F. I. Colpitts.

Second row, Dist. Agent E. T. Pascua, Insp. H. V. Mossman, Capt. E. Z. Imperial, Sgt. T. W. Raby, Sgt. J. L. O. Bradley, FO D. J. Currie, Det. Sgt. H. Leary, Capt. R. R. Bangs, Sgt. D. G. Williams, Capt. L. N. Henderson, Cpl. R. C. Nichol, Insp. N. C. C. Roberts.

Third row, Sgt. J. Brown, Sgt. D. F. Parker, Insp. R. C. C. Butt, Sgt. K. W. Ferguson, Insp. G. W. Mortimer, Insp. A. E. Oliver, Sgt. J. G. Little, S/Sgt. J. W. Hunter, Chief Cst. G. A. R. Walsh.

Rear row, Sgt. J. M. B. Lorrain, Sgt. M. H. McLeod, Det. Sgt. J. L. Scott, Sgt. A. Tingle, Sgt. O. B. N. Duncan, Det. C. J. Short, Sgt. J. M. LaFosse.



Breath Alcohol Methods

By B. B. COLDWELL, PH.D.

Editor's Note: This article is a contribution from the Crime Detection Laboratories, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa. It was presented in part at the 43rd annual conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada, Ottawa, June 13-15, 1960, and the 2nd International Meeting on Forensic Pathology and Medicine, New York, Sept. 18-21, 1960.

Introduction

IN THE forefront of urgent national problems is that of keeping our highways and streets reasonably safe for use by the Canadian public. Traffic fatalities rank third among the killers of our population, exceeded only by heart disease and cancer; among young people between five and 24 years of age traffic accidents are the leading cause of deaths. They have been aptly described as the great plague of the mechanized age.

Fundamentally, traffic accidents occur through a fault committed by the driver or a pedestrian, mechanical failure of the vehicle or because of bad road conditions. Most frequently, it is the driver who is at fault, and often because of driving with an appreciable concentration of alcohol in his body (1,2). Research has proven unquestionably that a person's ability to drive safely commences to deteriorate as the blood alcohol level approaches 0.05 per cent and falls off very rapidly above 0.10 per cent (3,4,5,6,7,8,9). Because of the inability of traditional techniques to cope with the problem, the Courts and law enforcement agencies in recent years have been turning to the scientist for aid. Examples of such assistance are the radar and electrical timing

devices for detecting speedsters and breath tests for alcohol to detect the impaired or intoxicated driver. In this paper the various breath tests are briefly described with particular emphasis on the Breathalyzer¹ as it is becoming widely accepted in the United States, Switzerland, England, Sweden and Australia. In Canada, it is currently used by police forces in Ontario and Saskatchewan and by the Vancouver City Police.

Basis of Breath Tests

The basis of all breath tests for alcohol is the fact that, at mouth temperature, 2100 ml of alveolar breath contains the same quantity of alcohol as one ml of blood (10). Alveolar breath is breath from deep in the lungs; it is the last portion of the breath exhaled during a prolonged expiration.

It is obvious therefore that if we determine the amount of alcohol present in a known volume of deep lung breath or if we measure the volume of deep lung breath containing a known amount of alcohol the amount of alcohol present in one ml of blood can be readily calculated. All breath test methods employ one or the other of these procedures as indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Classification of Breath Test Methods

Determines amount of alcohol in known volume of breath	
Breathalyzer	(1954)
Alcometer	(1941)
Drunkotester	(1953)
Alcotest	(1953)
P.E. Intoximeter	(1958)
Determines volume of breath containing known amount of alcohol	
Drunkometer	(1938)
Intoximeter	(1941)

¹The Breathalyzer was invented by R. Borkenstein, Chairman, Department of Police Administration, Indiana University, and is distributed by the Stephenson Corporation, Red Bank, N.J.

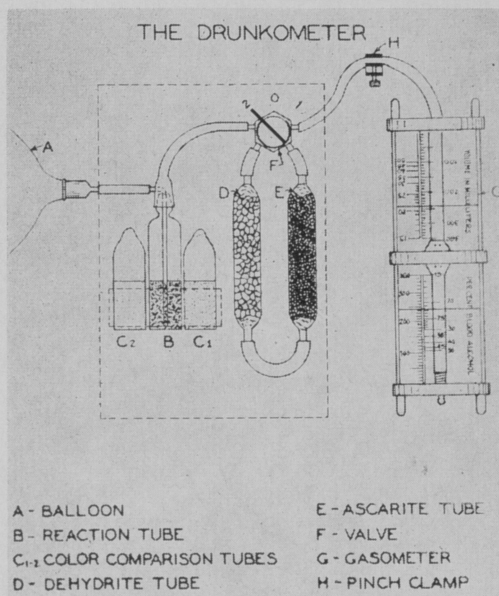


Fig. 1
Schematic diagram of the Drunkometer.

sity School of Medicine(13) represented the first successful attempt at producing a relatively simple and practical instrument for the analysis of breath alcohol. It is still used in the United States and elsewhere.

The apparatus (Fig. 1) consists of the following basic components:

- (a) a balloon for collecting the breath sample;
- (b) the alcohol reaction unit;
- (c) a gasometer for measuring the volume of breath passed through the reaction unit; and
- (d) a chemical train for trapping the carbon dioxide present in the used breath.

Description of Methods

The Alcotest² and Drunkotester³ methods, developed in Germany(11) and Japan(12) respectively, are useful only as breath alcohol screening tests. The results are not sufficiently reliable for evidence purposes. The Photo-Electric Intoximeter⁴ has been developed only recently. The four remaining methods are in use; three of these will be described briefly and the Breathalyzer in detail since it is the machine now used in Canada and is superseding the older methods in many other areas.

Drunkometer⁵

The idea of using breath for estimating blood alcohol levels was first suggested by Dr. Emil Bogen in 1927. The drunkometer developed by Dr. Harger and associates in 1938 at the Indiana Univer-

sity consists of collecting a breath sample, passing the breath through the potassium permanganate-sulphuric acid mixture in the reaction tube until the color changes to a pink-yellow end-point or until about 2000 ml have passed through the apparatus, and finally measuring the volume of breath required to reach the end-point (requires 0.169 mg. alcohol). The breath sample may be either mixed expired breath obtained in a normal exhalation or rebreathed breath which is obtained by inhaling and exhaling mixed expired breath five or six times. Rebreathed breath is equivalent to alveolar breath with respect to alcohol content(14); 3200 ml of mixed expired breath when measured at 25°C contains about 2100 ml of alveolar breath.

Rebreathed breath is passed from the reaction unit directly to the gasometer where it displaces an equal volume of water. The breath volume is read directly from the graduations on the gasometer. The blood alcohol concentration is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{2100 \times 0.169}{\text{Gasometer reading} \times 10} = \text{Blood alcohol } (\%)$$

²Manufactured by Drägerwerk, Lübeck, Germany; U.S. distributor: Schueler and Company, 75 Cliff Street, New York 38, N.Y.

³Manufactured by Komyo Chemical Industrial Co. Ltd., Meguro, Tokyo, Japan; distributor: Kongo Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., Central P.O. Box No. 1253, Tokyo, Japan.

⁴Manufactured by The Intoximeter Association, 334 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

⁵Distributed by the Stephenson Corporation, Red Bank, N.J.

Fig. 2
Schematic drawing of the Intoximeter.

With mixed expired breath the usual practice is to measure the volume required to furnish 0.169 mg of alcohol and to determine the alveolar portion of this breath by passing it through the chemical train consisting of a Dehydrite⁶ tube to remove the moisture and a pre-weighed Ascarite⁷ tube which absorbs the carbon dioxide. Later the tube is reweighed to determine the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed during the test. The carbon dioxide content of 2100 ml of alveolar breath from a normal individual is approximately 190 mg. Thus two results are obtained:

- (a) Based on measurement of breath volume

$$\frac{3200 \times 0.169}{\text{Gasometer reading} \times 10} = \text{Blood alcohol } (\%)$$

- (b) Based on weight of carbon dioxide

$$\frac{190 \times 0.169}{\text{carbon dioxide (mg)} \times 10} = \text{Blood alcohol } (\%)$$

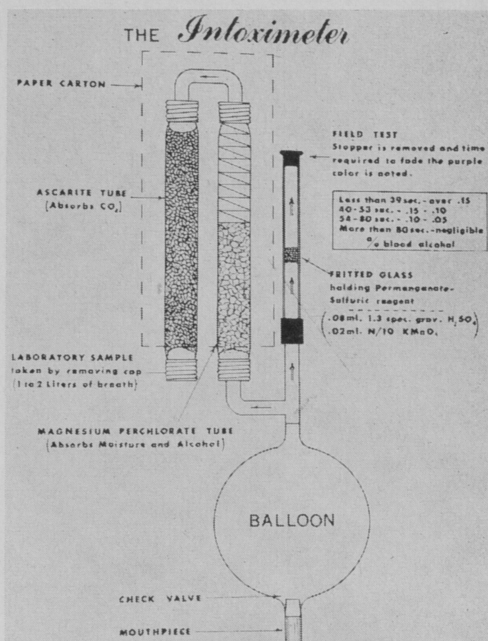
Mixed expired breath as a medium for the indirect measurement of blood alcohol has two disadvantages. Firstly the alveolar portion may vary from the usual 62 per cent and secondly the content of carbon dioxide may change under certain conditions. These potential sources of error are eliminated when rebreathed breath is used.

This instrument though easy to operate has not been widely used in Canada, perhaps because errors might occur during the analysis which could give an erroneously high result. The method provides no means of checking the operation of the apparatus; the accuracy of the analysis depends largely on the competency of the operator and the care exercised in the preparation and maintenance of the solutions.

⁶Anhydrous, granular magnesium perchlorate.

⁷A sodium hydroxide asbestos absorbent.

⁸Manufactured by The Intoximeter Association, 334 Buffalo Ave., Niagara Falls, N.Y.



Intoximeter⁸

This device (Fig. 2) consists of a balloon for collecting the breath sample, an on-the-spot field test unit and a chemical train for the quantitative estimation of both alcohol and carbon dioxide(15). The procedure involves four steps: (a) collecting a sample of mixed expired breath in the balloon; (b) passing a portion of the breath sample through the field test unit until the purple color of the sulphuric acid-potassium permanganate reagent present is destroyed or for 80 seconds; (c) passing the remainder of the breath sample through the chemical train where the alcohol and moisture are absorbed on magnesium perchlorate and the carbon dioxide on Ascarite contained in a preweighed tube; (d) laboratory analysis of the magnesium perchlorate for alcohol and reweighing the Ascarite tube to determine the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed. The results are converted into blood alcohol concentration as follows:

$$\text{Blood alcohol } (\%) = \frac{190 \times \text{Alcohol (mg)}}{\text{Carbon dioxide (mg)} \times 10}$$

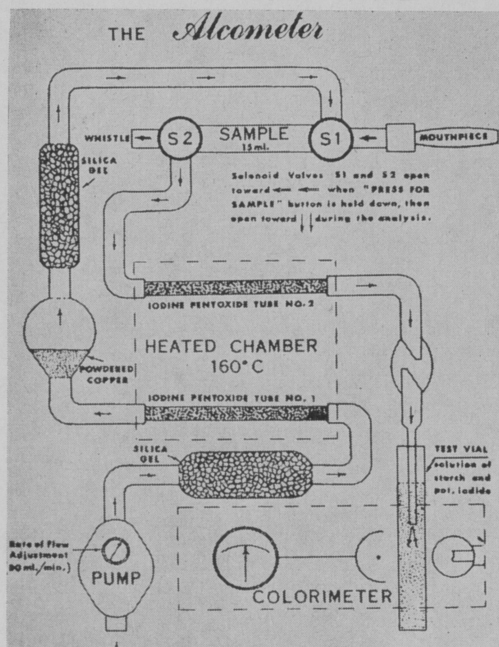


Fig. 3
Schematic diagram of the Alcometer.

fixed volume sample chamber; (d) the chemical reaction train containing iodine pentoxide which oxidizes alcohol with the liberation of iodine and a starch-potassium iodide indicator solution to react with any liberated iodine; and (e) a photoelectric colorimeter.

The analysis consists of the following steps: (a) purging the sample chamber and chemical train; (b) collecting a known volume of alveolar breath; (c) pumping the sample of alveolar breath through the chemical train; and (d) measuring the blue color of the indicator solution.

The apparatus is the most automatized of the breath testing instruments. However, the oxidizing agent is especially active with the result that high blank readings are sometimes obtained(18).

Breathalyzer

The Breathalyzer (19,20,21) is a portable instrument weighing 16 lbs and measuring $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. It operates on a 50 or 60 cycle, 110 volt A.C. or on a six or 12 volt storage battery. A schematic diagram of the instrument is shown in Fig. 4. The major components are the cylinder and piston, the test ampoule and the system for measuring the change in color which takes place when alcohol is oxidized in the test ampoule.

A. Principals of Method

The method consists of three principal phases, (i) collecting the sample, (ii) passing the sample through a hot dichromate-sulfuric acid solution, and (iii) measuring the change in color that occurs when alcohol reacts with the dichromate-sulfuric acid solution. In the first phase the subject blows into the mouthpiece and with the control knob in the "take" position the breath passes into the sample chamber lifting the piston until the vents near the top of the chamber are uncovered, thus allowing the first part of the breath to escape. When the subject

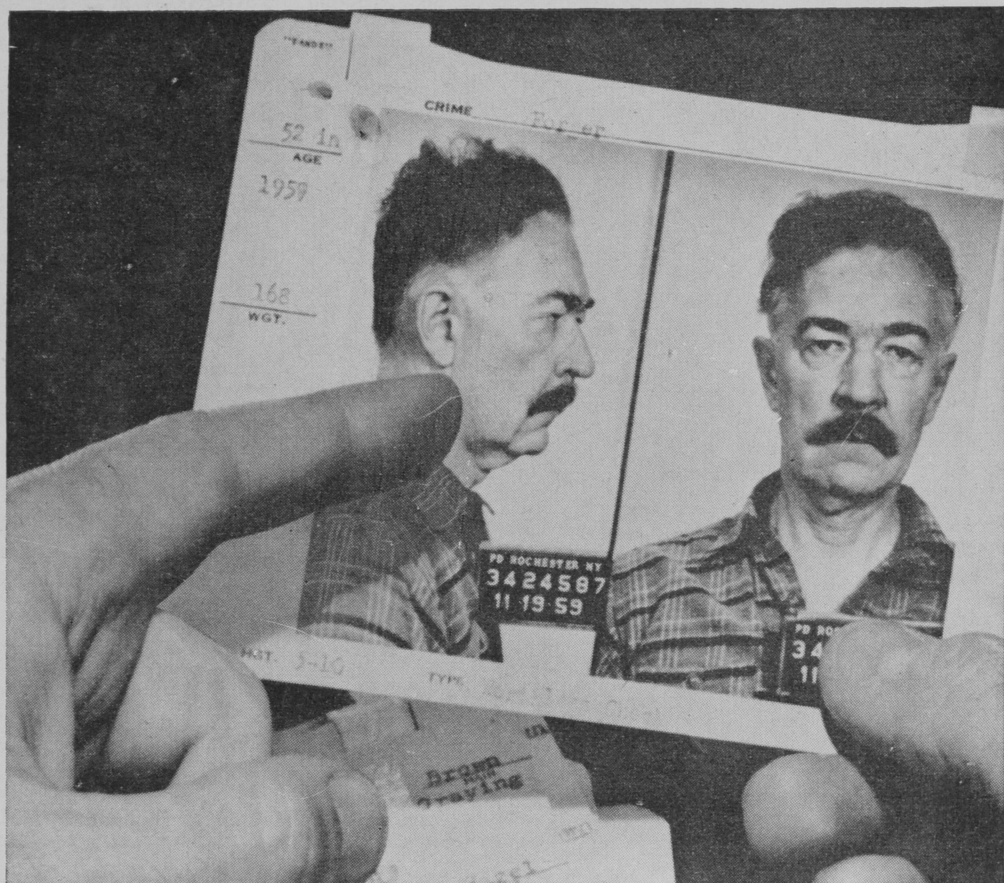
The equipment is inexpensive and portable. The field test is only useful as a guide; it is not sufficiently reliable for evidence purposes. As indicated above mixed expired breath is not as satisfactory as alveolar breath for analysis.

The Intoximeter Association has recently announced the development of a photoelectric intoximeter(16). This instrument utilizes alveolar breath, sulphuric acid-potassium dichromate solution as the oxidizing agent, and makes provision for the simultaneous collection of a second alveolar breath sample which is passed through a magnesium perchlorate tube for confirmatory laboratory analysis.

Alcometer⁹

The major components of the Alcometer (Fig. 3) consist of the following (17): (a) a pump supplying room air to purge the instrument and to sweep the sample through the analytical system; (b) a purifying train which eliminates moisture and iodine pentoxide reactive materials from the purging air; (c) a

⁹Manufactured by Frederick G. Keyes, Inc., 243 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.



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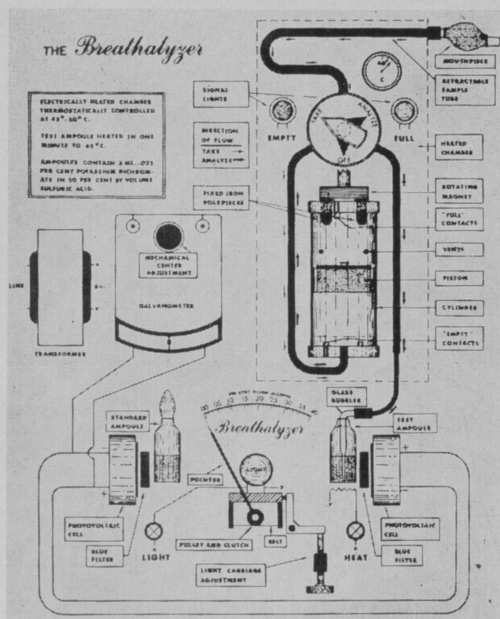
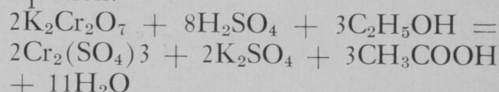


Fig. 4
Schematic drawing of the Breathalyzer.

yellow dichromate ion to the green chromic ion, according to the following equation:



From this equation it can be determined that 0.176 mg of alcohol is required to completely reduce the 0.75 mg of potassium dichromate in the test ampoule. This quantity of alcohol in 52.5 ml of alveolar breath is equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of 0.70 per cent.

The decrease in the amount of yellow color is measured in the third phase. In Fig. 4 it will be seen that behind each ampoule is a blue filter and a photovoltaic cell. The latter are connected in opposition so that when both ampoules transmit the same amount of blue light (narrow band in the region of 440 mμ) the opposing electrical currents generated by the cells cancel one another and indicate a null balance on the galvanometer. This is accomplished by positioning the light source between the ampoules with the light carriage adjustment. If any oxidation-reduction reaction occurs when breath is passed from the sample chamber into the test ampoule, the amount of yellow color in the test ampoule will decrease resulting in an increase in the transmittance of blue-light which causes the galvanometer needle to go off centre. By moving the light source toward the standard ampoule the galvanometer needle is recentred. The distance the light source was moved is indicated by a pointer on the panel; the dial under this pointer is calibrated in per cent blood alcohol. It is to be noted that the scale is linear.

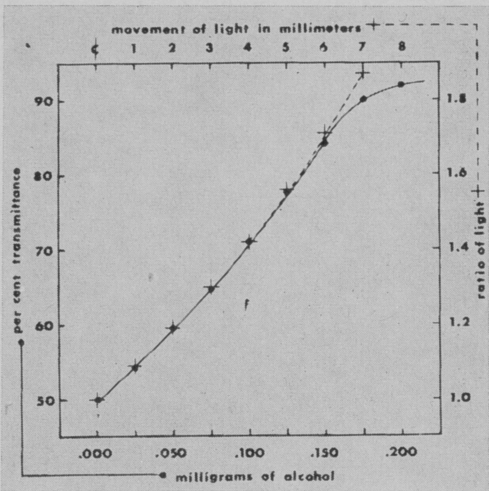
B. The Photoelectrical System

In the second phase of the analysis the control valve is turned to the "analyze" position, which releases the piston and the falling piston forces the sample of breath into the test ampoule, which contains 3 ml of 0.025 per cent potassium dichromate in 50 per cent (v/v) sulfuric acid solution. In this solution, which is thermostatically controlled at 50°C, any alcohol in the breath sample is quantitatively oxidized to acetic acid in 90 seconds with a corresponding reduction of the

It has been pointed out above that the reaction of alcohol with the yellow ampoule solution causes a decrease in the amount of yellow color and an increase

Fig. 5
The Breathalyzer computation.

in blue-light transmittance. The color change is quantitative and directly proportional to the amount of alcohol reacting with the solution. The increase in blue-light transmittance proceeds logarithmically in accordance with the Beer-Lambert Law. This is represented by the solid curve in Fig. 5 which shows the change in blue-light transmittance of the solution caused by the addition of known amounts of alcohol. The movement of the light source closer to (or farther away from) either ampoule changes the intensity of light on each ampoule according to the Inverse Square Law. This change progresses geometrically. As a result, a logarithmic change in the ratio of light falling on the two ampoules is effected by a linear movement of the light. This



is shown by the dotted curve in Fig. 5. The two curves are congruent well above the 0.10 mg point which represents full-scale on the Breathalyzer, i.e. 0.40 per cent



blood alcohol. In effect, the logarithmic response of the photometer cancels out the logarithmic increase in blue-light transmittance of the ampoule solution. As shown in Figure 5, the distance the light source must be moved to centre the galvanometer needle is directly proportional to the amount of alcohol reacting with the solution, i.e. if a movement of 2 mm is equivalent to 0.05 mg alcohol, then the light source will have to be moved 4 mm to centre the galvanometer needle if 0.10 mg alcohol is oxidized by the solution. Since it is this movement of the light source that is measured, the scale on the Breathalyzer is calibrated in linear divisions. The measurements are made with the galvanometer in the electric null position which is also the mechanical zero of the galvanometer. Thus the readings are not affected by differences in the concentration of potassium dichromate, by aging of the light source or by fluctuations in line voltage.

C. Analytical Precision and Accuracy

The photoelectrical system of the Breathalyzer is unique because the scale is linear, rather than logarithmic, and the reading is independent of the concentration of the reagent. This makes it possible in the one ampoule to (a) analyze a sample of room air as a blank, to ensure all parts of the equipment are free from contamination, (b) analyze a standard mixture of alcohol in air—prepared by equilibrating air with an aqueous alcohol solution of known concentration at a known temperature—to ensure the apparatus is functioning properly, and (c) analyze one or more samples of breath from a subject. These features, the analysis of a blank, a standard of known alcohol content and the sample, duplicate

the steps taken in a careful laboratory analysis.

The reproducibility and accuracy of the instrument in measuring known mixtures of alcohol and air has been established by many workers. The accuracy of measuring alcohol in the breath is judged by the degree of agreement between the Breathalyzer reading and the analysis of a sample of blood taken simultaneously. Extensive tests of this kind, by the author (22) and others, (18, 23, 24) have established that the Breathalyzer reading is most unlikely to be appreciably higher than the concentration in venous blood under conditions where there should be agreement, that is, when equilibrium with respect to alcohol has been attained throughout the body. This equilibrium is normally reached within an hour after the end of drinking.

In practice, low results are more frequently encountered since a person, by limiting the extent of expiration into the machine, may not provide a pure sample of alveolar breath. The presence of alcohol in the mouth as a result of very recently drinking an alcoholic beverage, rinsing the mouth with a liquid containing alcohol, or vomiting and regurgitation while alcohol is in the stomach, might cause a high reading. However, operators are trained to watch for these conditions. The subject is in the operator's presence for 15 to 20 minutes before the breath sample is taken, allowing ample time for any alcohol in the mouth to disappear. Further, these possible sources of error would be indicated by any appreciable difference between the results of two samples taken about 15 minutes apart.

Many of the chemical methods for the estimation of alcohol use acid dichromate as the oxidizing agent. In the Breathalyzer conditions were selected so that the alcohol would be completely oxidized to acetic acid in 90 seconds. Variations in acid concentration of ± 5 per cent, in time of -15 to +60 seconds, or -5° to $+25^\circ$ in temperature¹⁰ do not signifi-

¹⁰In early models of the instrument the test ampoule is used at 65°C . In the latest model the ampoule temperature during operation should be 50°C because the photocell behind the test ampoule is closer to the heating block than in the older models. If the block were operated at 65°C the photocell might reach a temperature of 60°C (140°F) and commence to break down.

cantly alter the results. The concentration of potassium dichromate is not critical since only the amount used up is measured. The volume of the solution in the ampoules and the uniformity of the ampoules are checked by the operator with a gauge provided with the instrument. A volume less than 3 ml will give a high result, a larger volume will give a low result. This is not especially critical. A variation in volume of ± 0.2 ml will cause variations of ± 0.01 and ± 0.02 per cent in readings of 0.10 and 0.30 per cent blood alcohol, respectively. Volume differences of this magnitude are easily detected by the operator. While many substances would be oxidized by dichromate under the operating conditions of the Breathalyzer, only those which might occur in sufficient quantity in the breath to give a reading on the machine need be considered. Acetone may be present in the breath of a diabetic but the reading on the Breathalyzer will be negligible (less than 0.002%); similarly acetaldehyde, which may be present in the breath of a person taking "Antabuse", does not react to a measurable extent (24). Other alcohols, ether, and to a lesser extent, paraldehyde will react. If these are suspected to be present they can be differentiated from ethyl alcohol by their rates of reaction. A reading taken at 120 seconds will be noticeably higher than the reading at 90 seconds while with ethyl alcohol these readings are the same.

Summary

The methods used on the North American continent for the estimation of alcohol in breath have been described with special emphasis on the Breathalyzer.

The photoelectrical system of the Breathalyzer is designed so that, in the same ampoule, the operator may analyze (a) a blank consisting of room air to ensure the apparatus is free of any contamination, (b) a standard alcohol-air mixture of known composition to ensure the apparatus is working properly, and (c) one or more samples of alveolar breath. These features duplicate those

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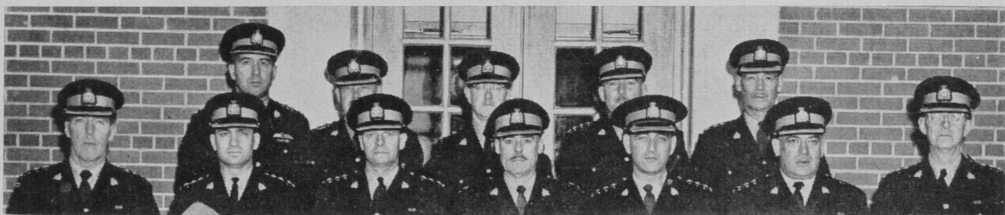
made in a careful laboratory analysis.

The factors—instrumental, chemical, and biological—which might affect the accuracy of the Breathalyzer reading have been discussed. Extensive laboratory and field tests have established that the instrument is highly reliable, even in the hands of trained, non-technical personnel. This is one reason why the instrument is being used increasingly by law enforcement agencies.

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Dr. John B. Ritchie of Regina Sask., who for some years had been engaged in writing a history of the Surgeons and medical doctors of the Mounted Police, died suddenly at his home January 31. Funeral services were held at the Knox-Metropolitan Church, Regina, on February 2 and interment took place at Port Arthur, Ont. Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division and other members of the Force attended the services.



Class No. 1—Top—L. to R. (Back) Insp. N. F. Forward, Sub-Insp. G. N. Mackay, Insp. E. W. Willes, Sub-Insp. W. J. B. Graham; (Front) Sub-Insp. H. P. Tadeson, H. B. Luross, K. B. M. Fraser, R. M. Allan, Insp. M. J. Nadon, Sub-Insp. W. M. Harasym, Insp. C. R. Eves, Sub-Insp. J. H. Reid.

Class No. 2—L. to R. (Back) Sub-Insp. G. R. Hamelin, J. Dean, Insp. A. C. Potter, Sub-Insp. I. L. Eisenhower, W. Taylor; (Front) Sub-Insp. C. S. Hogg, J. A. F. G. Paquette, J. W. Todd, Insp. G. C. Cunningham, Sub-Insp. W. C. Ferguson, F. L. Jeeves, R. Whittaker.

Class No. 3—L. to R. (Back) Insp. P. Bazowski, Sub-Insp. G. N. Jones, J. Mudge, G. J. Douglas, W. G. Pritchett, D. F. Fitzgerald; (Second Row) Sub-Insp. W. B. Irving, H. C. Draper, H. L. Jordon, W. J. Huget, C. R. Doey, J. T. J. Ouimet; (Front) Insp. G. W. Mortimer, Supt. E. Porter, Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, Supt. E. L. Martin, Insp. H. Robertson.

Officers' Indoctrination Classes

Since Sept. 12, 1960, 36 junior Officers of the Mounted Police, split up into groups of a dozen, have "gone back to school". The three-week classes, known as Officers' Indoctrination Courses, have all been held at "Depot" Division, Regina.

In addition to the 23 subjects on the syllabus—which included footdrill, sword drill, physical training and swimming—each Officer was required to take his turn as Division Orderly Officer which

necessitated an inspection of the recruits' stable parade at 6 a.m.

Class members were also designated as troop leaders, adjutants and squadron leaders on the 8.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. daily parades.

As one of the junior Officers put it, "Many of the class who had never inspected anything more than an investigation file, became at the end of three weeks, most expert in spotting dusty caps, faulty buttons, spots on jackets and men in need of haircuts."



Fingerprinting's 50th Anniversary Observed

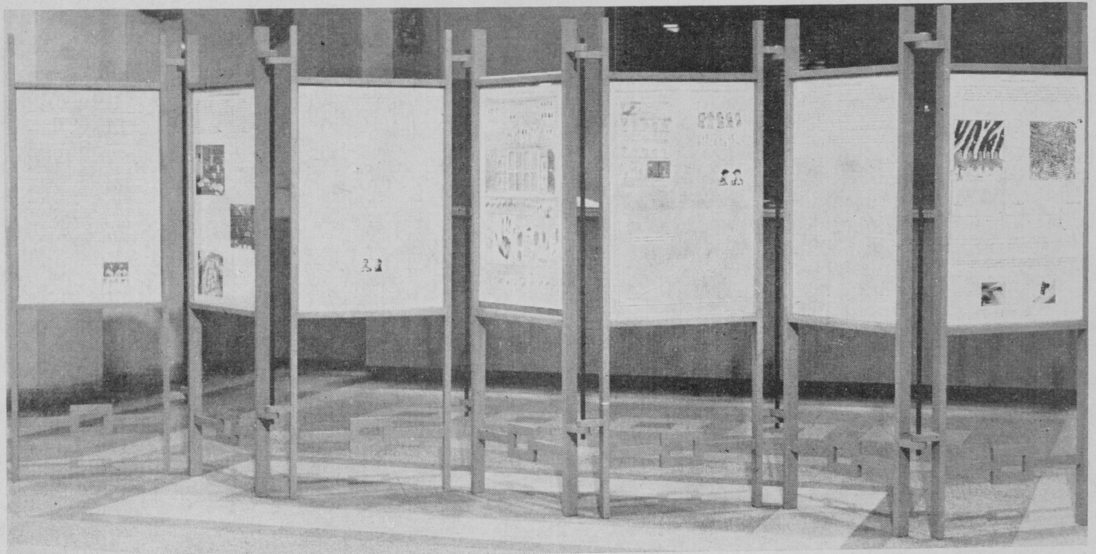
FORMAL acknowledgement of a half-century of fingerprinting in Canada was paid on February 16 at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. At a short ceremony held in the main lobby of Headquarters Building, approximately 70 guests were on hand when Commr.

W. H. Harvison paid tribute to the vision and devotion to duty of the late Insp. Edward Foster (Rtd.) who, more than any other man, was responsible for bringing fingerprinting to Canada. The Commissioner stressed the importance of co-operation among police departments and cited the universal usefulness of fingerprinting as an example of inter-departmental assistance.

T. M. Bell, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Justice, represented the Hon. E. Davie Fulton who was unable to be present, and an international



Top and bottom—Anniversary display; Centre—Commissioner Harvison, Supt. R. P. Hanson, officer i/c Identification Branch, T. M. Bell, M.P., Cmdr. A. Way with exhibits presented by Scotland Yard.



police flavor was lent by the presence of Mr. Moss Innes of the F.B.I., M. André Gaubiac of the French Surete and Cmdr. Andrew Way of Scotland Yard. The latter also made an official presentation to the Identification Branch of copies of some of the original research material of Sir William Herschell, whose 19th century studies of fingerprints helped lay the foundations for use of the science in law enforcement today.

A special display of memorabilia connected with the organization of the RCMP Fingerprint Bureau and its 50-year history, was the centre of much interest in the Headquarters Building lobby. It was around this that the opening ceremonies revolved. Guests were then conducted on a tour of the Fingerprint Bureau where Insp. A. C. Potter, Assistant Officer in charge of the Identification Branch outlined in detail the procedure followed in handling all fingerprints received at RCMP Headquarters.

A reception followed and the official party was joined by members of the Identification Branch for a most enjoyable social hour. ● ● ●

Top—Mr. Lyall Foster, son of Inspector Foster with Commissioner Harvison; **Centre**—Cmdr. A. Way, Commissioner Harvison, M. A. Gaubiac and Sgt. L. H. Ward of the Fingerprint Section; **Inspector Potter (right)** speaking to guests.



"Redcoat" Made Indian Chief

THE Force was singularly honored at an impressive ceremony held at the Peigan Indian Reserve near Brocket, Alta., Aug. 13, 1960, when the NCO in charge of the RCMP detachment at Blairmore, Alta., was granted an Honorary Chieftainship in the Red Coat Society of the Peigan Indian Band.

Some two months earlier, Cpl. W. F. L. "Fred" Murray had been approached by Head Chief John Yellow Horn and Sub-Chief Joe Crowshoe of the Peigan Reserve to accept this honor on behalf of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"We have formed a society to be made up of the chiefs and others of the Reserve. It is also our intention to confer the honor of being a chief in the society on other notable people in Canada. It is not our intention to allow this honor to become commercialized . . . but intend only to accept those that we wish and who have shown by their associations with the Indians that they are friends of the Indians and have the Indians at heart," they stated.

"The Mounted Police have always co-operated with the Indians and helped them and therefore we have called our society the Red Coat Society and we will have our flag showing . . . a Mounted Policeman on one side of a teepee with an Indian Chief on the other. This will

commemorate the excellent relationship and co-operation that we have with the Mounted Police since Treaty."

Accordingly, Corporal Murray, his wife and two children arrived at the Peigan Reserve during the morning of August 13 for the initiation services. The affair was held in conjunction with the annual Indian Days celebrations of the Peigan Band August 11-13.

The site consisted of 30-odd teepees located in a large circle surrounding a raised platform and compound, and attracted Indians from the Blood Reserve near Cardston, Alta., the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, Alta., the Sarcees from the Calgary area, the Stonys from Morley, Alta., plus bands from Browning and Great Falls, Montana, and Yakima, Washington.

On arrival, the Murray family was met by Chiefs Joe Crowshoe and Pat Bad Eagle, Counsellors of the Band, and escorted to a red blanket lying on the ground inside the compound. Here they were presented to different chiefs, their wives and families, both from Canada and the U.S., to the accompaniment of "chicken dancers", drummers and singers.

Then followed prayers for the new chieftain at the teepee of Chief Crowshoe, conducted by Widow Buffalo, mother of the Chief and matriarch of the Red Coat Society as well as the Peigan Band, and her counterpart of the Bloods, Mrs. Many Fingers. The Chiefs present then went through the motions of smoking the peace pipe with Corporal Murray while the two matriarchs did the same with Mrs. Murray.

On completion of these ceremonies, the Policeman and his family were escorted to the north end of the circle of teepees where he was handed the Red Ensign on a flag staff. The flag was dipped to the ground and Corporal Murray slowly

**Cpl. W. F. L. Murray, Blairmore, Alta.,
named Chief Bear Child of the Peigan
Indian Band.**



raised it, accompanied by the chanting of Chief Bad Eagle and a rising crescendo of Indian yells, climaxed when the Ensign reached its highest point. (This was later explained to Corporal Murray as being the symbol of the arrival on the plains of the North-West Mounted Police in 1874).

The family was then escorted in the form of a grand march in front of all the teepees so that in future all the tribes would recognize Corporal Murray as a chief.

The actual initiation ceremony followed, conducted by Chief Bad Eagle. Corporal Murray's face was "painted" with red rouge, after which an Indian headdress was placed on his head, signifying him as a chief of the Peigans and Red Coat Society. Following this, Corporal Murray was proclaimed Chief Bear Child of the Peigan Band.

Chief Joe Crowshoe next outlined a summary of the Policeman's life, also that of the original Chief Bear Child of the Peigan Band. He urged that the Force realize that this honor was not only to

Corporal Murray singularly, but to the "Redcoats" as a whole for their consideration, co-operation and guidance since the days of treaty.

Chief Charlie Crow Eagle related how the Red Coat Society had been formed, why that particular name was chosen and outlined its aims and objectives, following which "Chief" Murray was asked to speak to the assembled tribes.

Then following half an hour of entertainment provided by the "owl dancers" and "chicken dancers", Corporal Murray handled the distribution of his gifts—candy and cigarettes. This was a traditional custom. In the olden days, a newly-initiated chief divided the spoils obtained through forays among the other chiefs of the tribe.

The affair wound up after another two hours of dances presented by members of all the tribes present, highlighted by Willie Sharpe, International Grand Champion Hoop Dancer from Browning, specially imported for the occasion.



1961 CANADIAN CONGRESS OF CORRECTIONS

The 1961 Canadian Congress of Corrections, May 14-19 at the University of Toronto, will bring together representatives of many fields of correction — police, the legal profession, magistrates, judges, social workers and psychiatrists.

Of special interest to police officers will be sessions on sentencing practices of the Courts, the role of the police in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and inter-communication in the corrections field.

The Congress will have speakers on hand from Canada, the United States and Europe and there will be free-wheeling discussion workshops at which all may air their own views. There will be simultaneous French-English translations and delegates can be housed at University of Toronto residences on the campus. For information, write W. T. McGrath, Executive Secretary, Canadian Corrections Association, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3.

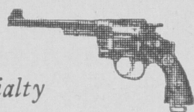
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Prelude to Rebellion

The courage and determination of Superintendent Crozier and a handful of Policemen, plus the timely arrival of HBC official William McKay, succeeded in watering down the sparks of a threatened holocaust over the arrest of two Indians.

By CST. R. J. FRIESEN

IT WAS JUNE 1884, on the Reserve of the great Cree Chief Poundmaker, about 40 miles west of Battleford. Big Bear and his followers from the south had come up to visit Poundmaker, and the yearly "Thirst Dance" attended by almost all the Indians in that area, over 1,500 in number, had just been completed. A party of North-West Mounted Police which had just reached the Reserve was quickly surrounded by the armed, boisterous Indians. Supt. L. N. F. Crozier, the officer in charge, had employed William McKay to act as interpreter. McKay called out in Cree for one of the Indians, Man-who-speaks-our-language, to give himself up for arrest by the Police. The Indian stepped forward shouting defiance whereupon Superintendent Crozier gave the order for his men to arrest the Indian. This was done, quickly. Policemen surrounded the prisoner and the men holding him, while the remaining Police levelled their guns ready and waiting.

The mob of painted Indians burst into shouting like wild men, some running around on foot, some dashing about on ponies. Many Indians took cover or moved to more advantageous positions expecting the shooting to begin. Wandering Spirit raised his rifle until it pointed directly at Sergeant Major Kirk, who sat on his horse apparently oblivious to what might happen should this affair burst into gunfire. Indians shouted that they should open fire, but their Chiefs and others ordered them to wait until the Police fired first. Had one shot been discharged, even accidentally, it would have set off a bloody hand to hand battle in which the

small party of Policemen would surely have been killed. It could have been the beginning of a war to be joined by the discontented half-breeds, who the following Spring would rebel on the Saskatchewan. (But let's look back at what led this small party of Policemen to the brink of armed conflict.)

Over the previous few years conditions of Indian livelihood had changed greatly, and few natives had completely adapted their living to these conditions. The buffalo rather suddenly had become extinct and Indians could rely no longer on these herds for their food and clothing. Indian rights to the land had been reduced to the area of their Reservation by treaties they had signed with the white man. Hunting for food was becoming more difficult and less reliable as time went by. Most were slow to give up their nomadic habits and did not look forward to a dreary life of tilling the soil and tending cattle. Some realized their predicament, that their livelihood depended more and more on the white man. Poundmaker for one realized the need for amicable relationship with the white man, but he was far from satisfied with the living conditions on their Reservations.

The Indian Department in Ottawa was slow to appreciate the miserable conditions which had developed among the natives of the North-West. To make matters worse, food rations issued by the Government had been reduced by a recent order. Financial assistance from the Government under terms of the Treaties was not sufficient to sustain the Indians, but it was not meant to be anything more than a supplement; they were expected to find some kind of work to

earn enough for food and clothing. Many Indians were not ready to accept their predicament as inevitable and clung to their old ways of life. Many also accepted the Government rations as a matter of personal right rather than as assistance. Hunger was widespread, more so at certain times of year than others. Many became destitute. Under these conditions troubles were bound to arise.

Such was the case on June 17, 1884 when two of Big Bear's followers, Man-who-speaks-our-language and his brother went to the warehouse on Poundmaker's Reserve where John Craig, a clerk in the Indian Department, issued rations. Man-who-speaks-our-language demanded food but Craig refused, telling the Indian he was only a visitor on the Reserve and therefore not entitled to any rations. The Indian pleaded, stating he had a sick child, but Craig still refused. The Indian became more persistent. Craig became annoyed, seized Man-who-speaks-our-language and attempted to throw him out bodily whereupon the Indian picked up an axe handle and struck Craig across the arm. The affair to this point does not appear too serious, a minor case of assault, but it was to be the beginning of what would lead to the brink of armed conflict.

Craig complained of the "assault" to Cpl. R. B. Sleigh at the North-West Mounted Police Detachment on Poundmaker's Reserve. The corporal followed the Indians to a camp where a large number were gathering to take part in the annual "Thirst Dance". Corporal Sleigh appealed to the chiefs to give up the brothers but he met with refusal and feeling it would have been imprudent to attempt an arrest he retreated, to report the matter to Superintendent Crozier, the Officer in charge of the NWMP at Battleford.

Man-who-speaks-our-language and his brother returned to Little Pine's Reserve where the incident at the warehouse quickly became known to all the other Indians. To this Man-who-speaks-our-language added the threat that white-

men's blood would be shed before he would allow himself to be arrested. This Indian and his brother had reputations of being "bad boys". Many other Indians feared that should this affair lead to trouble with the Police they would be compelled by the ethics of their race to side with their brothers in whatever should transpire and most were not enthusiastic over this possibility, particularly if bloodshed was threatened. Others however, looked upon this as a good opportunity to make things difficult for the Police, but whatever their collective thoughts there was much speculation among them as to what this would lead to. Certainly this was an inopportune time for the Police to attempt an arrest in the midst of this large gathering of Indians, now caught up in the spirit and excitement of a Thirst Dance. Despite the brief setback at hearing of the affair at the warehouse the celebration moved into full swing.



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Supt. L. N. F. Crozier, North-West Mounted Police.

The next move was up to the NWMP and Superintendent Crozier, into whose hands this delicate situation had been placed. Big Bear and his followers who were visiting Poundmaker, had invited all the other tribes in the area to join in the celebration of the Thirst Dance. Into this camp next morning rode Superintendent Crozier, Inspector Antrobus and 25 men, accompanied by Indian Agent J. M. Rae, Louis Laronde a half-breed the Police hired as interpreter, and farm instructor Robert Jefferson. The Indians paid no attention to the group. The drum beating and weird singing continued, the dancers circling while tooting on their goose bone whistles. There would be no assistance given here to the Police. Every Indian was so gaudily painted and decorated that recognition of the wanted men was impossible. Superintendent Crozier strode across the camp to the lodges of Poundmaker and Big Bear while dozens of Indians ran around the Police shouting and using every insulting remark in Indian vocabulary. The two Chiefs politely refused to assist. Poundmaker suggested that little could be done while the dance continued; Big Bear added that he would bring his band down to Poundmaker's Reserve the next day, that the two men would be there and Superintendent Crozier might take his prisoners if he thought he could. With this compromise

the Police party left. In the meantime Superintendent Crozier saw that the Indian Department Stores on Little Pine's Reserve were probably in danger of being looted and would have to be moved immediately. Not much daylight remained, leaving little time to arrange removal of the supplies. Several ox teams and wagons were obtained, loaded with supplies and the slow procession moved off. Their intention was to by-pass the celebration by a wide margin but a swamp in their path forced the group to move past the camp close enough to attract attention. Pandemonium broke loose as dozens of Indians dashed out on their ponies hooting and shouting. Shooting began and bullets whined over the heads of those driving the slow moving ox teams. But the shots were all high and when the painfully slow column moved out of range the Indians remained behind.

Cut Knife Creek had to be forded as Poundmaker's Reserve was on the opposite side and the Police experienced great difficulty in crossing. Each wagon in turn bogged down to the axles and great manual effort was required to unload the wagons, pull them through the mud and then reload again on the other side. The work had only begun, however. The party immediately set about the task of building a bastion of logs and bags of flour and oats. This continued all night and by daybreak the job was finished. In the meantime word had been sent back to Battleford for reinforcements and early that morning Sergeant Major Kirk arrived with 60 Mounted Policemen and several civilians. All the horses in Battleford had been rounded up to transport this party to the Reserve. Back at Battleford apprehension grew among the people, especially after the men left for the Reserve leaving only four Policemen to guard the barracks. Many of the local people moved into the confines of the barricades and a

volunteer guard was assembled in case of attack.

The Thirst Dance had been concluded the previous evening as planned, and arrival of the Indians at Poundmaker's Reserve was awaited by the Police. Some Indians made an early appearance but these were followers of the peaceful Chief Sweet Grass leaving the celebration. They stopped on a nearby hill, probably not with any idea of taking part in what might follow but certainly occupying "ringside seats".

A great commotion from the direction of the Thirst Dance indicated the arrival of the main party of natives. Superintendent Crozier, one other Policeman and two civilians, one an interpreter, went forward leaving the other members of the Police party behind in the barricade. The main body of Indians, shouting as they approached, came to a halt in a long line about a quarter of a mile away where they could look down on the Police and their barricade. The shouting stopped. When Superintendent Crozier and the three men approached they were quickly surrounded. Poundmaker and Big Bear, the two most prominent Chiefs, offered themselves to the Police in place of the two they were seeking but Superintendent Crozier wanted the offenders and no one else. Poundmaker suggested the Police should not be hasty and both Chiefs admitted their influence was no longer adequate to restrain many of the braves and that they could not be sure a peaceful settlement could be reached.

Poundmaker, usually the peaceful negotiating type, this time stood before Superintendent Crozier brandishing a wicked-looking weapon made of a large piece of wood with four knife blades protruding at right angles to one another. Another of the head men, Chief Lucky Man, brought some influence to bear in moderating the enthusiasm of some of the braves. Poundmaker and Big Bear tried to induce the two offenders to give themselves up but this was not successful. Both Chiefs later followed Superintend-



Chief Poundmaker of the Cree Indian Reserve near Battleford, N.W.T.

ent Crozier back to the bastion where further talking took place. This discussion produced no solution nor did it relieve the necessity for the Superintendent's next action. He ordered Inspector Antrobus to prepare almost all the Police in the party to move up toward the body of Indians. Looking at this decision now it can be seen as a dangerous move which would bring both sides to close quarters. There was really no choice in the matter, however. Turning back was out of the question and although the Police were sadly outnumbered they must take the initiative or retreat in defeat and utter humiliation.

A most fortunate occurrence at this time was the arrival of William McKay, a Hudson's Bay Company official from Battleford. He had been unable to wait any longer wondering what was taking place on the Reserve and had decided to ride out and find out for himself. McKay was respected by the Indians as highly as anyone in the area. His presence in their midst was an additional restraint to some of the braves.

Superintendent Crozier arranged for John Craig to accompany him to identify the offenders, also William McKay to act as interpreter, and Cst. F. E. Prior. These



Big Bear, who brought his followers from the south to visit Poundmaker and attend the yearly "Thirst Dance".

four marched up to the group of Indians, followed by Inspector Antrobus and practically every Policeman and civilian there. The fighting spirit of the Indians was working up to a keen edge. They surrounded the Police, pushed and shouted, trying to unnerve them and break the spirit of their endeavor. A few of the Police were separated from the main group, treated roughly and disarmed. The influence of the older and wiser among the Indians was little restraint on the young braves. Let the white man begin the fight, they cautioned. While Inspector Antrobus and his men were approaching, many Indians sought cover or more advantageous positions, expecting the shooting to begin. Wandering Spirit, the war chief of Big Bear's tribe, attempted to pull William McKay over to the Indians' side, not for the purpose of any harm but as Wandering Spirit said himself at the time, he thought McKay would be killed with the Police if he remained among them. McKay shrugged off the warning and continued as interpreter. Another of the Indian leaders, Chief Little Pine then attempted to persuade the braves to cease open hostilities toward the Police, but few took heed.

The arrest of Man-who-speaks-our-language took place as previously outlined. The main body of Police surrounded the arrested Indian and his guards and moved back toward the

bastion walking backward with rifles levelled and ready. The crisis appeared to be over, but more jostling and pushing resulted in Laronde, the first interpreter, being seized. William McKay intervened telling the Indians that Laronde was only doing a job as interpreter and was not an instigator in the affair. He was released. McKay brought his influence to bear once again when he heard Poundmaker boast he had obtained one of the Police carbines. McKay told the Chief the carbine belonged to the Queen and should be returned. McKay also obtained a belt and revolver seized from one of the Policemen in the scuffle.

The good fortune of having McKay in the midst of this affair cannot be too highly emphasized. He suggested to Superintendent Crozier that they begin distributing some of the rations held in the bastion and this succeeded in pacifying many of the braves. A few even began lining up and when the brother of the Indian already arrested was spotted by Craig he was quickly arrested by the Police who placed him under guard with the other prisoner. The affair finally appeared to be under control. The Police party and civilians relaxed somewhat and partook of a supper of bacon and tea. They had not slept in two days and there still remained the 40-mile trip back to Battleford. Telegraph communication with the settlement was not possible but the trouble was found to be only a wire tied down in a slough. This being remedied, contact was possible and the people at Battleford received news at long last that the affair on the Reservation had been concluded without bloodshed.

Looking back at the circumstances of this occurrence we can see it led to the brink of a bloody battle at close quarters in which the outnumbered Police party could have been beaten and probably all killed. Looting and massacre of the civilian population at Battleford would likely have followed.

Fine Day, selected by Poundmaker to head his warriors, took part in this inci-



A painting by R. Lindemere of North Battleford, Sask., depicting the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne at the NWMP Barracks, Battleford, N.W.T., Aug. 31, 1881.

dent and is reported to have said that if a shot had been fired all the Police would have been killed and the Indians would have carried on to attack and massacre everyone at Battleford. Fine Day admitted that the Indians shouted, pushed and tried to frighten the Police into firing.

The *Saskatchewan Herald's* account of this incident included this comment: "The thanks of the community are undoubtedly due to Major Crozier for the successful manner in which bloodshed was averted; for had but one shot been fired human mind could not foresee what would have been the result."

Many of the Indians involved in this incident took part in the massacre at Frog Lake in April the following year. And in that month also, Big Bear with several hundred armed warriors issued an ultimatum to Insp. F. J. Dickens at Fort Pitt which led this officer and his men to abandon the Fort to join forces with those at Battleford. This episode on Poundmaker's Reserve was really the be-

ginning of hostilities that would not end until after incidents such as the two already mentioned at Frog Lake and Fort Pitt, the battle at Duck Lake, the battle at Cutknife Creek again involving Poundmaker and his followers, the battle at Frenchman's Butte and finally the battles at Fish Creek and Batoche where General Middleton brought the regime of Louis Riel to an end.

Credit must be given to many of the Indian leaders whose influence played an important part in restraining their followers. Without them the growth of our North-West and the adjustment of the Indians would have been more difficult than it was.

The end of this affair appears to be an anti-climax for at the preliminary inquiry into the charges against the two Indians, the one who struck Craig was committed for trial and upon being convicted received a sentence of one week in prison while the charge against the other man was dismissed. ● ● ●



6th Annual Police Curling Bonspiel

THE sixth annual Canadian Police Curling Association bonspiel was held at Ottawa on March 6-7 with 16 ranks representing law enforcement agencies from all parts of Canada participating.

The CPCA was organized six years ago by the Canadian Chief Constables Association with the objective of encouraging sportsmanship and fellowship through curling. The original bonspiel was held in Winnipeg in 1956 with the subsequent meets being played at Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg and Saskatoon. The two-day event has shown increased interest each year with this year's play reaching the ultimate goal of having a representative rink from each of the ten provinces and the Territories.

The rinks entered for this year's 'spiel consisted of: Vancouver City Police, Edmonton City Police, Regina City Police, Halifax City Police, Ontario Provincial Police, Canadian National Railway Police, Winnipeg and Montreal, Canadian Pacific Railway Police, Fort William and Montreal, and RCMP rinks from White-

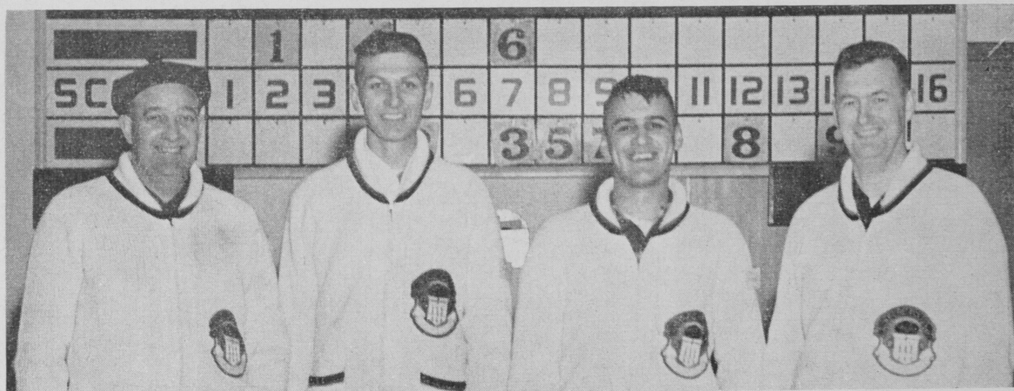
horse, Y.T., Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton, Charlottetown, and St. John's, Nfld.

To open the event the curlers were paraded on to the ice led by drummers of the RCMP Band. Commr. C. W. Harvison addressed a few remarks to the curlers and got the play underway by throwing the first rock.

In order to seed the rinks, the first day's play consisted of four individual round robins with the winner of each group moving into Group "A" for the top event. The runners-up to those rinks were placed in Group "B" for the second event with Groups "C" and "D" being the third and fourth events.

At the end of the first day's activities British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island emerged the victors and moved into Group "A" for the championship round. Alberta, Manitoba, Western Ontario and New Brunswick were the runners-up, and were therefore, seeded into Group "B".

When the final score of the second round had been tallied British Columbia, Saskatchewan and





Nova Scotia were deadlocked with two wins and a loss each. Nova Scotia forced the tie by defeating Saskatchewan in the final round. However, the British Columbia rink, skipped by Cpl. D. J. McDougal of the Vancouver City Police, was declared winner of the N. R. Crump Trophy, emblematic of the CPCA championship, on the strength of total points. The Saskatchewan rink, skipped by Cst. Dick Clark of the Regina City Police, was placed second, thereby winning the Hudson's Bay Company Trophy. The Nova Scotia rink, skipped by Insp. Vince O'Brien of the Halifax City Police, although not a trophy winner, made an extremely creditable showing with a total of five wins and one loss against top competition in this 'spiel.

The winner of the second event and the L. H. Nicholson Trophy was the Alberta rink, skipped by Cst. Al Shier of the Edmonton City Police. Runner-up in this event and recipient of the Ontario Provincial Police Trophy, was the Western Ontario rink skipped by Cst. Gerry Johnson of the CPR Police, Fort William.

The third event saw the Ontario Provincial Police rink competing with the RCMP rinks from Ottawa, Toronto and Whitehorse. The Whitehorse rink, skipped by Cpl. Ed Ard emerged on top and was the winner of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

Trophy. The RCMP (Canada) rink, skipped by Cst. Dave Turnbull of Ottawa placed second and was awarded the Winnipeg City Police Athletic Association Trophy.

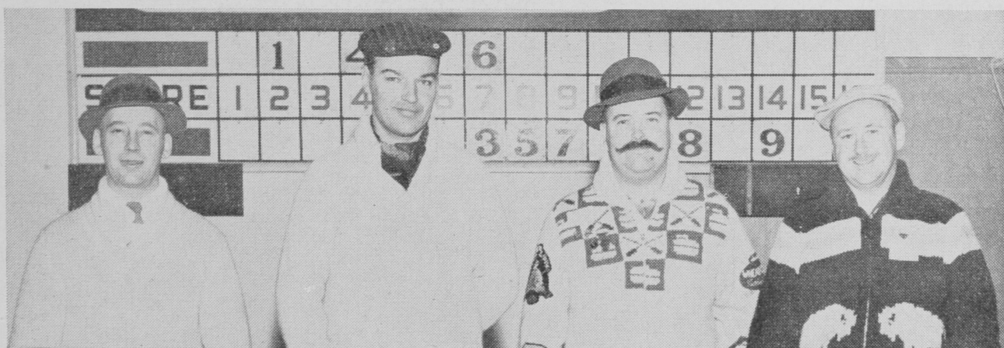
The rink representing the Province of Quebec, skipped by Insp. Ed Willes of the RCMP Montreal, showed good form in the final round and picked up three straight wins in the fourth event, thereby winning the Province of Quebec Police and Fire Chiefs Trophy. Insp. D. O. Bartram, RCMP St. John's, skip of the Newfoundland rink, got off to a good start in the final round with two wins but when he came up against the Montreal foursome the two-day grind seemed to have taken its toll and he failed to hold a lead built up in the earlier ends, thereby emerging as runner-up with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association Trophy.

To wind up the activities a banquet was held at the RCMP Headquarters mess with the Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario, being the guest speaker. The head table was graced with the presence of senior members of the judiciary and top law enforcement officers. Deputy Commr. Geo. B. McClellan was master of ceremonies and introduced the guest speaker.

The seventh annual bonspiel is scheduled to be held at Lethbridge, Alta., in March 1962.

L.H.M. •••

Top left—Vancouver City Police Rink; Bottom left—Edmonton City Police Rink; Top right—RCMP Whitehorse Rink; Bottom right—RCMP Montreal Rink.



RANDOM REPORTS



Sgt. P. Wright



Cpl. J. D. Kennedy



Cpl. A. S. Cedar

On Nov. 5, 1960 at 7.45 p.m. three armed men entered the farm house of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lutz approximately 30 miles west of Edmonton, Alta. Their intention was to rob the elderly couple of a large sum of money they believed hidden in the house. Their intended action had been well planned, but others had also done a great deal of planning. The elderly couple had been removed to safety and in their place waited Sgt. P. Wright, Cpl. J. D. Kennedy, Cpl. T. S. Venner, Csts. A. S. Cedar, H. P. Greaves, V. G. P. Irving and D. C. Dillabaugh of the Edmonton RCMP General Investigation Section. When the three armed men entered the house, Constable Cedar holding a powerful light, turned it on and ordered them to drop their guns. One culprit fired and Cedar was knocked to the floor by a bullet which struck him in the chest. Part of the preparation of the Police was the wearing of bullet proof vests and Cedar escaped injury and probably death. Several more shots were fired in the struggle in the darkened house. Two of the culprits were arrested, the third ran out of the house. Several more



Cst. V. G. P. Irving

shots were fired before he was taken into custody by Cst. D. Norton who had been staked out near the driveway into the farmyard. Radio contact with personnel in Edmonton resulted in three more persons being arrested. This was the climax to a great deal of work by several members of Edmonton Sub-Division G.I.S. under S/Sgt. W. W. Peterson.

For their courage and devotion to duty, Commr. C. W. Harvison has commended Sgt. P. Wright, Cpl. J. D. Kennedy, Cpl. T. S. Venner, Cst. H. P. Greaves, Cst. D. Norton, Cst. V. G. P. Irving, and Cst. D. C. Dillabaugh, and each has been awarded a \$25 grant.

Cst. A. S. Cedar was promoted to the rank of Corporal in recognition of outstanding courage, initiative and ingenuity displayed in this case in particular and previous investigations as well. He received the Commissioner's commendation for outstanding service.

S/Sgt. W. W. Peterson in charge of this group of men also received the Commissioner's commendation.



Cpl. T. S. Venner



Cst. D. Norton



Cst. H. P. Greaves



Cst. D. C. Dillabaugh

Cpl. A. Elmer, Identification Branch, RCMP Headquarters, was singularly honored as a Red Cross blood donor when he was presented with a certificate by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. John Diefenbaker. Although the certificate was in recognition of 50 blood donations, Corporal Elmer has in fact contributed to the blood bank 66 times. An enviable record and certainly a mark for other donors to aim at!



Ted Grant—Photo Features

Last November Cpl. W. Sayko of St. Albert Detachment (Alberta), was in a hardware store when a woman ran in to report that a small boy had fallen through the ice in the Sturgeon River, which runs through the town. The five-year-old was clinging to the ice when the corporal reached the river bank. First the NCO attempted to reach the child with a plank, but it proved too short, even when he waded into the icy water. Finally Corporal Sayko "lassoed" the boy with a rope, but when he attempted to pull him in, the rope started to slip over his arms. Wading farther into the river, the corporal then put a twist on the rope and pulled the boy to safety. Corporal Sayko was commended for "the excellent judgment" he showed in the rescue. "Any precipitate action could have cost the life of this child".



Mrs. Lorne Johnson of Regina presented a rare .31 calibre Colt revolver to Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson as a donation to the RCMP Museum, Regina. The revolver, manufactured in 1858, is contained in a mahogany case, with loading equipment. The weapon was the property of Mrs. Johnson's grandfather, Lt.-Col. James Vrooman, who served throughout the war of 1812 at Vrooman's Battery on the Niagara River. The revolver is not only a family heirloom of considerable significance, but is also a valuable collector's item.



Sky-Diving

PROBABLY few Canadians are aware of the existence of the Parachute Club of Canada, let alone the fact that four members of the group travelled to Sofia, Bulgaria, last August to participate in the Fifth World Parachuting Championships.

And the Canadian team fared extremely well, too, all things taken into consideration. The Parachute Club of Canada, incorporated in 1956, has six member clubs located at St. Catharines, Toronto, Kingston, Smiths Falls (all in Ontario) and two in Montreal. In addition, there are clubs at Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver and Chilliwack, B.C., Edmonton and Cold Lake, Alta., and Val Cartier, Que., all apparently considering affiliation.

Canada's team finished seventh in the contest out of a field of 12 countries, but in so doing, distinguished itself in that the most experienced man on the crew had only a lifetime total of 230 jumps to his credit whereas each member of the U.S. team participated in 275 jumps training for the meet alone. And the Russians, who incidentally won the title, had an average of 600 jumps each in preparation for the championships.

It is interesting to note that all Iron Curtain countries' teams are state financed while members of the Canadian team paid for their own expenses and this works out at between \$3 and \$4 per jump. The most modest of equipment runs at about \$250 per man. In compiling 447,888 points out of a possible 600, the Canadians topped crews from Rumania, Poland, the U.K. and Austria.

Team leader for the Canadians was Daryl Arthur Henry, 25, an ex-member of the RCMP "Marine" Division and son of Insp. John A. Henry, Officer Commanding the RCMP Peace River (Alberta) Sub-Division. Daryl joined the Parachute Club in October 1958 while studying architecture at the University of Toronto. When he entered the meet in



Daryl Henry, sky-diving over St. Catharines.

Bulgaria, he had only 109 jumps to his credit. Others on the Canadian squad were Glen Masterson of St. Catharines, secretary of the PCC and captain of the team, Michael Thouard of Toronto and Alfred Coxall. Through an airplane mix-up, the latter arrived late at Sofia and did not take part in all the events.

Canadian parachute enthusiasts are now optimistic about bettering their crew's showing at the Sixth World Parachuting Championships scheduled in Orange, Mass., U.S.A., in August 1962. In recognition of young Daryl Henry's personal jumping accomplishments developed in only two years, he was selected to represent Canada last November at the Federation Aeronautique Internationale Parachuting Commission conference in Vienna. In addition, he represented the Parachute Association of Finland.

It was also at this conference that Henry's services were requested by the U.S. delegation to assist in directing the Sixth World Parachuting Championships at Orange. ●●●

"The Canadians"

The Cypress Hills Massacre which led to the formation of the NWMP is the theme of this Hollywood movie which recently had its premiere in several Canadian cities.

IF YOU could gather together 500 Indians, their tents, families and equipment, a team of production technicians from England, Australia, Canada, Hollywood, New York and other parts of the world, secure the services of Robert Ryan of Hollywood and other actors from widely scattered centres, take Deputy Commr. Geo. B. McClellan away from his Ottawa office, arrange for the use of 60 horses of the RCMP and as many regular members as riders and had a million and a half dollars to spend, you could, perhaps, with the assistance of a good producer, turn out a moving picture called "The Canadians".

Such was the undertaking of Herman E. Webber, producer. A native of St. John, New Brunswick, who now makes his home in Hollywood, Mr. Webber was hired by 20th Century Fox Productions to produce a film with the North-West Mounted Police as its background. The location was the Cypress Hills district and Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, in the south-west section of the province. Bert Kennedy of Hollywood edited the script and directed the picture.

The picture opens with a dedication to the NWMP, acknowledging the accomplishments and traditions of the Force as a guardian of the right. The dedication is superimposed over colorful training formations and drill of the Force using all the personnel, equipment and facilities placed at the disposal of 20th Century Fox. The picture is said to involve an



This scene from the film "The Canadians" was shot on location in the Cypress Hills.

episode in the early history of the Force when three gallant men faced 6,000 Sioux tribesmen who had just annihilated General Custer's command at the Little Big Horn.

Cypress Hills Massacre

A party of wolfers numbering nearly a dozen men, were headed for Fort Benton, Montana, in the early Summer of 1873 after a Winter's campaign for wolf hides. At Eagle Creek in the Bear Paw Mountain District, their horses were stolen. A party of Indians from the north were thought to be responsible. The wolfers, thus reduced to foot travel, went to Fort Benton to secure more horses and started north in pursuit of the thieves. They travelled for several days without sighting any Indians, but on crossing the Canadian line into the Cypress Hills area, they located a camp of Assiniboines under Chief Hunkajuka or "Little Chief". The wolfers were under the leadership of Tom Hardwick, a man of unsavory reputation. They made camp near a trading post run by Abel Farwell.

Soon there was much drinking and wild revelry. Next morning more of Hardwick's men arrived; the gang continued drinking and became more boastful of how they would teach the Indians a lesson. The white men also saw to it that several kegs of liquor found their way into the camp of the Assiniboines and by morning many of the braves were hopelessly drunk.



Left to right, Miss June Frobin, Regina, secretary to Producer; Robert Ryan (Inspector Gannon); Rich Zapf, manager Cypress Hills Provincial Park.

According to witnesses, the white men moved to within sight of the Indian camp and concealed themselves in a ravine. When stationed to the best advantage, they poured a murderous fire down into the camp. The Indians ran out of their lodges and were shot down as fast as they appeared. Neither women nor children were spared; the slaughter was sickening. The Indians fought back bravely, charging their concealed attackers, but were finally forced to scatter and retreat. Out of 40 to 50 lodges containing upwards of 200 Assiniboines, only a handful escaped. As their numbers decreased the white men closed in on them to finish their murderous work at close range. Testimony at the hearing held later at Helena, Montana, was to the effect that after Little Chief had been killed, one of his wives was outraged by several of the wolfers, then shot and left for dead. She recovered, however. Little Chief's head was hacked off and stuck on a pole in the middle of the camp.

Seven of the men responsible for this

massacre were captured later on the United States side of the border at the request of Canadian authorities. At the extradition trial they declared they followed a band of Indians from Fort Benton to recover their property and that when they approached the camp to claim their horses, they were attacked and merely defended themselves in the fight that followed. They admitted pursuing some of the Indians and shooting them down after the fight, to teach them a lesson.

Witnesses at Helena testified that Little Chief's band had not been near Fort Benton and had none of the stolen horses; that these Indians were entirely innocent and had not provoked any trouble with the whites.

It was the Cypress Hills Massacre and the establishment of whisky trading posts at Fort Whoop-Up, Standoff and other points that caused the Canadian Government to organize and send the North-West Mounted Police to restore law and order. The residents of Fort Benton and northern Montana, as well as those on the Canadian side of the line, found the Mounted Police the best protection against lawlessness that had existed along the border.

* * *



Some members of the cast, left to right, Bert Metcalf, Toronto (Corporal Springer), Mrs. H. E. Webber, Jack Creley, Toronto, a "heavy", Producer Herman E. Webber.

The leading actor in "The Canadians", playing the part of Inspector Gannon, is Robert Ryan. A ruggedly handsome man, he was nominated for an Oscar for his performance in "Crossfire". Other movies in which he has appeared are "Beware My Lovely", "Best of The Bad Men", "The Proud Ones", "The Tall Men", "Flying Leathernecks", "Inferno" and "God's Little Acre".

Heroine of the story is Miss Teresa Stratas, a talented Toronto singer, who has also appeared with the Metropolitan Opera. Her stand-in for most of the riding sequences in the picture is a true "daughter of the Force"—Miss Bonnie Wood, daughter of Commr. S. T. Wood (Rtd.) and Mrs. Wood.

Scott Peters, a former Saskatoon disc jockey, plays the part of an American rancher who invades this part of the territory to recover some horses believed stolen by Indians. Mr. Peters, who has won distinction in the Dominion Drama Festival, has over 40 television and movie roles to his credit. He has appeared in some top television dramas and has a standing role as the deputy Hank with Wyatt Earp. Recently Peters formed his own company with offices in Hollywood and Toronto and hopes to produce and direct Canadian TV plays. Others in the cast are Bert Metcalf of Toronto, who plays the part of young Corporal Springer, Toren Thatcher, Toronto, as Sergeant McGregor and Jack Creley, Toronto, one of the "heavies" in the cast.

The picture was in production in southern Saskatchewan for about five weeks, with Mr. Webber, the last to leave, departing on November 1. During his stay he encountered many difficulties, but somehow found a solution for all of them. As a mild example of what he had to contend with, some 600 Indians were expected on location from various parts of Saskatchewan and only about 300 showed up. A mix-up occurred in arrangements and the Indians were without food for most of a day. This problem was straightened out and everything

seemed to be going well, when the Indians decided to go on strike. While they held out for their demands a highly paid crew of actors and technicians stood by in idleness. By the time this situation had been resolved, Mr. Webber, who had already gone through two painful ulcers, commenced cultivating a third.

The picture was filmed in color cine-mascope. All the film used was purchased in Canada and each day's shooting was immediately flown to England by TCA for processing. A special telephone line was installed in the office of the producer at Cypress Hills Provincial Park and from there calls were made to Hollywood, New York, London, Toronto, Vancouver and other distant places. A sizeable bill for long distance calls was run up in the five weeks of production.

The film opened simultaneously at several centres across Canada in February.

(Submitted by Cpl. T. J. Peck, RCMP, Maple Creek, Sask.)

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Recent Cases . . .

Hit-And-Run Yarn Invented to Appease Worried Parents

AT 3.30 a.m. last August 6, the peaceful routine of Saint John, N.B., RCMP detachment was interrupted by a frantic phone call from Frederick Bennett of Blagdon, who reported that his two sons, aged 13 and 15, had been struck down by a hit-and-run motorist while walking home from a drive-in theatre. The elder boy was thrown to the centre of the highway where he was run over again by another car. The driver of that car stopped however, and brought the boys home.

The youths told the same story to Police although both appeared in fine shape in spite of their ordeal. The younger one only complained of a sore stomach, but there was no doubt that the other had been injured. Neither gave evidence of back or neck injuries as might have been expected under the circumstances. A later examination at the hospital proved the younger one was not injured in any way, but his brother did have bones broken in his hip and legs.

Road blocks which had been set up were not proving successful and the scene showed no sign of a recent accident. After it had been learned from the parents that the boys had gone to the

show contrary to their wishes, suspicion was directed on the victims. They finally admitted the truth which was stranger than the original complaint.

After the brothers left the drive-in they walked two girls home. Then they tried to hitch-hike the eight miles to their home, but since no one would stop for them they were forced to walk about three miles. Tired and discouraged, they lay down on the side of the road and went to sleep. The cold shoulder of the road did not bother the younger brother as he seemed content to stay there, but the other boy, used to a warmer bed, crawled out into the centre of the road where the pavement was giving off the heat it had absorbed during the day. Here he continued his slumbers. It wasn't long before he was awakened by a car which ran over his legs. When he came to his senses he picked up his shoes, woke his brother and started for home, not really aware that he had been injured. The motorist who stopped to examine the "porcupine" he had hit saw the boys running down the road and called them back. They told him of being run over by another car earlier and that story went back to their parents.

It must have seemed safer to go home injured in which case they would receive sympathy rather than arrive at such an hour with no injuries and face the wrath of thwarted parents, so the boys stuck to their story until the evidence spoiled their morning completely.

A slight deviation in the order of events might well have turned this rather humorous escapade into a tragedy, not only for the boys, but for their parents and possibly an innocent motorist.

(Submitted by Cst. D. A. Docker, RCMP, Saint John, N.B.)

* * *

R. v. Storey, et al

Murder—Vancouver City Police Case—Co-operation—Scientific Evidence—Careful Investigation

At 2.45 a.m. on Sept. 2, 1959 an anonymous telephone call to the Complaint Bureau of the Vancouver City Police launched one of the most intensive investigations in the annals of Canadian crime. In a hurried whisper, a male voice growled out:

"The watchman's injured at Johnston's Storage under Cambie bridge."

The caller then hung up. An alert tele-

phone operator next came on the line and reported that the call had been placed from a pay telephone. One squad car was dispatched to the telephone booth and another to the storage firm. Nobody was found near the phone, but after gaining entry to Johnston's warehouse, the investigators from the second car discovered the body of an elderly watchman, Mr. Vaino Alta. He had been struck over

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the head, then bound hand and foot. A tight gag covered his mouth and nostrils and it was this that had caused him to choke to death. A safe in the office had been blown. The grisly scene told its own story, for it was apparent that the 69-year-old man had surprised the safe-crackers in the act, and had been attacked and tied up while they continued their work.

A cursory check of the crime scene disclosed no substantial leads, but the area was cordoned off and a painstaking examination began. Clues were few and disheartening. A brown-striped "ivy league" cap found in the office probably belonged to the culprits. A silk stocking mask hastily dropped nearby had a single black hair adhering to it. An electric detonator, its two leg wires still attached, had also been discarded. It might prove useful, as it was an uncommon type. A footprint on the office floor was carefully photographed. The heel portion bore a peculiar circular mark

that looked out of place in the rest of the pattern. It was felt that this could have resulted from the wearer stepping on a thumb tack and carrying it around imbedded in the sole of his shoe.

Then the weary days of investigation commenced. An enraged public devoured all the newspaper stories, now headlining daily the details of the brutal and senseless slaying. Detectives of the Vancouver City Police Homicide Squad geared themselves for a lengthy investigation. Their Burglary Detail soon advised that a similar detonator had been left behind at the scene of another safeblowing, a week prior to the murder. An alert citizen had spotted a 1954 Ford speeding away from the earlier offence and he thought the last three digits in the licence number were "723".

The first real break came six days after the murder. An alert detective, investigating another matter, spotted a bundle of abandoned clothing in a lane on East 13th Avenue, several miles from the murder scene. He opened it and found a brown leather jacket, a T-shirt, a pair of brown slacks, and a pair of shoes with a thumb tack imbedded in one heel! Police skin divers then searched a nearby lake and located a light-colored coat. Its ownership was unknown and it was doubtful whether it was even connected with the clothing in the laneway.

The Crime Laboratory examined all these items and was able to establish the minute granules in the pocket of the jacket were similar to material used in the manufacture of certain types of asphalt shingles. A hole had been worn in the side of the left shoe and later covered by a crude patch. Since the worn area was in a rather peculiar spot, it was felt that it may have been caused by a man who worked as a roofer, who would be in the habit of sitting on the outside of his left shoe, while hammering nails with his right hand.

Then the search commenced anew. A policeman modelled all the recovered clothing and color photos were taken.

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These were shown to every firm in the greater Vancouver area that handled roofing material. Finally a man was located who said that the clothes resembled those worn by a former employee, Lloyd Storey. A quick check disclosed that Storey owned a 1954 Ford bearing licence number "173-723".

This man was well known to all the detectives. He was located and on September 29 brought to the police office for questioning. Realizing that the investigators would probably have little difficulty now in establishing that the clothes were his, Storey admitted ownership, but claimed that he had thrown all these items in the garbage over two months ago. Undeterred, the officers searched his house and located some paint in the basement that was similar to a few small spots on the shoes recovered from the lane. Several stolen articles were also found in the house and these were sufficient to charge Storey with possession of stolen property. It was also learned that Storey's furnace had been installed on Aug. 29, 1959 and the salesman who had sold it to him was located. He was shown a color photo of the clothing and stated that he had seen the suspect wearing all of it on August 29, three days prior to the murder!

Storey was known to associate with two other Vancouver criminals, Chadwick William Campbell and a second thug blessed with the misnomer of the century, George Bernard Shaw. Both were hardened denizens of the local underworld, fully accustomed to police interrogation and shrewd enough to issue blanket denials to all questions. Campbell had been arrested on August 27, on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. He was freed on bail the day following his arrest, however. Both Shaw and Campbell were known to have one common weakness—they were extremely boastful, particularly when associating with other criminals.

The next break came a few days later when the Bellingham, Washington, Police



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Department advised that they had arrested a man named Frank Schultz, who had in his possession a detonator similar to the one left behind at the murder scene. The description of the man in custody did not correspond to that of the Frank Schultz known to the Vancouver Police and it was later established that Schultz was still in Vancouver. A little more checking with the Bellingham authorities revealed that the man in custody there was in fact, Campbell. It was felt that there was little to be gained in interrogating him further and the Vancouver Homicide Squad then decided to place a decoy in his cell. The American authorities agreed and Cst. John McCluskey of the Vancouver force was selected for the job.

Campbell soon became friendly with his genial cell-mate. He eagerly discussed the activities of all his Canadian associates and when he learned that his new buddy knew so many members of the Van-

couver underworld fraternity, he commenced boasting freely of all his previous escapades, but hedged away from discussing Shaw and Storey. After several days, when McCluskey was unable to steer the conversation around to the murder, two Homicide Squad detectives travelled to Bellingham and questioned Campbell again about the killing. This time they weren't particularly interested in his reactions, but McCluskey was! For several days Campbell discussed the murder in minute detail with his new friend, thoroughly implicating Shaw and Storey.

Several days later he was turned over to the Canadian police and charged with murder. Storey was then arrested and similarly charged. The pair were committed for trial following a Preliminary Hearing. There was still insufficient evidence to arrest Shaw, the third member of the trio, but the police did not count on his insatiable curiosity. Unable to visit

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his two jailed associates and frantically anxious to learn whether they had been "talking" to the authorities, Shaw broke into an office building in Burnaby, B.C., and sat down to await the arrival of the RCMP. He was soon accommodated and a few days later sentenced to Oakalla Prison on a charge of breaking and entering. He then eagerly began to discuss the progress of the murder investigation with Campbell and Storey. The trio were unaware that their conversation was being carefully noted by another inmate. This man soon related all the conversations to his contact, a member of the RCMP Safeblowing Squad in Vancouver. This proved to be the final link that the police were waiting for and Shaw was formally charged with murder.

The array of scientific evidence presented by the Crown during the trials was overwhelming. A hardware store owner was located who had sold similar detonators to a man named "C. W. Martin". This purchaser's signature bore sufficient characteristics to establish that it had been written by Campbell. One expert witness after another testified as to the footprint comparisons; paint analysis; the hair recovered from the silk stocking mask (which was established as similar to hair from Campbell's head); RCMP Personnel from nearby Langley Detachment identified the coat recovered from the bottom of the lake as being similar to one worn by Campbell when he was arrested in their area a few weeks prior to the murder, on a charge of breaking, entering and theft (later dismissed).

The barrage of evidence, carefully compiled during the long and painstaking months of investigation now proved so overwhelming that Campbell decided to take the stand in his own defence. He related the entire story in full detail, claiming that it was he who had made the anonymous telephone call to the police in the early morning hours following the offence.

The Jury brought in reduced verdicts

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of manslaughter in all three cases. On Mar. 30, 1960 the trio received sentences of 20 years' imprisonment. In his closing remarks, Mr. Justice Whittaker stated:

"First I would like to pay a tribute to the police force of the City of Vancouver. There was excellent police work in this case. The police force has a difficult job to do and it is often

subject to criticism, much of it undeserved. When a case has been well handled, as this one certainly was, the citizens of Vancouver should be told about it in order that confidence in their own law enforcement body should be maintained."

(Submitted by Cpl. R. W. Morley, New Westminster Sub-Division C.I.B.)

* * *

Effective Burglar Alarm

DURING the night of Aug. 17-18, 1960, John Farness and five accomplices conspired to rob Tidball's Hardware at Rockhaven, Sask., situated 45 miles from their home base of North Battleford. They expected it to be an easy touch as this establishment had been previously attacked successfully. But they were no match for "The Electronic Bug".

The culprits forced a window and began searching the office for cash and

other valuables, of which they found a considerable amount. They were unaware, however, that the owner of the store was in his home across the lane listening to everything they said and did. Mrs. Tidball continued to listen while her husband went to a neighbor across the street for assistance and a shotgun.

When he returned, the thieves had left the store but Tidball and the neighbor, Bruce Gordon, followed their car while Mrs. Tidball called the RCMP detach-

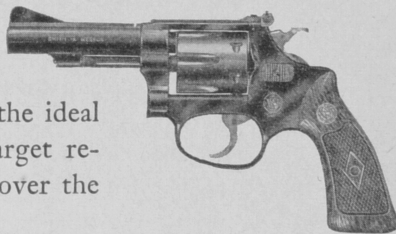
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ment at Wilkie. Farness and his associates were taken completely by surprise when the Tidball car overtook and stopped them on the highway. They were held at gun point until Police arrived.

The six received sentences of from three to 18 months for their escapade, all due to the ingenuity of the Rev. R. J. Barclay of Cut Knife, Sask. The alarm system consists of a small mantel radio, a speaker and case and a length of television lead-in wire. The radio is placed in the house with the speaker concealed in the store, connected by the lead-in

wire. The system is so sensitive that a footstep sounds like a thunder clap in the house, and a key dropped in the store is plainly audible in the home.

It is easy to see how this system could be adapted to any location. The radio power unit is in the owner's residence. All that is in the store is a simple concealed speaker with a few refinements. The connecting ribbon needs to be hidden only near the store itself. The effective length of the ribbon is estimated at a quarter of a mile.

* * *

R. v. Farris

B.C. Government Liquor Act

WHILE checking the rear parking lot of a Powell River, B.C. hotel, an RCMP constable flushed out three local minors who presumably, had been waiting for a fourth person over the age of 21 years to enter the hotel and buy them beer. Assuming what was taking place, the Policeman remained at the scene and shortly afterwards saw Harold Alexander Farris leave through the rear door of the hotel carrying two cases of beer.

Without making known his suspicions to the accused, a routine questioning took place, during which the constable

without Farris's knowledge, casually wrote his initials on the beer cartons. The Policeman then departed to allow sufficient time for the minors to return and the transfer to take place. The minors were later checked and found in possession of two cases of beer bearing the constable's initials.

Farris entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of supplying minors, but after hearing the prosecution evidence, defence counsel addressed the Court and requested that his client's plea be changed to one of guilty. Farris was fined \$200 or in default two months' imprisonment.

* * *

R. v. Cotroni et al

Narcotic Drugs—International Co-operation

PRIOR to March 1959, the United States Bureau of Narcotics, along with the French Surete Nationale and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, had been aware that Giuseppe "Pep" Cotroni was the main supplier of narcotics to the New York and Chicago areas, and consequently had been seeking a means to end this person's activities in the illicit traffic. For this purpose a Special Employee who was familiar with Cotroni's

modus operandi was hired by the U.S. Bureau and in April 1959, the SE and an Agent of the Bureau of Narcotics moved into Montreal and attempted to contact Cotroni.

The SE was successful; he met Cotroni at a motel on Upper Lachine Road, with the Agent present. The latter was introduced as the SE's partner in the illicit traffic in New York City, and a discussion took place with Cotroni eventually

agreeing to supply the "partners" with heroin. The amount of two kilos of heroin was decided upon, at \$7,000 per kilo; Cotroni also showed them a special manner of writing telephone numbers in code, gave instructions on which make and model of car should be used in actually transporting the narcotics, and detailed the most suitable border routes to avoid detection while crossing the Canada-U.S.A. border.

Approximately one month later, the SE and the Agent checked into the Cadillac Motel in Montreal's east end, with \$14,000 in cash in their possession. Surveillance activities began as soon as their car had left New York City, with members of both the U.S. Bureau and the RCMP co-operating in this regard. Cotroni had instructed them to go to the Cadillac Motel, as he said that police activities could not conveniently be conducted in the immediate area.

On the night of May 21, Cotroni met the pair and instructed them to go to the Jacques Cartier Motel, for similar reasons. He appeared to be satisfied with the background of the two men and gave them further advice regarding the finer points of trafficking in narcotics. He explained that it would not always be possible for them to purchase their narcotics with cash, as they would often have good customers who would be short of cash and that the pair would consequently have to extend credit, which would be honored by "Pep".

The next evening, Cotroni met the SE and the Agent at the Jacques Cartier Motel. He told them that he had been in contact with some of his regular customers in New York and they were definitely against any transaction which might take place between him and the pair presently in Montreal, because they feared that any sale made to the SE and the Agent would cut into their own profitable sales. Cotroni told the pair to sit tight until he was in a position to appease all parties.

On May 23, Cotroni telephoned the

motel switchboard to see if his prospective clients were still registered. Later on, his chief lieutenant, Rene "Bob" Robert, called and instructed the pair to remain at the motel because Cotroni did not want to be seen by enforcement agency personnel with the two alleged American traffickers in the downtown Montreal district.

Two nights later Cotroni, Robert, the SE and the Agent met at the motel. The Agent had rented a 1959 Chevrolet in New York in accordance with Cotroni's instructions, and Cotroni and Robert left in this car, ostensibly to pick up the two kilos of heroin. They returned a short while later, and reported that a telephone call had just been received from one of the main outlets in New York, which prohibited them from turning over any narcotics at the present time to the pair working undercover. Cotroni advised the Bureau employees to return to New York and to spread the word around that he was completely unco-operative. Cotroni reasoned that if they circulated that particular story, his steady customers in New York would still have confidence in him, and he would also be able to make several sales to the undercover pair.

The SE and the Agent returned to New York and on the evening of May 26, got in touch with a well known New York trafficker in his penthouse; they reasoned, apparently correctly, that this person had been the one who had put obstacles in their dealings with Cotroni. After convincing the man that their attempts to deal with "Pep" Cotroni had been fruitless they left the impression that they were leaving for Miami, to contact a person who had access to heroin in kilo lots in that area, and had abandoned communication with Cotroni.

Three days later the Agent called Cotroni and arrangements were made for a trip to Montreal in the near future. The next day, the Agent called Bob Robert to complete arrangements and it was evident that he was stalling the pair. There was little that the enforcement

agencies could do at this point except to wait for Cotroni to make the next move, and plans were made for police coverage should the purchase actually be completed.

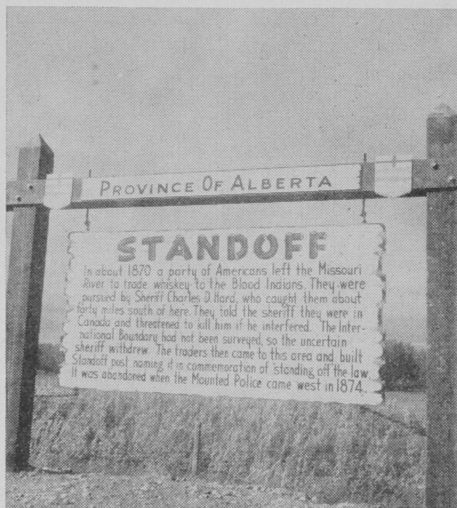
On the morning of June 2, Cotroni called the SE and told him to come to Montreal right away. Cotroni made a remark which showed his confidence in the pair, by instructing them to bring big bills: "I don't want to have to count money all night." The SE and the Agent arrived at the Jacques Cartier Motel that same day. Cotroni and Robert arrived shortly after, and two packages containing a total of two kilos of heroin were exchanged for the money brought by the agents. Cotroni was in a rather generous mood, stating that he was sorry that the previous trip had been non-productive; he therefore offered to share their expenses on that trip, amounting to approximately \$400, so the sum of \$13,800 was handed over to him. Cotroni boasted of the purity of the heroin that he sold, and said that no finer product could be obtained. Later on that evening, the Bureau employees met U.S. and Canadian personnel, and handed over the two packages for safekeeping. A subsequent qualitative analysis tested the heroin at 98.2 per cent; Cotroni's boast was not an idle one. The undercover men then left for New York City.

On June 13, Cotroni called the Special Employee in New York, and indicated that he was in a position to supply a further amount of heroin. He said that he had sold the two kilos of heroin to them because they were only starting up in business, but he expressed the view that he was not accustomed to dealing in such small quantities. The stage was set for the second purchase.

During the morning of June 17, Cotroni called the SE and arrangements were made for a meeting in Montreal. That same day, the Agent and the SE arrived in Montreal and the second purchase was effected; \$14,000 changed hands for two kilos, and Cotroni gave them an addi-

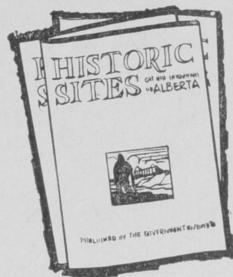


HISTORIC SITES



STANDOFF

In about 1870 a party of Americans left the Missouri River to trade whiskey to the Blood Indians. They were pursued by Sheriff Charles D. Hard, who caught them about forty miles south of here. They told the sheriff they were in Canada and threatened to kill him if he interfered. The International Boundary had not been surveyed, so the uncertain sheriff withdrew. The traders then came to this area and built Standoff post, naming it in commemoration of "standing off" the law. It was abandoned when the Mounted Police came west in 1874.



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tional two kilos "on consignment", as he expressed it, for their customers who might be short of funds. Cotroni gave them one month to pay for the extra two kilos, and discussed prices and the general situation in narcotics in New York; he still seemed satisfied with their background.

Again the employees surreptitiously met enforcement personnel and the narcotics were handed over; qualitative analysis hit the high mark of 100 per cent on this occasion.

On June 24, Cotroni and Robert arrived in New York and had a discussion with the SE and a second Agent of the Bureau. It was evident that one of the purposes of Cotroni's trip to New York was to conduct further checks into their background, and apparently no discrepancies were uncovered. Arrangements were made for a third purchase.

On June 29, the Special Employee and the Agent arrived in Montreal, ostensibly to purchase 12 kilos. Cotroni could not be located and the Agent left for New York the following day, leaving the SE in Montreal. The enforcement agencies concerned had agreed to not actually buy the drugs on this third occasion, as there was a risk of losing the purchase price. Yet they would have to go through the motions of making a purchase, in order to be in a position to seize the 12 kilos and thus prevent the narcotics from reaching the illicit market.

Constant surveillance was kept over the SE, and during the morning of June 30, he met Cotroni one block from RCMP headquarters at five minutes after noon. The SE left with Cotroni, and although under constant surveillance, he was not heard from until 4 a.m. the next day.

Further attempts were made by the SE and later by the Undercover Agent to determine Cotroni's source of supply and to effect a third purchase, but these attempts were fruitless and at a final meeting with Cotroni and Robert in the Jacques Cartier Motel on July 8, both were placed under arrest and arraigned the following day.

On October 15, a rogatory commission was held in New York City to receive the evidence of the Special Employee, who could not safely appear in Montreal as reprisals were anticipated. The trial of both defendants continued in Montreal in October, with both pleading guilty to charges of illegally trafficking in narcotics. Considerable difficulty was expected with this case, but once the prosecution had entered an overwhelming amount of proof, Cotroni and Robert were advised by their counsels to plead guilty.

"Pep" Cotroni pleaded guilty on Oct. 9, 1959. He was sentenced to ten years in prison, fined \$60,000 and ordered to make restitution to the Canadian Government in the amount of \$28,800, the sum received by him from the Agent and the

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SE. Bob Robert pleaded guilty and on November 20, was sentenced to eight years in prison.

While this case was initiated by Agents of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, without whose assistance it could never have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, these successful prosecutions point out the need for continued co-operation between narcotic enforcement personnel in both Canada and the United States, in

order to stamp out the illicit traffic in narcotics which is a major source of crime and social disorder in North America. The results of the narcotic traffic are evident to any person in a position to assess the damage to society accomplished by addicts and traffickers in heroin, and only by successfully prosecuting the trafficker level can headway be made toward obliterating this enormous social disease.

* * *

R. v. Bird

Attempted Rape—Laboratory Examination

A FEW minutes after midnight Feb. 2, 1959, a young telephone operator prepared to leave her switchboard at the end of her shift at the Petawawa Military Camp telephone exchange building. She had been the only person in the building the entire evening.

As she unlocked the front door to leave, a man forced her back into the dark hallway, down the adjoining basement stairway and stripped her of her clothing. She was molested and repeated attempts were made to rape her. The girl resisted the advances of the attacker and subsequently he tied her hands behind with her silk stockings and left her in an exhausted state on the basement floor.

Regaining sufficient strength, the victim managed to free herself and telephone the Camp Provost Detachment who in turn notified the RCMP detachment at Pembroke, Ont. Upon the arrival of Police the girl was found to be suffering from deep shock and physical exhaustion. She was given First Aid and furnished a vague description of the attempted rapist before she was taken to hospital by ambulance. The building was in total darkness throughout the attack, but the light cast from a cigarette lighter and a battery light in the hands of the attacker was sufficient for the victim to supply Police with a physical description of the man. She said he was short, had a

stocky build, thick black hair and was wearing a grey car coat.

On the basement floor a number of buttons were recovered, all related to clothing worn by the victim except one—a grey plastic button of the type commonly used on men's car coats.

In checking taxi stands in the area, Police found a cabbie who remembered taking a single fare from Petawawa village to Pembroke at about 2.30 that morning. The driver failed to recall anything unusual about his fare and could not remember the exact address at which he had delivered his passenger, but was helpful in supplying a description of the man and the general area which had been his destination.

Later that morning a Policeman was in conversation with a member of the Canadian Provost Corps who knew a

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soldier who resided in the vicinity where the taxi driver had driven his passenger. The description available fit that of Cpl. Leon Layton Bird, a member of a regiment stationed at Camp Petawawa. A check with his unit orderly room revealed that he had not reported for duty that morning and no explanation was immediately available as to why he had failed to show up.

Bird was taken into custody and questioned at length as to his movements the previous evening. He gave a good account of himself, admitting that he had been at Camp Petawawa and alleged that after consuming an excessive amount of beer, he had gone to sleep it off in a vacant barrack room. He did not appear emotionally disturbed by the interrogation nor display the slightest concern. He agreed to submit his civilian clothing—which he had worn the previous evening—to Police for examination.

Upon checking his clothing, Police found sufficient evidence to tie him in with the offence. His grey car coat contained two plastic buttons similar to the one found at the scene but a third was missing. Questioned in this respect, Bird failed to give a satisfactory account of where or when he lost the button. The toes of his black army dress shoes were scuffed as if they had been in recent contact with a rough surface such as a cement floor. His dress trousers were stained and dusty and a number of hairs were adhered to them similar in texture

to those on the fur coat worn by the victim. Examination of Bird's knees revealed several superficial abrasions which he could not account for. With this evidence at hand, he was placed under arrest and charged with attempted rape.

Exhibits consisting of female and male clothing, floor sweepings, human hair and other relative matter was preserved and transported to the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe, Ont., for examination.

The girl was hospitalized for one week and after her release an identification parade was held. Although still suffering from emotional upset and shock, she viewed the line-up and identified Bird as her molester.

On Mar. 16, 1959, Bird appeared before Mr. Justice Walsh at the opening session of the Ontario Supreme Court Assizes in Pembroke and entered a plea of guilty. He received a sentence of two years less one day definite and six months indefinite, to be served in an Ontario reformatory. At no time throughout his trial did Bird confess to knowingly committing this offence. His plea of guilty was entered on the advice of his counsel.

Defence counsel was influenced by the findings of the Crime Detection Laboratory in that seminal stains, clothing fibres and hair found on both male and female clothing was of identical composition and the coat button found at the scene was similar in detail to the two buttons on Bird's coat.

* * *

R. v. Fisch

Customs Act—Smuggling of Watches

IT is an axiom that police cases are often the result of chance and/or a slight mistake by the perpetrator of a crime. Both causes were instrumental in preventing the illegal importation of watch movements into the United States and provided this Force with the largest seizure of watches ever effected in Canada.

On May 13, 1959, after making reservations by telephone, Louis Fisch of Brooklyn, N.Y., presented himself at the Trans-Canada Airlines desk in Montreal Airport and obtained his flight ticket for New York City. He inadvertently checked his baggage at the wrong desk and was subsequently given a boarding pass for a flight to Toronto, Ontario.

When Fisch endeavored to take the New York plane he was refused admission by the U.S. Immigration Officers because he did not have a boarding pass for that flight. Fisch returned to the TCA desk to have the matter corrected and found that his luggage had already been sent to Toronto. He insisted on leaving for New York and finally, after obtaining the necessary pass, reported to the U.S. Immigration desk where his U.S. certificate of naturalization was checked and an effort was made by the U.S. Customs Department to search his two handbags and a hat box.

Normally, luggage carried by passengers is not searched because of the time element involved when dealing with a large number of passengers. However, when Fisch finally got the boarding pass matter straightened out, the plane was loaded for take off, and he was alone at the boarding platform. The U.S. Customs Officer felt that there was something

"fishy" about Fisch and decided to check his handbags.

When Fisch realized what was taking place he rushed out of the airport leaving a hat box on the counter. The U.S. Officers followed and spotted Fisch trotting toward a parking lot. He was returned to the airport by the Customs Officers under the pretext that he forgot his hat box and, at the same time, the matter was reported to a member of the RCMP on duty at Montreal Airport.

A search of Fisch's handbags revealed several parcels wrapped in sheets of the Montreal newspaper *La Presse* containing watch movements. Fisch was asked to remove his coat and was found to be wearing a lifebelt-type garment holding hundreds of watch movements. It was realized that Fisch was endeavoring to smuggle some 2,788 watch movements and nine Schaffausen watches of a total value for duty of \$16,000, into the United States.

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Investigators found that the goods had been smuggled into Canada, but although Fisch was questioned extensively he refused to divulge any information regarding the origin of the watches. A few hours later, the luggage erroneously sent to Toronto was returned to Montreal, but it held only personal clothing.

Fisch was arraigned under s. 203 of the Customs Act on May 14 and entered a plea of "not guilty". A \$3,000 property-bail set by the presiding Judge could not be raised and Fisch was eventually released on a \$3,000 cash bail which had been unobtrusively arranged by defence counsel. Fisch then went home to Brooklyn where he was questioned again by Federal Agents. But he remained uncooperative and refused to take a lie-detector test.

Efforts were made to trace the origin of the smuggled watches and to learn the *modus operandi* used for smuggling the goods into Canada. Fisch maintained that he obtained the watches from an unknown party in Montreal who asked him to take the movements to Toronto. The accused added that the alleged unknown person suggested that the watches be concealed to avoid possible theft. Following his arrest, Fisch asserted that in fact he intended to go to Toronto, but was given a New York boarding pass by mistake. He added that he had not been to Europe or Israel for several years.

Investigation into the subject's recent activities showed that he had flown to Belgium and Switzerland on Apr. 27,

1959. The Chief of the Swiss Central Police Bureau reported that Fisch stayed at the Elite, St. Jothard and Regina hotels in Zurich, Switzerland from May 1-6, 1959. The smuggler's activities are unknown for several days following his stay in Zurich, but it was established that on May 11 he flew from Amsterdam to Montreal and following a 45-minute stop-over, went on to Houston, Texas. The following day he flew to New York and then returned to Montreal. When questioned about his travels, Fisch stated that he only travelled because he felt like it.

The Schaffhausen Watch Co., in Switzerland had sold the watches seized from Fisch to a Mediterranean country on Apr. 13, 1959, which seemed to indicate that the accused probably obtained the smuggled goods in Israel. It was never definitely established whether Fisch smuggled the watches into Canada himself or whether he was operating for his own benefit or that of an organization.

Prior to the scheduled date of trial, Oct. 20, 1959, defence counsel tried to arrange an agreement with the Crown Prosecutor that no jail sentence would be suggested in the event that Fisch should plead guilty. When this proved unsuccessful, Fisch did not return from the United States for trial. The \$3,000 bail was forfeited to the Crown and a Bench Warrant has been issued against the accused and is held on file in Montreal.

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Old-timers' Column

New Mayor of London, Ont., is Former Member of Force

Last December, in the biggest and closest mayoralty race in the city's history, the voters of London, Ontario, elected a former member of the Force as Chief Magistrate. He is ex-S/Sgt. Frank Gordon Stronach (Reg. No. 10590) who joined the RCMP May 18, 1929 and retired to pension Jan. 31, 1955.

Mayor Stronach's victory has puzzled only a few observers of the municipal political scene. Not only was this his first venture into civic politics, but he is a native of western Canada and a comparative newcomer to the London district. Until recently Mr. Stronach was Chief of Police of the London Township force, but plans for making London into a Metropolitan area included annexation of the Township force and apparently no effort was made by the London Police Commission to find a suitable position for him in the greatly enlarged city police force. Indignant over this slight, Police Chief Stronach decided to seek higher office and "it would appear," said the *London Free Press* in an editorial, "that the newer citizens of London wish to see that their interests are looked after by a man whom they regard as one of themselves".

Mr. Stronach is a big man, but he faces a big job—probably the biggest he has ever tackled. In the two years ahead of him, he faces many complicated issues as the newly-annexed areas become integrated into

greater London. Never one to avoid a challenge, he established a fine reputation by the vigorous and business like manner in which he reorganized the London Township Police. A feeling that the former London administration lacked these qualities added impetus to his decision to run for municipal office.

During most of his service in the Force, ex-Staff Sergeant Stronach was stationed at various points throughout "F" Division (Saskatchewan)—Regina, Saskatoon, Humboldt, Nipawin, Naicam, Vonda, Rosetown, Wood Mountain, Weyburn, Canora and Yorkton, where he was sub-division NCO when he retired to pension. For a time before that he was Sergeant Major of "D" Division at Winnipeg, Man., before returning to straight police duties.

* * *

In Ottawa in 1886

Dickens' Mountie Son

By JAMES MCCOOK of The *Ottawa Journal*

Seventy-five years ago another cold January a slight, sallow man with a roughly-trimmed beard was guest at the Russell Hotel in Ottawa.

Deaf and reserved, he was no favorite in the convivial hotel but was treated with respect because he was the son of Charles Dickens, had seen service with the North-West Mounted Police and had expectations of a substantial payment from the Government.

In light of these factors, no one pressed him to pay a mounting bill. Probably it was not known that he was so hard up that he had given a Toronto friend, F. W. Midford, his father's gold watch in return for a small loan.

He was Francis Jeffrey (Frank) Dickens,

Ex-S/Sgt., Mayor Frank Gordon Stronach of London, Ont., with his wife and son, taken shortly after his election last December.

(Photo by *London Free Press*).



42, and his memory was revived recently when those interested in his career located the Charles Dickens' watch he had carried. It is in safe hands in Toronto. No time-piece has had a more eventful story.

Frank Dickens, born in 1844, was the third son of a family of ten. Charles Dickens gave his children affection with discipline when they were small but as his seven sons grew toward manhood he seemed impatient for them to be off.

Charles Dickens had high hopes for Frank although the boy was afflicted with a stammer, and appeared to have more than his share of what his father called "a curse of limpness" which lay upon his sons.

He was sent, with two brothers, to school at Boulogne, France, where he took prizes and happily returned to the marvellous family Christmas, New Year and Twelfth Night parties in England.

On New Year's Eve at Gad's Hill outside London it was Charles Dickens' custom, as midnight approached, to stand at the open front door with his watch in his hand, his wife and her sister, his children, his guests and his servants gathered about him.

There would be silence as the minute hand on the watch approached the hour. Then as the church bells in the valley began to ring, Dickens would snap shut the watch and in his melodious voice call out:

"A Happy New Year! God Bless You All."

That watch long afterwards was a trophy as precious to a Canadian Indian as scalps taken in war.

When it ceased to tick the Indian banged it against his rifle butt. When that did not restore it to life, he traded it to a half-breed who offered it for \$15 to the trembling captives of the Cree chief, Big Bear, whose followers had slaughtered nine white men at Frog Lake, in what is now Saskatchewan, in the 1885 Riel Rebellion.

Charles Dickens was the first of many disappointed by Frank.

His father tried to prepare him to be a doctor, a diplomat, a writer and a business man. He had ability, picked up French and

German and some Italian and had good manners except when a terrifying temper, feared by the other Dickens' children, took hold.

Finally, by pulling strings, Charles Dickens obtained for him an appointment in the Bengal Police. There was an emotional parting with the father comforted by the thought Frank would be welcomed by his brother, Walter, in India. When the ship docked, Frank learned that Walter had died.

After seven years he returned to England on leave, sporting a fine golden moustache. But he was a disappointment again. Instead of helping his family, shattered by the death of Charles Dickens, he launched upon a career of dissipation, squandered his money, disappeared and was found, ill and dejected, only after he had over-stayed his leave and lost his Bengal appointment.

His aunt, Georgina Hogarth, and his two sisters, started again the round of his father's friends seeking another post for him. One friend was the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, who suggested he might have a commission in the newly-formed NWMP.

It was now the Summer of 1874 when the Police started their march West from Manitoba. Shortly after the march began, Commissioner French, in command, dismissed an inspector. This left an opening and when Frank appeared in Ottawa he was given a police commission and ordered to hurry West. . . .

The best thing Frank Dickens did was to survive. He rode patrols in bitter weather, took Indian prisoners with a cocked revolver in hand as furious braves screamed about his detachment, chased whiskey smugglers and U.S. "bad men" who had strayed across the border and with firm hand helped maintain the uneasy peace when the Sioux Sitting Bull led his warriors into the refuge of Canada—"Grandmother Land".

By 1884, Frank Dickens had done well enough to be posted to command at Fort Pitt in the territory of Big Bear, always a trouble-maker.

When the Rebellion began in 1885, Dickens had what in effect became an independent command. He had 24 men when Fort Pitt was surrounded by the Big Bear Indians, 350 strong; as two police scouts tried to ride into the fort one was shot dead and the other wounded.¹

The white fur-traders and settlers and

¹There were three in the Police Scouting party—Csts. D. L. Cowan (Reg. No. 635), C. Loasby (Reg. No. 925) and Spl. Cst. Henry Quinn. Cowan was killed, Loasby wounded and Quinn escaped, but was captured later by the Indians.

their families who had felt the Police would protect them in the fort now decided defence was impossible and, accepting the assurances of Big Bear that they would not be harmed, went to the Indian camp despite the objections of Dickens, who was ready to fight.

The Police, the need to remain no longer present, loaded their wounded comrade on a leaky scow in the North Saskatchewan River, pushed off amid blocks of ice and made their way in a cold journey to Battleford, 100 miles away.

The Indians looted and burned the fort. Charles Dickens' watch was found by a brave in a trunk and carried away while other braves scattered flour from ripped bags until the ground was as white as if snow had fallen.

At Battleford the Police band played a brave welcome to the men from Fort Pitt but Dickens' health was broken and his deafness greatly increased. He remained at Battleford until the rebellion was over and then, at times assisted by a hospital orderly, made his way to Swift Current, Regina and finally Ottawa where, having been told that his health would not permit him to continue in the service, he made application for a government grant for his services, pensions not then being paid. . . .

Before the money was paid Dickens, having made no secret of his disgust at the slow ways of the Canadian Parliament, had arranged to leave. At the Russell he had become friendly with another guest, Dr. A. W. Jamieson of Moline, Ill., a visitor to Canada and a great admirer of Charles Dickens.

Dr. Jamieson persuaded Dickens that he could do well lecturing on his experiences in the United States. Dickens doubtless remembered that his father's "readings" in the United States and Britain had earned him large sums.

In June, 1886, he went with Dr. Jamieson to Moline and arrangements were made for him to address a club there.

At dinner on the night he was to speak he drank ice water and then complained of being ill. He died a few minutes later of a heart attack.

He was buried at Moline with all respect and a monument raised over his grave.

²Reg. No. 11773, who retired from the Force in 1949.

Dickens had told Mr. Midford that he should keep his father's watch, which had been recovered when the Indians and half-breeds were required to surrender to Police loot they had taken.

In 1944 this writer made a broadcast on the life of Frank Dickens which aroused the interest of the late W. Bleasdel Cameron, the only white man to be spared in the Frog Lake Massacre, who remembered the watch being offered to him and other Big Bear captives.

Sgt. G. S. Howard,² then editor of the *RCMP Quarterly*, also interested himself in the search for the watch.

Now a businessman in Toronto, Mr. Howard mentioned the Dickens' watch in a broadcast interview recently and a few days later the present owner appeared at his office with the watch in his hand.

* * *

***St. Roch* Fast Turning Into "St. Rot" in Drydock**

"St. Rot" is a mean way to refer to one of Canada's most famed Arctic ships, especially when she is the *St. Roch*, the first vessel to make the return trip through the North West Passage and circumnavigate the North American continent.

But that's the nickname she is rapidly acquiring at Vancouver's Maritime Museum in Kitsilano.

Six years ago the RCMP vessel, formerly commanded by Supt. Henry Larsen, received a hero's welcome from Vancouver officials who promised to preserve her as an historic monument. Now she is yesterday's hero.

"She is becoming a rotten hulk," is the way museum director T. A. Wylie described her, while another civic official felt "she should be taken out in English Bay and sunk."

There is little affection for the *St. Roch* around civic and museum circles these days, mostly because the city is facing a \$100,000 expense to preserve her—on top of \$80,000 already spent.

"It's an expensive luxury to preserve old ships," Mr. Wylie said. "Ultimately, the *St. Roch* will cost the city more than it did the federal government to build her in the first place."

Unless more money is spent, he said, the ship, a major tourist attraction, will be condemned for public visiting within ten years.

Any large proposal—the museum wants \$20,000 a year for five years to restore the vessel—is expected to be turned down by the city's budget committee. Four of the five committee members — Aldermen Wilson, Rathie, Adams and Atherton—said they would oppose an expenditure "that would be wasted". . . .

(From *The Vancouver Province*, Feb. 2, 1961)

* * *

A Veterans' Medal and Its Origin

Recently the RCMP Museum at Regina was presented with a medal whose origin appeared to have been lost in some long forgotten era in the history of the Force. All that was known about it was that it belonged to the late ex-Cst. Joseph Squires (Reg. No. 2586) who served in the NWMP from 1891 to 1896. The medal was a gift from Mrs. K. L. Jacobs, a great niece of ex-Constable Squires and wife of a member of the Force. But some expert investigation by G. E. Blake, former Dominion President and Secretary-Treasurer of the RCMP Veterans' Association, brought to light a fairly complete story of the medal's origin.

In his search for information, Mr. Blake received the co-operation of both Calgary newspapers which published stories about the medal. These produced contacts and from them and other sources Mr. Blake was able to piece together a history of the award.

Composition of the medal is silver plate on brass and the original order for it was placed with the jewelry firm of D. E. Black Co., Ltd., Calgary. The medal was produced by Roden Bros., Toronto, a firm no longer in existence. D. E. Black Co., Ltd., was acquired some years ago by Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. Order for the medal was placed in 1912 by "E" Division of the

**NWMP
Veterans'
Medal in
"mint"
condition
donated to
ex-S/Sgt.
G. E. Blake.**



NWMP Veterans, which was based at Calgary, and the award was apparently restricted to that group of Veterans. It appears likely that the late Col. G. E. Sanders, CMG, DSO, (Superintendent, Rtd.) was a prime mover in the decision by the Calgary Veterans to adopt this membership badge.

An interesting and rewarding sidelight to the "investigation" found Mr. Blake in possession of one of the medals. His daughter, who is on the staff of Birks, showed a photo of the medal to Mr. D. E. Black and asked him if he remembered it. Mr. Black did, but in addition looked through his desk and found one in "mint" condition, which he generously presented to Mr. Blake.

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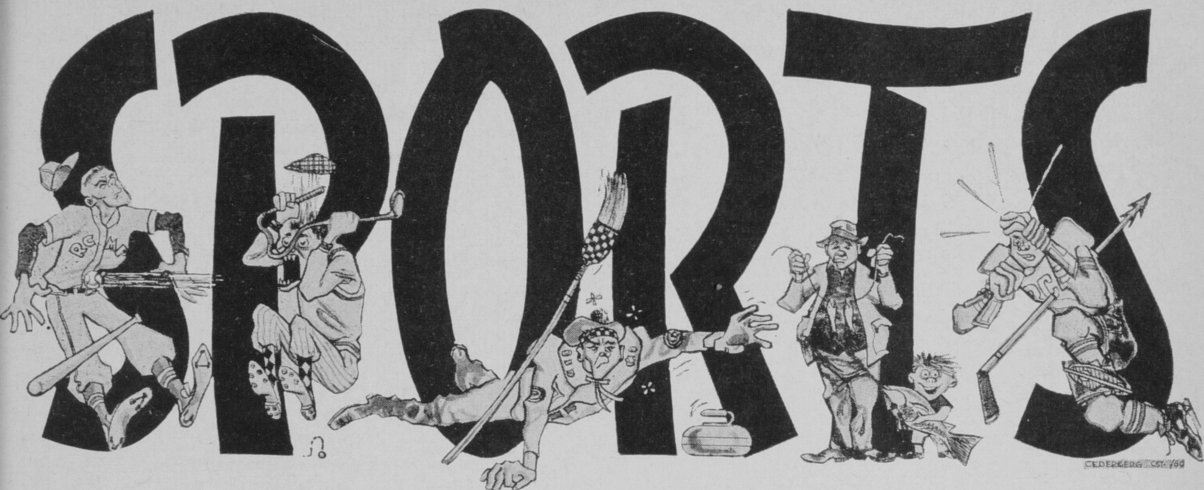
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With curling gone, can golf be far behind? Perhaps a pretty poor parody of Shelley's immortal lines, but it sums up the season of the year fairly accurately. Except for a few isolated local meets, curling in police circles ended with the annual national bonspiel which was held this year at Ottawa. (See page 268 for results.) And with other Winter activities, such as hockey, basketball, bowling and badminton coming to a close, there is little left to await the opening of the golf season. But let's review the last few months' interests.

Edmonton was host city for Alberta's big curling event—the tenth Annual Associated Police Bonspiel, held February 20-21. An Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Cst. Al Shier won the right to represent Alberta in the Dominion Police Curling Bonspiel held at Ottawa March 6-7. The A. T. Belcher Trophy was presented to the Shier rink by Chief Supt. L. Bingham, O.C. "K" Division at a banquet held at the Royal Glenora Club, Edmonton, during the evening of February 21. In the 32-rink entry, in which all RCMP sub-divisions and many police forces of Alberta were represented, another Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Insp. J. Cookson won the second event for the second straight year. The Bouzan Trophy went to a Calgary Sub-Division team skipped by Cpl. J. L. Morris and the fourth event was captured by a Red Deer Sub-Division entry headed by Cst. C. R. Kvern.

Throughout the season an organized league has been operating at Edmonton, with rinks being made up of Division Headquarters, Edmonton Sub-Division, Edmonton City Police, CPR and CNR Investigation personnel. The **Lethbridge Sub-Division** Bonspiel was held at Fort Macleod on January 20-21. All rinks were drawn from a hat and in the first event a rink skipped by Al Wright, formerly of the Lethbridge City Police took the honors. In the second event Dick Drake of the Medicine Hat

Police skipped the winning foursome and in the third event a rink skipped by Clare Stinson of the RCMP Pincher Creek Detachment was tops.

Calgary Sub-Division formed a curling club last Fall and eight rinks have made good use of the facilities at the newly-erected club at RCAF Station Lincoln Park. Approximately 16 rinks participated in a sub-division bonspiel held March 4-5, with the major prize being a trophy donated for annual competition by the sub-division recreation club.

In "**B**" Division, principal curling efforts were directed toward selection of a rink to represent the division in the Canadian Police Curling Association bonspiel at Ottawa in March. Eight teams from the St. John's area played off with the winner meeting the Corner Brook Sub-Division rink at the RCAF Curling Club, Torbay. After a well-played series the St. John's rink skipped by Insp. D. O. Bartram took top honors. Other members of the team were Csts. G. E. Williams, M. K. Smith and Sgt. J. M. LaFosse.

"**Depot**" Division curling has been operating on a round-robin basis. Fourteen rinks participated in one series which was completed at the end of December. S/Sgt. J. Chester's team won out in the "A" group and Sgt. W. Doane's squad took "B" group, with the latter winning in the play-off. Another series started in January. Another competition, with six rinks participating, began in January, to decide two rinks to represent Regina Headquarters in the Provincial Police Curling Bonspiel held at North Battleford on February 16-17. Csts. A. Cameron and D. M. J. Langevin were the winning skips, with the former's rink finishing as runner-up for the provincial championship.

In "**J**" Division, Cpl. Guy Marcoux was a member of the Campbellton rink which won the New Brunswick Championship and the right to represent the province in the Mac-



Cpl. Guy Marcoux, RCMP, left, was a member of the Campbellton rink which won the New Brunswick curling title. His mates include Reg Murphy, Jack Cummings and John MacDonald.

(Photo by Joe Michaud).

donald's Brier (Canadian Championship) at Calgary, March 6-10. The rink was presented with the Ganong Cup by A. N. MacGowan, Hampton, N.B., president of the Dominion Curling Association. A rink representing Division Headquarters met a group from Fredericton Sub-Division at East Florenceville, with the former winning. Insp. E. S. W. Batty skipped the Headquarters rink and Cpl. R. J. Rippin was his opposite number on the sub-division squad.

"D" Division curlers have been active in many bonspiels and a mixed league had proved extremely popular in Winnipeg. Biggest interest centred around an entry to represent the province in the police national championships at Ottawa in March. An elimination tournament was held in Winnipeg on February 18 to determine the rink to compete in the provincial finals.

Curling has its devotees in **"G" Division** too and the Whitehorse Sub-Division championship was won by Cst. R. T. Anderson's rink at a bonspiel held January 14. The following day play-offs were held to determine a Yukon representative for the Canadian Police Curling Association bonspiel, with Cpl. E. Ard's rink winning out.

On February 11, members of several south shore detachments in **"H" Division** led by Cpl. F. L. McEvoy (skip) of Liverpool Detachment defeated a Halifax team skipped by Cpl. H. A. Marlow in a match at the Lunenburg Curling Club. On February 15 S/Sgt. G. Glinz' rink was beaten by the Halifax City Police team skipped by Insp. V. O'Brien in the Nova Scotia Police Curling Association playdown.

Curling in **"F" Division** has a wide following. At Saskatoon, seven rinks—three men's, three mixed and one ladies'—operated in the RCAF Station league. On February 8, play-offs were held to decide the rink to take part in the Provincial bonspiel at North Battleford. Cst. R. Gislason skipped the winning rink. Entered in the RCAF bonspiel at Cold Lake, Alta., on February 3-5, the same foursome took a prize in one event.

Swift Current held its second annual mixed bonspiel on January 28 with 14 rinks participa-

ting. Cst. W. G. McMillan's squad took top honors, with Cst. I. B. Smith's team winning the consolation event. In the playdowns to decide Swift Current's representation in the provincial bonspiel, held February 4, McMillan again skipped the winning rink.

At Yorkton, five rinks from the sub-division met in a double knockout competition on January 31, to choose a representative for the provincial meet. Constables Lumbard and Hemsworth skipped the winning rinks in each event.

Prince Albert Sub-Division chose its rink to participate in the provincial bonspiel on January 26 in an eliminating meet, with Sgt. F. W. O'Donnell skipping the winners.

Eleven rinks took part in a bonspiel at Regina on January 30 and February 4 to determine the sub-division's entry in the provincial bonspiel. The winning rink was skipped by Cst. C. D. Todd.

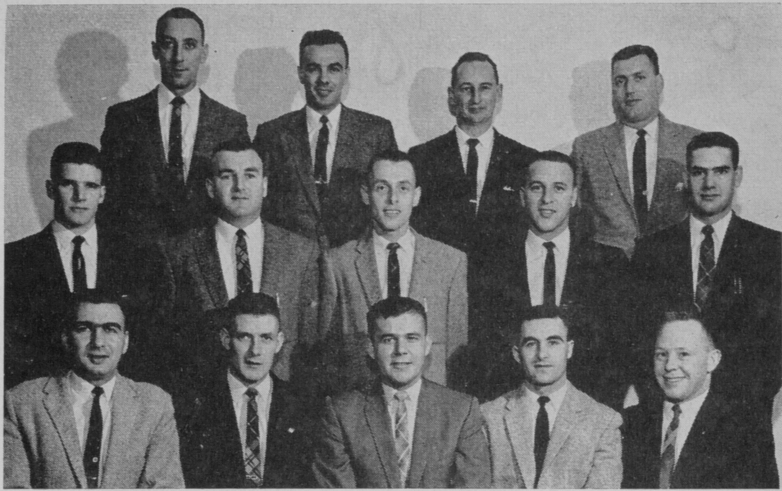
North Battleford's elimination 'spiel was held January 30 and Sgt. S. J. Lawton skipped the rink which eventually represented the sub-division in the provincial police tourney held in February.

"L" Division makes up in curling enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers. Four rinks are competing for division honors this year; one from Summerside curls regularly at the RCAF rink, there is another at Montague and two at division headquarters use the Charlottetown Curling Club facilities. In weekly competitions among the Police teams the rink skipped by ex-Sgt. Major D. R. George won the right to represent the division in the Canadian police Championships in Ottawa. This is the first year **"L" Division** has sent a rink to this bonspiel.

"E" Division reports a full slate of curling events. The Victoria zone of the Associated Police Curling Clubs of British Columbia held a bonspiel at the Victoria Curling Club January 25-26. Sixteen rinks took part, eight from the RCMP in the area and others from Campbell River, Courtenay, Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Chemainus-Duncan, Saanich Municipal Police, Oak Bay Municipal Police and Victoria City Police. Winner of the first event and the Saanich Police Memorial Trophy was Cpl.

April, 1961]

These members of "Marine" Division were the recent winners of "N" Division Broomball League. *Back row, l. to r.,* Cst. K. S. McPhair, M/Csts. M. E. Welsh, S. A. Hall, Cst. W. V. Jesso. *Middle row, M/Csts.* T. Budge, J. W. King, J. E. Rooke, C. A. Rose, A. E. Davidson. *Front row, M/Csts.* W. S. MacKay, N. Cruickshank, W. C. McLeod, C. Cross, D. R. McNeill.



M. G. Low's Chemainus-Duncan RCMP rink, who also won the right to represent the zone in the provincial play-offs at Kelowna on February 13-14. Winner of the McIlwaine Trophy and the second event was the rink of Cst. J. P. Buckley of Courtenay. Cst. V. G. Meyers' rink from Port Alberni won the third event and the "E" Division RCMP Trophy. A banquet was held at the PO's Mess HMCS *Naden*, Esquimalt, on January 25, with Insp. G. C. Cunningham acting as master of ceremonies.

Ten rinks competed in the Kamloops Sub-Division play-offs for a contender in the Associated Police Curling Clubs, on February 1. The Okanagan rink skipped by Cst. N. S. Shaigec won out, to take the Travelodge Motel Trophy.

At Prince Rupert, Cst. T. O. Lewis' rink registered an eight-ender, only the third in the city's history. Lewis is a former winner of the Alberta Police Bonspiel and also has to his credit a third place finish in the Dominion of Canada Bonspiel. Smithers Detachment started a high school curling club with Sergeant Elphick and Constable Wagner supervising and instructing. This club has created much interest in the curling field and has done remarkably well.

Twenty-two rinks competed in an all-police bonspiel at Cloverdale, B.C., on January 21, for the Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, Chief Cst. G. J. Archer and Supt. J. R. Trott Trophies. Cpl. S. M. Craig skipped the winning rink in the main event, Sgt. P. Q. Drysdale's rink took the second event and Cst. A. C. Anderson was skip of the winning rink in the third event. Ninety-one members of police forces enjoyed the banquet on January 21, with Insp. Norm Fallon of the CPR acting as toastmaster.

In Nelson Sub-Division, 12 rinks took part in the police curling play-offs ending January

20, with an East Kootenay rink skipped by Sgt. E. Anderson winning the zone championship and the right to advance to the provincial playdown.

"N" Division held a **boxing** tournament last November 25. There were 12 bouts, nine of them ending in knockouts. Judges were Supt. G. R. Engel, Insp. A. Mason-Rooke, and Sub-Insp. J. H. Reid. Master of ceremonies was CSM S. A. McKim and referee was Sgt. E. C. Curtain. Deputy Commr. J. R. Lemieux presented trophies to the following: Csts. W. C. Dempster (54 Troop)—welterweight; H. S. Stone (53 Troop)—middleweight; J. E. Dunn (53 Troop)—light heavyweight; S. E. Sutherland (56 Troop)—heavyweight; J. M. J. Grilli (53 Troop)—sportsmanship.

Cpl. Harry Twist, of "E" Division, long a developer of promising pugilists, has another youngster who has caught the eye of experts in B.C. Thirteen-year-old Freddy Fuller, with angelic countenance and a rapier left hand, was named "Emerald Boy" in a January tournament at Vancouver College. Boxing only for a year, the red-haired, freckled youngster has yet to meet defeat and has won seven trophies in his short career. In this tourney he won three bouts, the final against a boxer of five years' experience.

In Vancouver, two RCMP teams are in the



Lively action at "N" Division boxing tourney.



HARBOUR GRACE HOCKEY CLUB

Back row, l. to r., Cst. D. W. Pierce (captain), Mag. G. E. Trickett, Cpls. K. J. Lawlor, R. O. Walling (coach), Csts. J. L. Power, J. J. Parker, J. B. MacDonald, G. Green. *Front,* Cst. G. L. K. Gouthro, Cpl. R. Williams, Csts. E. J. Coady, G. E. Godfrey, D. C. Keith.

Federal Civil Service ten-pin **bowling** league. At the half-way point, both teams were doing well, one being tied for first place and the other in a tie for second.

North Bay Sub-Division of "**A**" Division also boasts bowling enthusiasts, with the RCMP team in third position in the Policemen's Firemen's Bowling League.

In **Charlottetown** ("**L**" Division) the bowling season is drawing to a close. In a season featuring some commendable scoring, Mrs. "Ding" Chipman has to rate tops for a fine 345 single and a cross of 800. None of the men could do so well!

Truro Sub-Division ("**H**" Division) has a team in the Civil Service League, and in addition, there is also weekly mixed bowling for Police personnel and their ladies. At a tournament held in December Cst. H. Stoliker won the trophy.

Headquarters bowlers have had the added stimulus of a monthly prize to the player showing the best increase in his average. The annual "chicken roll" provided some keen contests for the 12 chickens and a turkey awarded to the winners. Leading the women's division to date is Miss B. Cosgrove with high cross, single and average of 753, 318 and 204. For the men, E. Searle has the high cross of 796, D. Einarson the single with 361 and T. Feaver has an average of 212. Play-offs start early in April.

In "**J**" Division, there are six teams in the bowling league. Only nine points separate the first and last teams. Sgt. Major D. Saul holds the men's high single and average; Cpl. I. MacNevin has the high cross. Mrs. Louise Culligan is tops for the ladies with high cross, single and average. Members of the league were entertained recently by HQ Sergeants' Mess, Camp Gagetown to a friendly five-pin game. The Police team was defeated by approximately 1500 pins, but as compensation there was a delightful dance and lunch at the Mess.

Harbour Grace Detachment in "**B**" Division boasts an unusual **hockey** record—12 men from the 13-man detachment make up a team, which in the opinion of many observers is second to none in police circles. Organizing last December, the team worked out steadily, then made a public debut by playing clubs from nearby communities. A challenge was extended to an RCMP team considered to be the strongest in Newfoundland—a squad composed of division headquarters and St. John's Detachment personnel. In a home-and-home series, the Harbour Grace sextet won easily 17-2 and 14-3. Both games were open to the general public, with proceeds being donated to the Pee Wee Hockey Associations of Harbour Grace and St. John's.

In Springhill, N.S. ("**H**" Division) a team from Truro Sub-Division played a squad composed of RCMP personnel and town policemen



OTTAWA RCMP HOCKEY TEAM

Semifinalists in the Ottawa National Defence Hockey loop, team is composed of members of "HQ", "A", "N", and "Air" Divisions. *Back row, l. to r.*, CSM S. A. McKim (manager), R. R. V. Spencer, A. A. Black, C. A. Legassick, G. T. Jamison, E. P. Rockburne, M. Blanchard, D. Perrault, J. J. Coulombe, N. W. Ross, E. L. McPhee, P. Cyr, J. D. Pike, Cpl. S. A. Strang (coach). *Front row*, S. E. Thomas, D. LaRoche, D. L. Lynch, J. H. Hartling, R. J. Yaworski.

from Cumberland and Pictou Counties in February. The Cumberland players swamped the Truro team 14-4, but after the game, players and spectators adjourned to the Springhill Armouries for a social evening.

Charlottetown, ("L" Division) has a team entered in the City Social Hockey League, a five-team loop. Three members of the City Police and three civilians, including an ex-member of the Force, augment Police personnel. The club has a good chance to take the league title, but the play-offs are expected to provide close competition. Exhibition games have included visits to Souris, Murray Harbour, Borden, Montague and St. Dunstan's.

At Prince Rupert Sub-Division ("E" Division) Cpl. A. Borodula and members of Hazelton Detachment have operated a hockey team, while at sub-division headquarters, Cst. R. H. Davies has coached a floor hockey squad. This sport draws large attendance and Davies' team held first place in the league throughout the season.

The "D" Division team boasted a 50-50 record for the season under the capable coaching of Cpl. W. T. Thompson. In "G" Division the Whitehorse team which won the Commercial League championship last year has held first place and looks a sure winner for another title. Saskatoon Sub-Division personnel ("F" Division) have also operated a team which has been confined to exhibition games.

The Ottawa RCMP hockey team, which is composed of members from "HQ", "A", "N" and "Air" Divisions, again competed in the rugged National Defence League in the capital. The annual benefit game for the local Cerebral Palsy Organization, was played at the Auditorium before some 4,000 fans. In another close game the Ottawa Police-Firemen Combines defeated the RCMP squad 3-1. On February 25, the team journeyed to Lake Placid, N.Y. for a game with the Lake Placid Roamers, with the American club winning a fast bruising contest 6-3.

Badminton news seems to be confined to two centres. In "K" Division, Edmonton Sub-Division's club has been operating since last October under an executive of Bill Mitchell (president), Raymond LaValley (vice-president) and Marilyn Dawe (secretary). The club has played round-robin tournaments with other groups including Army Griesbach, RCAF Namao and Kingsway. The Edmonton club derives a great deal of benefit from the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, present holders of the ladies' and men's singles and mixed doubles championships of the city. In "J" Division the badminton enthusiasts have had consistently good turnouts and have held several invitational nights with other clubs. A junior club started this year by Sgt. D. Lauber has proved quite successful. Approximately a dozen youngsters attend sessions regularly and



"C" Division shooters hosted group from RMC, Kingston. Cadets in photo include F. P. Mace, J. S. Hemmenway, N. F. Hull, D. J. Anderson, V. F. Leonowicz, D. N. Jones, W. Sliwinski, J. J. Clarke, D. C. Gilliland and R. G. Hawkins.

have benefited from the instruction of Sergeant Lauber and other seniors.

Reports on **basketball** centre around activities in three cities. In Calgary (**"K" Division**), a sub-division team was entered in Senior **"B"** competition with some degree of success. **"D" Division's** squad fell considerably short of the pace set last year. **Headquarters Division** sponsored a girl's team in the Ottawa Senior City League which was finally eliminated in the semi-finals of the league play-offs by Civic Nurses.

Broomball is one sport that has boomed in the **Ottawa** district, and it has found its devotees among **"A" Division** personnel. A four-team league was formed at the beginning of Winter, and not to be outdone, the girls of the division staff also put together a team. Several challenges were extended but only two were accepted, one with Central Mortgage and the other with the "Meter Maids" of Ottawa's Police Department.

There has been plenty of **shooting** activity throughout the Force during the Winter months. Sydney Sub-Division's (**"H" Division**) big event was the annual Christmas turkey shoot. Ten turkeys and ten boxes of chocolates went to the winners, with refreshments afterwards topping off an enjoyable evening.

Vancouver Sub-Division (**"E" Division**) also ran a shoot for the birds. This year the competition was particularly keen and 14 happy marksmen took home handsome 12-pound turkeys for their efforts.

"D" Division reports that their Winnipeg Rifle and Revolver Club has entered Inter-Divisional, DCRA and MPRA matches, but with the loss of four fine shots there seems to be some concern about their ability to stay up among the first division marksmen.

"C" Division shooters have been active as usual. Of special interest was a match between Royal Military College, Kingston and the division revolver club in Montreal, February 4. The Police won that one 2644 and 2602, with Cpl. W. C. Rahm high man with 559. He was presented with a silver spoon bearing the RMC crest.

North Battleford Sub-Division (**"F" Division**)

boasts the shot who won the Division High Aggregate in the Inter-Divisional rifle match, 1960—Cst. C. P. Miskiw. He was the recipient of a silver stein.

"O" Division marksmen in the Toronto area have been using the small bore range at HMCS *York*. Teams entered in the Inter-Divisional competition have posted some creditable scores, with Cst. J. Harvey leading the club in both rifle and revolver.

In **"B" Division** there has been considerable revolver practice, while efforts have been directed toward completing targets in both Inter-Divisional rifles and revolver competition. There was also a turkey shoot in the Christmas season with S/Sgt. D. S. Davis, Sgt. J. M. LaFosse and Cst. W. R. Beer recording wins. Chickens were won by Mrs. Sandra Billard and Miss Bernice Spurrell.

"J" Division teams are entered in the Inter-Divisional and DCRA competitions and so far have done well. Recently, three trophies were put up for competition in a hidden score shoot and the winners were Sgt. Major D. Saul, Cpl. H. Zwicker and Cst. J. Hart. A turkey shoot at Christmas saw Miss Betty Farrell, Cst. M. C. Sawlor and Mr. Fred Reid winning the birds.

Headquarters Division reports four teams entered in the Inter-Divisional revolver competition, two in rifle and four in the DCRA indoor series. This year 73 teams were entered in the Inter-Divisional revolver competitions and 70 in the rifle matches. Final scores of the annual postal match fired last August between ten-man teams from the RAF and RCMP show that the Force won out again in this international match. The Police scored 4611 to 4269, and the Police total was the highest they have recorded in this competition. In January the "HQ" and "A" Division clubs played host to the Royal Military College. "HQ" defeated the cadets in the pistol match and "A" Division won the rifle division. A turnabout occurred in the return match held at Kingston in February when RMC won both competitions. In January the "HQ" team visited the Smiths Falls Revolver Club and defeated their hosts.

In inter-division **volleyball**, **"N" Division** reports an undefeated staff team, which has won the division shield for annual competition.



We realize that "Spring is sprung", so we only want you to treat these columns as you would home movies—now that we are all gathered together, let's have a look and see how our brother divisions lived through the Winter months.

Retirement parties and get-togethers played a large part in the social life of the Force during the past quarter. Insp. A. R. Ascah, Officer Commanding the "**Marine**" Depot Sub-Division at **Halifax**, together with his wife, was guest of honor at gatherings on successive evenings pending his retirement to pension. An informal assemblage of "H" and "Marine" Division officers and their wives was held at Thornvale Barracks January 30 at which Inspector Ascah was presented with a gift and a cheque by Asst. Commr. D. A. McKinnon.

The following evening, 175 members of the Force, ex-members and wives gathered at the HMC Dockyard canteen. Presentation of gifts included a scale model of the RCMP PB *Acadian*, a 65-foot detachment class patrol boat in which he supervised construction, a movie camera, projector and accessories.

The **Kelowna** Aquatic Club was the scene of a gala party January 5 marking the retirement to pension after 22 years of Reg. No. 13108 Cpl. E. R. Hickman. Affair was also held for the purpose of saying farewell to Cpl. T. R. Tobiasen, on transfer to Ottawa. The two corporals actually "carved their way out of Kelowna Detachment" as they had "orders" to don cooks' aprons and caps and each slice up an entire turkey to set before the 80-odd persons on hand. Corporal and Mrs. Hickman were presented with a suitably engraved silver tray by Mayor R. F. Parkinson, while Corporal and Mrs. Tobiasen were given an engraved desk pen set and matching necklace and earrings, respectively, by S/Sgt. M. N. McAlpine.

Insp. and Mrs. A. R. Ascah admire their gifts.

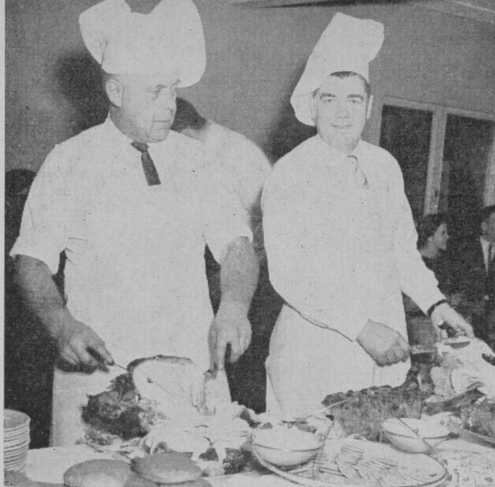
Sgt. W. E. McLatchie, NCO in charge of **Chilliwack** City Detachment, was feted at a party January 25 in the Fraser Valley city prior to his retirement from the Force after 26 years of service. About 40 couples took in the affair. Mrs. McLatchie was presented with a corsage and her husband received an electric drill from Insp. S. E. Raybone, Officer Commanding.

A silver tea service was presented to Reg. No. 12090 Sgt. and Mrs. J. W. Meahan at a farewell party held recently at **Whitehorse**, Y.T. Affair was held in the NWHS Sergeants' Mess and the presentation made by Insp. J. L. Vachon, Officer Commanding. Sergeant Meahan had completed 28 years' service, spread over Saskatchewan, Ottawa and Whitehorse.

Reg. No. 11917 S/Sgt. S. F. Cunnington, also having completed 28 years with the Force, was toasted at a farewell smoker Dec. 20, 1960 at **Yorkton**, Sask. Most of his service was in "F" Division, and at the time of his retirement, he was sub-division NCO. "Syd" was presented with a 35 mm. camera. He has taken up a position with the Yorkton branch of the Department of Social Welfare.

The Sergeants' Mess, Mewata Armouries, **Calgary**, Alta., was the gathering-place for members of that sub-division last November 24 to bid adieu to Cpl. H. J. O. Williams who re-





"Carving their way out of Kelowna", Cpls. E. R. Hickman (left) and T. R. Tobiasen.

tired to pension. He was presented with a briefcase by the Officer Commanding, Supt. L. S. Grayson. Corporal Williams is currently attending the Calgary branch of the University of Alberta prior to accepting a teaching position at a Calgary high school next Fall. Engraved steins were also presented to Cpl. F. Smith and Csts. J. B. Hunter, G. O. George and R. Bucknell, all recently transferred from the sub-division.

An informal party was staged in the **"J" Division Sergeants' Mess** at Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 16, 1960 to say farewell to Sgt. J. C. Brindley, retiring to pension. Entertainment was arranged by Sgt. Major D. T. Saul and Sgt. Doug Lauber. An engraved wall clock was presented to the Brindleys by the Mess President, Sgt. H. J. Dunfield. Mrs. Brindley in turn presented the President with a plaque to be hung in the Mess.

A stag dinner was held in the **"Depot" Division** mess last November 17 by members of the RCMP Sergeants' Mess in honor of S/Sgt. J. H. "Bob" Poole, retiring to pension. A presentation of golfing equipment was made by Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division, which was timely as Bob had planned a trip south on his retirement leave. S/Sgt. Jim McMahon, President of the Mess, also gave Bob the traditional engraved stein plus an honorary life membership in the Mess.

The Sergeants' Mess at **"Headquarters" Division**, Ottawa, was the scene of a dinner January 26 to bid farewell to three retiring



members, S/Sgts. Major Don N. Cassidy and J. R. McFarland and S/Sgt. E. Carson Armstrong. Gifts were presented to the trio on behalf of the Mess and the division Social and Athletic Club. Members of the Mess also said good-bye to S/Sgt. E. Davies who retired to pension January 9. Staff Sergeant Major Cassidy, former senior NCO of the Ident. Branch, was also honored at that unit's annual Christmas party December 22. Supt. R. P. Hanson, Officer Commanding, presented a 35 mm. camera to Don on behalf of the branch.

Stags and socials were also held in different parts of the country marking transfers. Thornvale Barracks in **Halifax** was the location of a stag January 26 to say "so long" to S/Sgt. T. N. House, transferred to Sydney Sub-Division.

Members of **"G" Division HQ**, Ottawa, met at the home of Sgt. Harry T. Nixon Dec. 17, 1960 for a Yuletide social evening, and also to say good-bye to Cst. and Mrs. John H. Wilson prior to their transfer to Fort Smith, N.W.T. During the course of the evening, a gift was presented to the couple by Supt. W. G. Fraser, Officer Commanding.

Swift Current Sub-Division personnel congregated at the Experimental Farm last December 28 to say bon voyage to Sgt. and Mrs. J. K. Bradshaw, on transfer to Saskatoon Sub-Division, and to Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Hopley, leaving for Stony Rapids, Sask. A local orchestra supplied the dance music. Gifts were presented to each couple by the Officer Commanding.

At **Yorkton** on December 20, farewell was said to Sgt. A. Tingle of Kamsack Detachment, transferred to Regina, and to Cst. E. G. Blanchette of Melville Detachment, leaving for "HQ" Division, Ottawa. Both received gifts. Another smoker was held January 20 to say good-bye to Cpl. W. L. Carter prior to his transfer to Outlook, Sask.

Personnel at the **Rockcliffe** Crime Detection Laboratory met at the home of Cpl. Norm Luker January 27 to say farewell to Gerald Popplewell of Trinidad, B. W. I., who had been understudying document examination at the Lab for the past 18 months. Gerry was presented with a crested copper stein and a color reproduction of the RCMP badge.

Yuletide parties and **smokers** are popular forms of entertainment throughout the Force, and 1960 was no exception. On December 16,

Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson making farewell presentation to S/Sgt. "Bob" Poole.

"HQ" Division pensioners S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong (left), S/Sgts. Major J. R. McFarland (centre) and D. N. Cassidy.

the Officer in Charge "Marine Services", West Coast, and the senior NCOs of "Marine" and "E" Divisions held an enjoyable cocktail party in the recreation room. Among the guests were Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest and other "E" Division Officers, Commodore J. Deane, RCN and several Navy Officers, Chief J. Blackstock and Deputy Chief H. Mercer, Victoria City Police, Chief R. Smith, Oak Bay Municipal Police, Chief W. A. Pearson, Saanich Municipal Police, and Col. K. Dixon, Dept. of Transport.

Four days later, a smoker was held at the same location for members of "Marine" Division on the West Coast.

Cpl. R. Boissoneault looked after the arrangements for the **Nelson** Sub-Division Christmas party held last December 19 at the Royal Canadian Legion. Dance music was supplied by Roy Kline.

Although Christmas was over, personnel at **Sydney** Sub-Division still had the holiday spirit when they staged an informal dance January 6 at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess at Victoria Park.

Whitehorse Sub-Division's adult Christmas party was held at the 19th Alberta Dragoons' Mess December 10. Highlight of the evening included a Christmas Carol sing-song plus some lively folk songs. A cold plate was the bill of fare.

Members of the Force at **Inuvik**, N.W.T., their wives, families and friends met in the single men's mess on Christmas Day for a social gathering which featured turkey dinner prepared by Northern Steward H. W. Nyback.

Prince Albert Sub-Division's annual Christmas party was staged December 16. The unusually mild weather produced an attendance far in excess of expectations, but everyone was taken care of as far as enjoyment was concerned. Farewells were said to three members of the sub-division on transfer and presentations were made by Insp. R. W. Duff, Officer Commanding.

Regina Sub-Division held a dance-social in the basement of the "Depot" Division Mess last December 2, mainly to welcome all the newcomers to the sub-division. Music was supplied by a local orchestra and a plate supper terminated the festivities.

A Fall Party was held by the **Yorkton** Sub-Division recreation club on Nov. 25, 1960. Affair attracted some 48 couples and the evening wound up with the serving of a turkey supper.

An "at home" was held in the **"J" Division** Sergeants' Mess January 31 for the junior NCOs of the Fredericton area. Chairman for



the entertainment was Sgt. R. Wellings, assisted by S/Sgt. N. J. McKenzie and Sgts. H. J. Dunfield and A. H. Gardner. During the course of the evening, Sgt. Major D. T. Saul expressed the appreciation of the members for the work done in the mess by Staff Sergeant McKenzie, who has since retired to pension.

Several social functions have been staged at **"Depot" Division** since last Fall, one of which was billed as an annual game dinner in the Sergeants' Mess last November 24. Ingredients of the dinner—moose, venison, antelope and pheasant—were supplied by the Wild Life Branch of the Dept. of Natural Resources, through the courtesy of its director, Mr. E. L. Paynter, an honorary member of the Mess.

And in view of the fact this was a "stag", the sergeants figured they should get out of the dog house by staging a ladies' night which was held December 10 in the basement of the division mess. Dancing, games and lunch filled out the bill of fare.

The **"Depot" Corporals' Mess** had its share of functions, too. A smoker was held last November 8 with the corporals attending Intermediate Training Course No. 20 as special guests. Then on November 19, there was a mixed social and on December 17, a Christmas party during which Santa delivered a gift to each of the ladies present. Another mixed social was staged February 2.

A cocktail party was held at Spadina Barracks December 23 for the members and staff of **"A" Division**, during which gifts were presented to the female employees.

A few members of the division, with their wives or girl friends, formed a sleigh-ride party at Gattineau Mills, Que., on January 27. Following the ride, they all tucked into a bean dinner.

At **"HQ" Division**, the annual Ident. Branch Christmas party was held December 22 in the Main Bureau. Santa Claus was on hand to distribute gifts, aided by six comely dancing girls and two clowns. A stag was held at the sergeants' lounge February 16, the guests being members of Canadian Police College Class No. 40 from **"N" Division**.

Children's **Christmas Tree Parties** are an annual affair and one which is looked forward to eagerly by the offspring of members of the Force and the civil staff. The five girls in the **Nelson** Sub-Division office were in charge of arrangements for the party held there last December 17. Santa Claus' appearance brought



A few of the 80-odd youngsters who visited Santa at the Kamloops Sub-Division's annual Christmas Tree Party last December 18.

a rousing welcome from the youngsters and he delivered a gift to each of the 50 present. Following the showing of films and a table tennis tournament for the teenagers, the children were served hot dogs, pop, cookies and candy.

Prince George Sub-Division staged its first such venture last Christmas which attracted 47 youngsters including many from outlying detachment areas. Santa Claus (Cst. A. Fry) passed out gifts and then mailed an additional 20 to children from distant areas who could not take in the affair.

Alex's Bar-B-Q near Kamloops, B.C., was the site for the **Kamloops** Sub-Division's second annual children's party on December 18. Approximately 80 children were on hand to greet Santa (Cst. G. G. Wright) and receive a present. Cpl. R. S. Ring of Kamloops Detachment acted as MC and led the youngsters in the singing of Christmas Carols, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Rose (Cpl. A. R. N.) Bruce. The young fry were kept amused through the antics of two clowns (Csts. R. E. Long and N. M. Bruce of Kamloops Detachment). A clever skit also held the interest, presented by Mrs. G. Harvey, wife of Sgt. "Sandy" Harvey.

Cake, ice cream, pop and movie cartoons

were the order of the day at **Vancouver** Sub-Division HQ December 21 for the 80 children on hand to see old St. Nick. Hostesses were Mrs. W. H. Nevin, wife of the Officer Commanding, and Mrs. M. J. Nadon, wife of the C.I.B. Officer.

Nearly 100 bright-eyed youngsters turned out to accept the best Santa had to offer at "**H**" **Division's** Christmas Tree Party at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, December 17. In addition to presents, each child also received a parting gift of candy and fruit from the Old Gentleman (Cpl. H. H. Kempster).

Two other Nova Scotia sub-divisions, **Truro** and **Sydney**, staged similar parties December 17, Santa once again being present at each. At Truro, he handed out gifts, a bag of candy and fruit to each child and goodies in the form of ice cream, cookies and milk were devoured. Much the same procedure took place at Sydney, plus the showing of two seasonal films.

"**L**" **Division** HQ at Charlottetown, P.E.I., chose the same date for their Christmas Tree Party. Sgt. Major J. D. Fraser acted as MC and a few words of welcome were given by the Officer Commanding, Insp. A. S. McNeil. Cst. J. A. Cox donned the scarlet suit and passed

out gifts to all youngsters present. Special guests at the function were Mr. R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, and Mrs. Parent.

Children in **Whitehorse** saw a modern Santa Claus arrive not by sled and reindeer, but by helicopter last December 3. And fortunately for children of personnel of that sub-division, St. Nick remained for a week to be present at the RCMP Children's Party where 44 youngsters dressed up in their best behaviour for the occasion.

A week later, Santa appeared at **Fort Smith** to gladden the hearts of youngsters eagerly awaiting his arrival.

Approximately 80 children attended the annual Christmas party in the **"C" Division** mess, Montreal, on December 23. Program was sponsored by the Social and Athletic Club and got under way with cartoon films and the handing out of treats, followed by a visit from Santa Claus.

"F" Division reported several Christmas Tree gatherings, the one at **North Battleford** Sub-Division leading off on December 16. Films, songs and gifts from St. Nick featured the agenda there also. The others in the division were all held the following day—at Prince Albert, Swift Current where 60 children gathered, and Yorkton, which attracted over 100 youngsters.

December 17 was also the day chosen for the party at **Peace River**, Alta. The usual program was highlighted by a Christmas play depicting the Nativity, presented by children of members of the Force in the area. The youngsters handled all the arrangements, even supplying their own costumes and props.

Lethbridge Sub-Division's affair was staged December 18, and attracted over 100 Christmas-spirited children.

One of the largest gatherings took place at the **"K" Division** gym, Edmonton, where over

250 children met with but a common thought—the contemplation of Santa's arrival.

Seemingly the most common date for these gatherings, December 17, was also the day chosen by **"A" Division** for the Christmas Tree, which was held at Spadina Barracks, Ottawa, and brought out some 150 youngsters.

New Year's Eve Dances and sub-division **annual balls** also highlighted the festive season from coast to coast. The gun room of the cadet officers' training establishment, HMCS *Venture*, **Esquimalt**, B.C., was the scene of an informal dance New Year's Eve, where 35 couples representing "Marine" Division danced to the music of a five-piece band. **Vancouver** Sub-Division HQ was the scene of a similar frolic which attracted 204 persons. Another informal affair was arranged at **"D" Division** HQ, Winnipeg, also at **"C" Division**, Montreal, the latter catering to 225 couples who danced to the music of Bobby Green's orchestra.

New Year's Ball at **Regina** was a formal affair which saw some 350 members of the Force, guests and their ladies on hand. November 18 was the date for **Prince Albert** Sub-Division's annual ball. The Grand March was led by Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, O.C. "F" Division, with Mrs. Perlson, and Insp. R. W. Duff, sub-division O.C., with Mrs. Duff. Music was supplied by the orchestra of J. J. Cannon. The **North Battleford** Kinsmen Band provided the dance music at that sub-division's annual ball November 25.

The RCMP dance orchestra was on hand at the gala New Year's frolic at **"N" Division**, Rockcliffe, Ont., which as usual, attracted a packed house, and out at **Edmonton**, some 250 persons attended the annual affair.

Fort Whoop-up Guest Ranch was the site chosen by **Lethbridge** Sub-Division for its annual ball held December 9. Guests, received by Chief Supt. and Mrs. L. Bingham and Insp. and Mrs. P. J. Vaucher, included several mem-

Head table guests at the Regina New Year's Ball include Supt. and Mrs. E. L. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Malone, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Meldrum, Chief Justice and Mrs. E. M. Hall, Lt.-Governor and Mrs. F. L. Bastdeo, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. E. H. Perlson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Townshend, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kurtz, Supt. and Mrs. E. Porter.





Among the guests at the Lethbridge Sub-Division ball were Insp. and Mrs. John Stiles, U.S. Border Patrol, Supt. and Mrs. J. S. Cruickshank, RCMP, Chief Supt. and Mrs. L. Bingham, RCMP, Sgt. and Mrs. F. Buck, Montana State Patrol, Insp. and Mrs. P. J. Vaucher, RCMP, Chief Insp. and Mrs. J. R. Williams, U.S. Border Patrol.

bers of the U.S. Border and State Highway Patrols with their wives.

Another group from the RCMP dance orchestra was on hand at the ever-popular informal **"A" Division** New Year's dance at Spadina Barracks. Approximately 100 couples waltzed around the floor, ushering in 1961 and when it was a few minutes old, they sat down to a bar-B-Q chicken dinner.

Chief Supt. and Mrs. E. Brakefield-Moore led off the Grand March at **"B" Division's** New Year's Ball at St. John's, Nfld. Chris Andrews' band provided the music.

Fifty couples converged on the sergeants' lounge at **"HQ" Division**, Ottawa, to usher in the New Year.

The RCMP Band will tour the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this Summer and the tentative date for departure from Ottawa is June 12. In 1948 the Band visited the western provinces and its itinerary included some 30 centres, and ten years later it visited British Columbia to take part in that province's centenary celebrations.

Twice already this year, the Band has found it necessary to fill two engagements on the

same evening. Units of the dance orchestra, under the direction of Cpl. R. D. H. Twemlow and Cst. J. Y. Hardy, provided music for the New Year's Dances of **"A"** and **"N"** Divisions, and on February 10, the dance orchestra under Corporal Twemlow travelled to Cornwall, Ont., to play for a **"Mardi-Gras in Black and White"** while the remainder of the Band, directed by S/Sgt. H. A. Blackman, attended the third annual Police-Fire Benevolent Hockey night in aid of Ottawa's Cerebral Palsy Centre.

On February 18, the dance orchestra, choral group and instrumental soloists entertained at an **"RCMP Night"** for the Overseas Friendship Society. Commr. C. W. Harvison addressed the group and the film **"A Career in Scarlet"** was shown.

In addition to the Band's western tour, it also has another eight Summer concerts and sunset ceremonies booked at the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa and eight at the Vincent Massey Park as well as a tour of Ottawa area high schools.

Vancouver Sub-Division's annual **Regimental Christmas Dinner** was held December 14 and 146 members of the Force and guests on



Grand March at **"B" Division's** New Year's Eve ball, led by Chief Supt. and Mrs. E. Brakefield-Moore.

April, 1961]

Asst. Commr. W. M. Brady, O.C., (left) serving dinner to Cst. J. H. J. P. Grilli (right), at "C" Division Regimental Dinner. Looking on are Cpl. J. A. V. R. Meloche (second from left) and Sgt. Major J. E. M. Corriveau.

hand. Head table comprised Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, O.C. "E" Division, Mr. N. A. McDiarmid, solicitor for the Dept. of the Attorney-General, Chief Cst. G. J. Archer, Vancouver City Police, Rev. Dr. G. Turpin, honorary Padre of the Force, Supts. W. H. Nevin, M. W. Jones, Insprs. W. G. Hurlow, S. E. Raybone, J. A. Macdonald, Spl. Cst. A. W. Vaughan, Mr. E. A. Chamberlain, President "A" Division RCMP Veterans' Association and S/Sgt. W. C. Turner.

RCAF Station Westwin at **Winnipeg** was the setting for "D" Division's Christmas Dinner for 154 members of the Force December 21. The senior NCOs of the division served an excellent meal which was followed by an address from the O.C., Chief Supt. A. W. Parsons.

The following day, 350 regular, special, reserve and ex-members of the Force gathered in the "C" Division mess, **Montreal**, for their Christmas turkey. Asst. Commr. W. M. Brady, O.C., traditionally served the junior man of the division, and during the dinner, proposed the toast to the Force.

Also on December 22, the single men of "**J**" Division sponsored their Christmas dinner which attracted some 106 persons including guests. Toast to the Force was proposed by Mr. H. W. Hickman and replied to by Chief Supt. H. A. Maxted, Officer Commanding. Following the dinner, an hour of lively entertainment was produced and directed by Cst. Ralph Esau, assisted by Cpls. Bert Milward and Ron Rochon and Cst. Cliff Follett.

Commissioner Harvison and Mr. Raoul Mercier, Q.C., Crown Attorney at Ottawa, were guest speakers at the "**A**" Division Regimental Dinner December 7 at Spadina Barracks. Nearly 185 members of the Force attended the function.

"**B**" Division's Christmas Dinner was staged in the RCMP gym at St. John's on December 19 with a large representation from the Force



as well as special guests on hand. Highlights of the evening were an address by the Hon. Leslie R. Curtis, Attorney-General of Newfoundland, and the serving to junior Cst. B. R. A. Meisner by the O.C., Chief Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore.

Once again the **Ottawa** area RCMP Sergeants' Mess proved to be one of the most popular in the capital during the annual New Year's tour of messes when an unique dish was prepared by the "HQ" Division chef. Noted for the excellence of his cuisine, "cookie" outdid himself January 2 by presenting as a centre piece a roasted Canadian beaver, arranged in a most life-like fashion. Hon. E. Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice, had the honor of carving the first portions of this unusual dish.

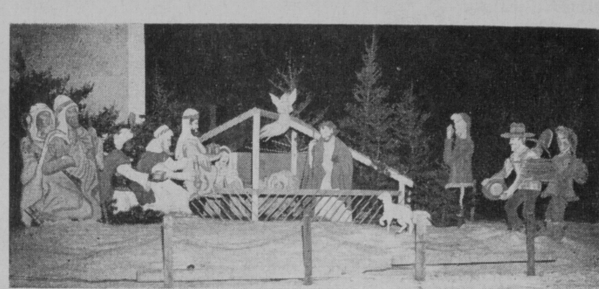
The "**K**" Division Officers' Mess held a New Year's reception January 2 and then, in conjunction with a division Officers' conference January 24-25, staged a stag party the evening of January 24 attended by 14 Officers from the division.

Four members of the Force stationed at **North Bay, Ont.**, this year accepted the annual invitation from the RCAF Sergeants' Mess at that point to attend its New Year's Levee.

On December 17, the annual reception was held at the **Regina** area Officers' Mess where guests were received by Asst. Commr. and Mrs. E. H. Perlson and Supt. and Mrs. E. L. Martin. Among the guests were the Hon.

Group of Officers and NCOs in the Regina area when the former were hosts at a Christmas levee at the Officers' Mess.





Unique Nativity scene at Whitehorse showing an Indian, trapper and Mounted Policeman at the Holy Manger.

Frank L. Bastedo, Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Christmas Levees were held in Regina between the Officers' and NCOs' Messes on December 16 and 19.

A luncheon was held at the Officers' Mess on February 17 in honor of Chief Justice W. M. Martin, Mr. Justice H. F. Thomson, Mr. Justice P. H. Gordon and Mr. Justice A. T. Procter, all scheduled to retire in the near future.

Still in Regina, the members of "A" Troop, who completed nearly a year of training February 1, made a good start on the road to good public relations when they voluntarily donated their television set to the Harrow deGroot School for mentally retarded children. The set was purchased by members of the Troop on a share basis and the decision to make this gift was entirely their own despite a cash offer for it by another troop. Three members, Csts. A. G. Baldwin, D. H. Maas and J. L. M. Nielsen, delivered the set to the school personally, much to the enjoyment to the children.

Book Reviews

ORDEAL BY ICE, by Farley Mowat.
McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto,
Canada. Pp. 364. \$6.

In this exciting volume Mr. Mowat has chosen well from the journals of the relatively few who have survived their personal "Ordeal by Ice" to return with first-hand accounts of incredible hardships, heartbreak and sometimes limited success in their vain search for the elusive North-West Passage.

No reader can fail to thrill to the courage of these rugged men who in fragile sailing ships, so inadequately equipped, faced not only the violent elements but death by starvation, scurvy and hostile natives. What lured these courageous men on can only now be a matter of conjecture: perhaps it was the same eternal craving to be "first" which even today inspires man's desire to conquer outer space; perhaps the dream of

hidden riches, or just the sheer love of adventure.

Such well-known names as Martin Frobisher, Henry Hudson, Capt. Thomas James, John Ross and many others which we all remember, perhaps a little vaguely, from our school days, will suddenly take on new meaning as you live and suffer with them through their harrowing ventures into the formidable Arctic waters.

This reviewer was particularly impressed with Charles Hall who was perhaps the first to approach the problem from a more scientific point of view. This enterprising explorer elected to live with the Eskimos to gain first-hand knowledge from the only people who truly knew the secrets of survival in that forbidding, barren land.

Turning to the Prologue and Epilogue of this volume, certain discrepancies seem

to exist. For instance on page 13 Mr. Mowat states that in 1954 the HMCS *Labrador* accomplished a feat unequalled by any other vessel as, in a single season, she navigated the North-West Passage. However, on page 360 of the Epilogue he remarks that the *Labrador* was built in 1956, which would be two years after the voyage mentioned on page 13.

It is also this reviewer's understanding that the RCMP schooner *St. Roch*, under the command of Sgt. Henry Larsen, in 1944 was actually the first ship to navigate the North-West Passage in a single season, as well as the first ship to accomplish this feat twice. Although it is true they were better equipped than the sailing vessels of old, I feel sure the hardships and dangers they faced were great and many readers may feel these voyages warrant more than the mere mention they receive in this book.

G.M.C.

MACLEAN'S CANADA—Portrait of a Country. Edited and selected by Leslie F. Hannan. McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 248. \$8.50.

Far from being merely a welcomed addition to anyone's library, this book is virtually a library in itself.

Truly Canadian from cover to cover, the volume includes a variety of superb fiction; interesting factual articles; a panoramic view of our country and outstanding Canadian personalities in every field of endeavor in an exceptional array of photographs; plus beautiful reproductions of paintings by our famous artists.

Surely every reader will find his own personal taste catered to in this unique book. This reviewer particularly enjoyed the humor of Bruce Hutchison in "Oh, How I hate the Country"; the pathos of "Ricky Will Never Grow Up" by Jack Scott; the homeliness of Ernest Buckler's "The Quarrel" and the grim reality of "The Firing Squad" by Colin McDougall. Space does not permit me to do justice to all the fine articles and stories in this collection. Each reader will find his own favorite according to his taste, but I feel almost compelled to mention "A Leacock Sampler" by our great humorist Stephen Leacock, and the fascinating articles "Hindmarsh of the Star" and "My Friend Guay, the Murderer" by Pierre Berton and Roger Lemelin respectively.

Perhaps even this inadequate list will give other readers a vague idea of the entertainment in store for them.

Any reader who finds his enjoyment of a story enhanced by a short biography on the author will find this taken care of in "Notes on the Authors" at the end of the book.

In these days when we hear so often about the competition from foreign publications under which our Canadian publishers are laboring, perhaps more Canadians should take the trouble to investigate for themselves the talent of our own authors which I feel is so adequately epitomized in this fine book.

G.M.C.

THE SELECTED WRITINGS OF WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, Edited by Margaret Fairley. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 371. \$6.50.

Mainly a collection of articles written by Mackenzie for his newspaper—*The Colonial Advocate*—from 1824, when he began printing, to 1837, when his revolutionary tendencies forced him to take refuge in the



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CANADA

United States, this book is a must not only to the student of Canadian politics, but to everyone interested in the history of this country.

Covering such varied subjects as theatrical reviews, town meetings, women voting in Lower Canada, education, escaped slaves, tolerance in religion, a plan for the St. Lawrence Seaway, the first chapter gives an excellent picture of life in Canada in the early 19th century.

In the latter chapters, the Scottish MacKenzie writes of the political problems of his adopted country with a fire and eloquence that makes it easy to understand his part in the 1837 revolution. This is a well edited collection of some of the little known writings of one of our great statesmen.

B.F.L.

PRACTICAL POLICE KNOWLEDGE, by Captain Juby E. Towler, Director of Personnel and Training, Police Department, Danville, Va. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., \$5.75.

The author of this excellent book on the practical side of policing graduated through the ranks of the Danville, Virginia, Police Force during which time he obviously gained a wide knowledge of police functions through being assigned to many different phases of police work. Upon reading the book, it is not difficult to see that he is a dedicated policeman.

All the author's police experience was with the Danville Police Force, however, this does not distract from the application of the information contained in the book to police work in Canada. Naturally, there are a few references to law in the book which have to be adapted to Canadian law, but such references are not great as the author deals almost entirely with the practical mechanics of police work.

While this book is recommended to all policemen, it is of particular value to recruits, or prospective recruits, as it offers a searching insight into police duties and how they should be carried out. To the new policeman, it is a valuable supplement to training. It also provides a refresher for the experienced policeman.

In this easily read book, the author has covered every facet of police work in a remarkably detailed manner. He deals with various subjects as they are met by the policeman and gives examples of the best

method of dealing with various situations. Each of the 23 chapters deals with a particular aspect of police work, such as law enforcement techniques, dealing with the public, elements of crime, search and seizures, surveillance, scientific aides in crime detection, the field of criminal investigation, police psychology, the personal notebook, testifying in court and public services.

G.W.R.

COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE, by Paul B. Weston. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Ontario. Illustrated. Pp. 194. \$8.25.

This publication covers very realistically the defensive actions to be taken by policemen who find themselves under actual combat or threatened combat with armed criminals. To set a hard and fast rule of conduct under each of the varying situations where life and property are endangered by armed criminals is a difficult task and the author in his approach to the problem has compiled his personal experience and observations in this text as a guide to those whose duties place them as guardians of the public.

"The modern police officer throws out the rules of pistol shooting as a sport in order to compete on more equal terms with the jungle-gutter type of criminal likely to fight police." This quotation does not mean the basic fundamentals of shooting have been thrown out, rather the text emphasises fundamentals such as "Grip . . . Sights . . . Aim . . . Squeeze."

Various shooting positions are covered such as prone, kneeling, sitting, shooting from behind barricades, two-handed standing position and firing at night, always with a view to conditions of actual combat with the criminal element.

A section is devoted to service revolvers and off duty guns stressing their dependability. The various calibres available in these firearms and the striking power of each is elaborated upon. Another section covers the many types of holsters used when in uniform or plain clothes with an emphasis on quick draw and easy access to the firearm.

No amount of theory alone will result in the proficient use of firearms without a program of planned practice. This is outlined in the book. The program then advances to the Practical Police Course or FBI course which is also outlined. Refresher courses plus others such as the Close Combat Course are covered.

Safety in the handling of firearms is stressed throughout.

The theme of the entire text is probably best outlined by this quotation, "Let's hope that in your lifetime as a peace officer you never have to defend yourself or any one in your company from the fire of a criminal opponent; but let's be certain you can shoot fast and accurately under the pressure of hot lead and discharge your obligations to your community, your family and yourself."

About the author: he is a retired Deputy Chief Inspector of the New York City Police

Department and a lecturer in Police Administration at Sacramento State College, with 28 years of competitive shooting experience, eight years as pistol instructor of police recruits, three years as instructor of Navy and Marine personnel, two years in charge of all the firearms training for the New York Police and ten years as Commanding Officer specializing in studies of methods and procedures for improved efficiency.

This edition is of interest primarily to Policemen but it will be of interest also to shooters in general. R.F.

Retirements

The end of January marked the retirement of Insp. A. R. Ascah, formerly Officer Commanding the "Marine" Depot Sub-Division at Halifax, N.S. A native of Gaspé, Que., Inspector Ascah began his law enforcement career with the old Preventive Service in 1925 which enforced Canada's Customs and Excise Acts. Serving aboard various patrol vessels, he rose in rank from seaman to Ship's Officer. He became a member of the RCMP's original "Marine" Section in 1932 when the Preventive Service was absorbed, serving on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. When World War II broke out and the "Marine" Section's vessels were taken over by the Navy, Inspector Ascah, as a member of the RCN Reserve rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. Following the war he assumed command of the RCMP's *French*. In 1954 when division headquarters was moved from Halifax to Ottawa, he took command of the "Marine" Depot Sub-Division.

Reg. No. 11965 Sgt. Maurice Edward (Pat) Byers left the Force on retirement January 2 after 28 years' service, nearly six of which were spent in the No. 1

Provost Company (RCMP) during World War II. Born in Calcutta, India, "Pat" served in the Indian Defence Force during the last year of World War I and completed his schooling in England. He joined the RCMP Jan. 3, 1933 and after training at Regina, was posted to "D" Division, "N" Division and Calgary Sub-Division prior to World War II. He served overseas with the Provost Company, attaining the rank of Captain. Returning to Calgary late in 1945, he was sent out in charge of Irricana Detachment in June 1948, and remained there until July 1953 when he was posted to Goose Bay, Labrador, in "B" Division. Pat and his family are now living at 804 Hamlet Road in Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16174 Sgt. J. A. Clarke, who also had 28 years' service, retired to pension February 8. A former member of the Newfoundland Constabulary, all of his service was spent in "B" Division. He is now residing in St. John's where he is employed as a Director of Highway safety for the province of Newfoundland.

Vital Statistics . . .

BIRTHS

"Headquarters" Division

To Reg. No. 15872 Cpl. and Mrs. G. E. Taylor, a son, John Ernest, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 16, 1960.
To Reg. No. 13333 Cpl. and Mrs. A. K. McEwen, a daughter, Gwenyth Ann, at Ottawa, on Jan. 15, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17793 Cst. and Mrs. B. Groeneweg, a daughter, Kathleen Marie, at Ottawa, on Jan. 22, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17811 Cst. and Mrs. G. D. Humphrey, a daughter, Linda Diane (by adoption), at Ottawa, on Feb. 9, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17325 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Bertram, a daughter, Christine Ann, at Ottawa, on Jan. 14, 1961.

To Reg. No. 14983 Cpl. and Mrs. R. K. Metcalfe, a daughter, Leslie Margaret, at Ottawa, on Dec. 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18327 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Bennett, a son, Michael John, at Ottawa, on Jan. 26, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17731 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Black,

a son, Colin Andrew, at Ottawa, on Jan. 25, 1961.

To Reg. No. 15740 Cpl. and Mrs. A. D. Watt, a son, Craig Douglas, at Ottawa, on Aug. 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18816 Cpl. and Mrs. F. M. Kerr, a daughter, Lisa Patricia, at Ottawa, on Feb. 1, 1961.

"A" Division

To Reg. No. 13287 Sgt. and Mrs. J. McLeod, a daughter, by choice, Therese Laurie, at Ottawa, on Feb. 3, 1961.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Chan Tak Keung, a son, Chan Wei Kei, at Hong Kong, on Dec. 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17941 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. Smith, a daughter, Marilyn Bowman, at Ottawa, on Feb. 3, 1961.

To Reg. No. 18865 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. Ogilvie, a son, Jonathan Scott, at Ottawa, on Feb. 1, 1961.

To Reg. No. 18024 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. R. Duguay, a son, Joseph Martial Donald, at Val d'Or, Que., on Dec. 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17967 Cst. and Mrs. M. I. Leland, a son, Dean Stewart, at Ottawa, on Jan. 13, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17263 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Turnbull, a son, David Roy Wellington, at Ottawa, on Dec. 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19024 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. G. Synnott, a daughter, Dale Laureen, at Ottawa, on Jan. 25, 1961.

To Reg. No. 15031 Cpl. and Mrs. J. H. Carroll, a son, Jeffrey Ian, at Kirkland Lake, Ont., on Dec. 7, 1960.

"Air" Division

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. A. S. White, at St. John's, Nfld., on Dec. 3, 1960, a daughter, Lori Jean.

To Reg. No. 17457 Cpl. and Mrs. P. H. Smith, at Ottawa, on Dec. 8, 1960, a daughter, Beverley Linda.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Austen, at Churchill, Man., on Jan. 27, 1961, a son, Geoffrey Stewart.

To Reg. No. 13945 Sgt. and Mrs. W. R. Reid, at Ottawa, on Feb. 16, 1961, a daughter, Nancy Lucille.

"B" Division

To Reg. No. 15474 Cpl. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas, Gander, Nfld., a son, Ian Claude, on Sept. 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17972 Cpl. and Mrs. G. R. Butt, Whitbourne, Nfld., a daughter, Judith Anne, on Sept. 1, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18061 Cst. and Mrs. F. E. S. Barton, Buchans, Nfld., a daughter, Nancy Ellen Victoria, on May 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18138 Cst. and Mrs. W. O. McTavish, St. John's, a daughter, Heather Belle, on Nov. 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18422 Cst. and Mrs. V. A. Werbicki, St. John's, a son, Victor Anthony, on Dec. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18679 Cpl. and Mrs. L. E. Young, St. John's, a son, Kevin Robert, on Dec. 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18833 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. Parker, Harbour Grace, Nfld., a daughter, Joanne Helen, on Oct. 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19810 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Andrews, Corner Brook, Nfld., a son, John Douglas, on Dec. 5, 1960.

"C" Division

To Reg. No. 15360 Cpl. and Mrs. J. B. Pelot, a son, (by adoption), Robert Bernard, on Oct. 21, 1959 and a second son, Terrence Andrew, on Dec. 15, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18525 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. A. Courtemanche, a son, Joseph Jean Daniel, at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17688 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. L. Vaillancourt, a son, Richard Raoul, on Aug. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18743 Cst. and Mrs. M. E. St. Arnaud, a son, Joseph Henri Daniel, at Montreal, on Nov. 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17033 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Y. C. Pare, a daughter, Marie Helene Lucie, at Montreal, on Nov. 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14760 Cpl. and Mrs. O. R. Aubry, a son, Joseph Edouard Sylvain, on Jan. 6, 1961.

To Reg. No. 15167 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. C. Roy, a son, Laurent Edmond, on Jan. 14, 1961.

"D" Division

To Reg. No. 15848 Cpl. and Mrs. G. D. Currie, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Kirsten Jean, on Aug. 15, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15190 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. O'Malley, Shoal Lake, Man., a daughter, Susan Laurie, on Aug. 25, 1960.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Riou, Communications, Dauphin, Man., a son, Maurice Henri, on Nov. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17100 Cpl. and Mrs. R. H. Roth, Winnipeg, a son, Alan Carl, on Nov. 1, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18394 Cst. and Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Dauphin, a son, Terence Michael, on May 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17131 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Kumitch, Dauphin, a son, Carey Douglas, on Nov. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18300 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Davis, Winnipeg, a daughter, Jody Louise, on Sept. 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19122 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Graham, Charleswood, Man., a daughter, Janis Marie, on Dec. 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18022 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. O'Callaghan, Dauphin, a son, Brian Joseph, on Nov. 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18710 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Graziano, Minnedosa, Man., a daughter, Barbara Marilyn, on Dec. 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18860 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Morrison,

The Pas, Man., a son, Michael Brent, on Dec. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17870 Cst. and Mrs. H. G. Osmond, Dauphin, a son, David Lance, on July 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15809 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Furlonger, Winnipeg, a daughter, Caren Lynn, on Dec. 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16079 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Winnipeg, a son, John Timothy, on Nov. 23, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19117 Cst. and Mrs. G. T. Bozek, Portage la Prairie, Man., a daughter, Debra Lee, on Nov. 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17573 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Whyte, Winnipeg, a daughter, Margaret Lynn, on Dec. 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13784 Cpl. and Mrs. W. A. Dwyer, Wasagaming, Man., a daughter, Claudia Kelly, on Dec. 23, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16033 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Clark, Winnipeg, a daughter, Beverly Ann, on May 4, 1960.

"Depot" Division

To Reg. No. 14680 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. McCutcheon, at Regina, Sask., on Dec. 24, 1960, a son, Robert Vacey.

"E" Division

To Reg. No. 17822 Cst. and Mrs. W. C. Provost at Port Alberni, B.C., on Nov. 5, 1960, a son, Keith Robert Clare.

To Reg. No. 15039 Cpl. and Mrs. R. L. Jonsson at Pouce Coupe, B.C., on Feb. 7, 1961, a daughter, Joan Eileen.

To Reg. No. 16489 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Macdonald at Castlegar, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1960, a daughter, Cynthia Dawn.

To Reg. No. 18557 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. Middleton at Burnaby, B.C., on Oct. 21, 1960, a son, Murray Kevin.

To Reg. No. 19010 Cst. and Mrs. S. D. Hope at Burnaby, on Sept. 9, 1960, a son, Stanley Douglas.

To Reg. No. 15055 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Mawson at Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 28, 1960, a daughter, Diana Louise.

To Reg. No. 16707 Cst. and Mrs. W. B. Graham at North Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 27, 1960, a son, Brock Joseph William.

To Reg. No. 17721 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Wreggett at Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 5, 1960, a daughter, Linda Susanna.

To Reg. No. 18692 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Anderson at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 22, 1960, a son, John Marshall.

To Reg. No. 20416 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Finch at Kamloops, on Nov. 15, 1960, a son, Harvey Dale.

To Reg. No. 18456 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Jacob at Powell River, B.C., on Dec. 8, 1960, a daughter, Dianne Lynn.

To Reg. No. 19056 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Johnson at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Nov. 27, 1960, a son, Gordon Henry Joseph.

To Reg. No. 16562 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Miller at Vancouver, on June 15, 1960, a son, Robert Daniel.

To Reg. No. 19446 Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Ouellette at Vancouver, on Nov. 26, 1960, a son, Daniel Charles.

To Reg. No. 15823 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Blair at North Vancouver, on Oct. 11, 1960, a daughter, Janice Lynn.

To Reg. No. 19287 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. Washington at Vancouver, on Dec. 5, 1960, a daughter, Brenda Alice.

To Reg. No. 17936 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Grant at North Vancouver, on Dec. 4, 1960, a daughter, Judith Elaine.

To Reg. No. 17806 Cst. and Mrs. N. S. Shaigec at Enderby, B.C., on Nov. 22, 1960, a daughter, Karen Leigh.

To Reg. No. 17453 Cst. and Mrs. W. D. Gilchrist at Chilliwack, B.C., on Dec. 19, 1960, a son, William John.

To Reg. No. 17914 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. Gillard at North Vancouver, on Dec. 12, 1960, a daughter, Vivian Loree.

To Reg. No. 17372 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Mason at Vanderhoof, B.C., on Feb. 25, 1960, a son, William George.

To Reg. No. 17673 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. McDonald at North Vancouver, on Dec. 17, 1960, a son, Michael John.

To Reg. No. 17582 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Gilligan at

North Vancouver, on Dec. 5, 1960, twin sons, Paul Patrick and Daniel Bernard.

To Reg. No. 17727 Cst. and Mrs. R. V. Pasenko at North Vancouver, on Oct. 19, 1960, a son, Raymond John.

To Reg. No. 19590 Cst. and Mrs. L. C. Turcotte at Surrey, B.C., on Sept. 15, 1960, a son, Brian Ross.

To Reg. No. 20417 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Downing at Burnaby, on Dec. 12, 1960, a daughter, Cindy Louise.

To Reg. No. 16621 Cst. and Mrs. F. D. Johnston at Vancouver, on Dec. 20, 1960, a daughter, Tracy Louise.

To Reg. No. 17200 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Beach at Smithers, B.C., on Jan. 12, 1961, a son Glenn Allan.

To Reg. No. 16096 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Hobbs at Kelowna, B.C., on Dec. 9, 1960, a daughter, Susan Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 14166 Sgt. and Mrs. W. W. Thompson at Prince George, B.C., on Dec. 22, 1960, a son, Lance Gordon David.

"F" Division

To Reg. No. 15301 Cpl. and Mrs. W. L. Carter of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Susan Janet, on Nov. 23, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14678 Cpl. and Mrs. J. D. Berryman of Pelly, Sask., a son, Timothy Allen, on Dec. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17835 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Webb of Canora, Sask., a son, David Albert, on Jan. 10, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17970 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Holm of Canora, a daughter, Wanda Marie, on Jan. 26, 1961.

To Reg. No. 20614 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Smith of Gull Lake, Sask., a daughter, Kathy Ellen, on Oct. 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15949 Cst. and Mrs. I. B. Smith of Swift Current, Sask., a daughter, Donna Gail, on Jan. 23, 1961.

To Reg. No. 14285 Sgt. and Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie of Lloydminster, Sask., a son, William Patten, on Nov. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15752 Cst. and Mrs. P. H. Schauerte of Kipling, Sask., a son, Mark Richard, on July 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18059 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson of Carlyle, Sask., a son, Kenneth Warren, on Aug. 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18415 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Hill of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Catherine Anne, on Nov. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18261 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Fraser of Watrous, Sask., a son, Brent Darren, on Dec. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18481 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Clark of Saskatoon, a son, Darren Randall, on Dec. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16093 Cst. and Mrs. R. d'A. H. Morrice of Imperial, Sask., a son, Robert Gregory, on Jan. 17, 1961.

To Reg. No. 19118 Cst. and Mrs. B. P. McCarthy of Lloydminster, a son, Neil Cameron, on Aug. 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15595 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Imrie of Balcarres, Sask., a daughter, Nancy Ann, on Dec. 9, 1960.

"G" Division

To Reg. No. 15958 Cpl. and Mrs. R. D. S. Ward at Churchill, Man., on Sept. 26, 1960, a son, Robert Richard.

"H" Division

To Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacNeill, Radio Technician, a son, John Frederick, at Sydney, N.S., on Dec. 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19872 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Mulvenna, a son, Shawn Darron, at North Sydney, on Feb. 3, 1961.

To Reg. No. 17532 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, a son, Robert William, Jr., on Dec. 16, 1960, at New Glasgow, N.S.

To Reg. No. 19787 Cst. and Mrs. F. A. McAllister, a daughter, Theresa Marie, on Dec. 20, 1960, at Pictou, N.S.

To Reg. No. 18167 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Riley, a daughter, Sue Ellen, at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 23, 1960.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Torrance, Radio Technician, a daughter, Cynthia Ann, on Feb. 4, 1961, at Truro, N.S.

To Reg. No. 17697 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Ross, a daughter, Barbara Anne, at Halifax, on Oct. 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17058 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Gibbs, a daughter, Anne Marie Leone, at Halifax, on Aug. 30, 1960.

"J" Division

To Reg. No. 18688 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. B. Latour, a son, Joseph Bernard Denis, on Oct. 18, 1960 at Edmundston, N.B.

To Reg. No. 15669 Cpl. and Mrs. P. W. Aucoin, a daughter, Giselle Marie, on Oct. 17, 1960 at Buc-touche, N.B.

To Reg. No. 16699 Cpl. and Mrs. D. J. Johnson, a daughter, Karen Joan, on Oct. 12, 1960 at Frederic-ton, N.B.

To Reg. No. 14903 Cpl. and Mrs. C. F. William-son, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn, on Dec. 26, 1960 at Newcastle, N.B.

To Reg. No. 15255 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. R. Perrier, a daughter, Marie Noella Martine, on Dec. 25, 1960 at St. Quentin, N.B.

To Reg. No. 18019 Cst. and Mrs. B. Jack, a daughter, Jodie Francine, on Jan. 10, 1961, at Fred-ericton.

To Reg. No. 18128 Cst. and Mrs. C. L. Wentzell, a son, Peter Dale, on Mar. 3, 1960, at Moncton, N.B.

To Reg. No. 16771 Cpl. and Mrs. J. P. Y. R. Aubin, a daughter (adopted), Marie Anne, on Nov. 19, 1960, at Edmundston.

To Reg. No. 17145 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Mac-Kenzie, a daughter, Heather Lynn, on Jan. 19, 1961, at Saint John, N.B.

"K" Division

To Reg. No. 18487 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, a son, David William, on July 29, 1960, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18695 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Mills, a son, Robert Graham, on July 30, 1960, at Beaver-lodge, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18955 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, a son, Norman Raymond, on Sept. 9, 1960, at Red Deer, Alta.

To Reg. No. 19186 Cst. and Mrs. D. G. Clubb, a daughter, Debra Margaret, on Sept. 12, 1960, at Red Deer.

To Reg. No. 13270 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. F. G. Perry, a daughter, Christine Emma, on Sept. 24, 1960, at Red Deer.

To Reg. No. 14427 Cpl. and Mrs. E. Nolan, a daughter, Pamela Doris, on Oct. 3, 1960, at Ed-monton, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15655 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Armstrong, a daughter, Kelly Joan, on Oct. 17, 1960, at Drum-heller, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18885 Cst. and Mrs. G. C. W. Bowles, a son, Rant Leonard Russell, on Oct. 17, 1960, at Red Deer.

To Reg. No. 18146 Cst. and Mrs. B. G. Johnston, a son, Carl Grant, on Oct. 20, 1960, at Calgary, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18676 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Hunter, a son, Timothy James, on Oct. 26, 1960, at Peace River, Alta.

To Reg. No. 17630 Cst. and Mrs. W. A. Woods, a son, David Alexander, on Oct. 30, 1960, at Ed-monton.

To Reg. No. 18843 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Allen, a son, Vincent, on Oct. 30, 1960, at New Westminster, B.C.

To Reg. No. 19045 Cst. and Mrs. C. D. Mealing, a son, Gregory Kenneth, on Nov. 8, 1960, at Red Deer.

To Reg. No. 18568 Cst. and Mrs. J. Saganski, a daughter, Jane Elizabeth, on Nov. 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18702 Cst. and Mrs. W. McMurphy, a daughter, Lynn Allison, on Nov. 16, 1960, at Calgary.

To Reg. No. 17388 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Fargey, a son, Patrick John, on Nov. 20, 1960, at Vegreville, Alta.

To Reg. No. 13963 Cpl. and Mrs. B. O. Barker, a daughter, Kimberley Joy, on Nov. 23, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 17576 Cst. and Mrs. D. S. Peddie, a son, Kent Michael, on Nov. 27, 1960, at Drum-heller.

To Reg. No. 17079 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. West, a son, Kenneth John (by adoption), born Dec. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14042 Cpl. and Mrs. H. C. Berry, a son, James Victor, on Dec. 6, 1960, at Fort Mac-leod, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18276 Cst. and Mrs. R. Z. Izsak, a son, Robert Leslie, on Dec. 11, 1960, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

To Reg. No. 15907 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Ballantyne, a son, Stuart Hamish, on Dec. 13, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 17217 Cst. and Mrs. K. C. Helander, a son, Randal Kenneth, on Nov. 23, 1960, at Edson, Alta.

To Reg. No. 17575 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Fookes, a daughter, Catherine Faye, on Dec. 17, 1960, at Medicine Hat, Alta.

To Reg. No. 17703 Cpl. and Mrs. A. S. Cedar, twin daughters, Kim Elaine and Carie Malaine, on Dec. 27, 1960, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 19416 Cst. and Mrs. M. F. T. Power, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn Brenda, on Jan. 1, 1961, at High River, Alta.

To Reg. No. 18047 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. H. Collinson, a son, Richard Ian, on Jan. 1, 1961, at Grande Prairie.

To Reg. No. 17547 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Tetzloff, a daughter, Lauren Dawne, on Jan. 2, 1961, at Calgary.

To Reg. No. 17424 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. Sales, a son, Grant Stephen, on Jan. 5, 1961, at Peace River.

To Reg. No. 17405 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Frayn, a daughter, Carolyn Ann, on Jan. 10, 1961, at Edmonton.

To Reg. No. 18781 Cst. and Mrs. T. G. Edmonds, a son, Stanley Roy, on Jan. 24, 1961.

To Reg. No. 15238 Cpl. and Mrs. G. S. Richardson, a son, Robert Bruce, on Feb. 4, 1961, at Lethbridge, Alta.

"L" Division

To Reg. No. 17124 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Pettitt, a son, Stephen Kerry, on Dec. 3, 1960, at Alberton, P.E.I.

"Marine" Division

To Reg. No. 20969 Cst. and Mrs. K. E. Whitford, a son, Kenneth James Edwin, on Jan. 5, 1961.

"N" Division

To Reg. No. 15427 Sgt. and Mrs. H. M. Gilbey, a son, Stephen Harley, on Jan. 14, 1961, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14671 Cpl. and Mrs. A. B. Ewen, a daughter, Tamara Jean, on Jan. 12, 1961, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16769 Cpl. and Mrs. W. E. Foster, a daughter, Carol Ann, on Dec. 8, 1960, at Ottawa.

"O" Division

To Reg. No. 16066 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. McDougall, a son, Michael John, on Oct. 17, 1960, at Hamilton, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15919 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Kowtun, a son, Gregory Paul, on Nov. 6, 1960, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16914 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Johnston, a son, Peter Gardiner, on Oct. 20, 1960, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17955 Cst. and Mrs. H. G. A. Franks, a daughter, Sandra Gae, on Jan. 18, 1961, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 17921 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. McEwen, a daughter, Karen Lynn, on Jan. 26, 1961, at Niagara Falls, Ont.

MARRIAGES

"Headquarters" Division

Reg. No. 19181 Cst. H. Dick to Miss Mary Lenore Campbell, on Dec. 31, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 20137 Cst. R. J. Allen to Miss Marion E. Grenon, on Feb. 4, 1961, at Swan River, Man.

Reg. No. 18863 Cst. B. D. F. Eberley to Miss Madeleine Bergeron, on Aug. 27, 1960, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 19080 Cst. J. Y. O. Hardy to Miss Francoise Dumas, on Feb. 4, 1961, at Shawinigan, Que.

Reg. No. 20061 Cst. L. Whittaker to Miss Jo-Anne Cooper, Steno, "A" Division, on Dec. 3, 1960, at Preston, Ont.

"A" Division

Reg. No. 16236 Cpl. J. J. Byrne to Mrs. Helen Ann Middlesteadt, at Pembroke, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 20704 Cst. A. J. Plummer to Miss Nancy Marlene Le Compte, at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 14, 1961.

Reg. No. 20205 Cst. E. E. Arndt to Miss Tove Lonberg Poulsen, at Ottawa, on Nov. 26, 1960.

"B" Division

Reg. No. 19294 Cst. R. V. J. Paradis, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Judith Ann Dalton, St. John's, on Jan. 21, 1961.

Reg. No. 19323 Cst. M. G. Carpenter, Gander, Nfld., to Miss Ada Edwards Strickland, Gander, on Dec. 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 20033 Cst. H. E. Murphy, Gander, to Miss Marie Theresa O'Brien, Bell Island, Nfld., on Dec. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 20075 Cst. D. R. C. daSilva, Harbour Grace, Nfld., to Miss Mary Barbara Blackmore, Grand Falls, Nfld., on Oct. 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 20253 Cst. D. W. Pierce, Harbour Grace, to Miss Mary O'Brien, Bell Island, Nfld., on Oct. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 20524 Cst. J. D. Swim, Goose Bay, Lab., to Miss Linda Gail Hogg, Goose Bay, on Oct. 29, 1960.

Civil Servant Sandra Jessie Martin to Emmanuel William Billard, St. John's, on Dec. 10, 1960.

Civil Servant Raymond Joseph Madden to Marion Margaret Rose Brewer, St. John's, on Feb. 11, 1961.

Civil Servant Douglas William Barfoot to Phyllis Vaters, St. John's, on Feb. 3, 1961.

"C" Division

Reg. No. 15215 Cpl. J. P. J. E. Rodrigue to Miss Marie Francoise Irene Rolland, at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19358 Cst. P. E. J. Banning to Miss Christine Elizabeth Taranek, at Montreal, on Nov. 5, 1960.

Reg. No. 19284 Cst. J. J. M. Charron to Miss Joan

Dolores Thivierge, at Rouses Point, N.Y., on Nov. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. 18489 Cst. J. A. G. Poissant to Miss Marie Alberte Monique Vachon, at Beauceville, Que., on Dec. 31, 1960.

Reg. No. 19513 Cst. J. L. J. D. Bernard to Miss Mary Andrea Jean Staples, at Montreal, on Dec. 31, 1960.

"D" Division

Reg. No. 20563 Cst. J. G. Nicholson, Killarney, Man., to Miss Valerie Beatrice Hobson of Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 20648 Cst. G. F. Lowry, Gladstone, Man., to Miss Gloria Edith Marie Sheppard of Brandon, Man., on Nov. 26, 1960.

Reg. No. 19709 Cst. J. P. MacPhee, Selkirk, Man., to Miss Irene Joan Van de Walle of St. Boniface, Man., on Nov. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. 19165 Cst. D. A. Brown, Winnipeg, to Miss Wilma Jean Brown of Kindersley, Sask., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 19152 Cst. L. J. Henderson, The Pas, Man., to Gwendolyn Ruth Robson of Pelly, Sask., on Oct. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 19546 Cst. R. J. Gatland, Beausejour, Man., to Miss Jean Marie Whitelam of Selkirk, on Dec. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 20130 Cst. J. Zacharias, Portage la Prairie, Man., to Miss Gloria Eynolfson, Gimli, Man., on Dec. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 19335 Cst. N. P. Schrader, Morris, Man., to Miss Marie Marguerite Muriel Bouchard of Letellier, Man., on Nov. 5, 1960.

Reg. No. 19581 Cst. J. R. Henry, Lynn Lake, Man., to Miss Marlene Pearl Crerar of Brandon, on Dec. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 18973 Cst. L. F. Andrichuk, Fort William, Ont., to Miss Alice Lorraine Gale of Fort William, on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 20562 Cst. J. A. Wamke, The Pas, to Miss Shirley King of The Pas, on Jan. 14, 1961.

Reg. No. 20277 Cst. J. S. Ferrier, Carman, Man., to Miss Helen Macykw of Winnipeg, on Jan. 24, 1961.

"Depot" Division

Reg. No. 19070 Cst. D. B. Jessiman to Civil Servant Miss Rose Macknak of Regina, Sask., on Aug. 27, 1960.

"E" Division

Reg. No. 19128 Cst. L. C. Sash to Joyce Lorraine Rosen of Kamloops, B.C., on Oct. 15, 1960, at Kamloops.

Reg. No. 19099 Cst. E. Langner to Leone Agnes Hannah of Chilliwack, B.C., on Oct. 22, 1960, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 20092 Cst. S. Vatamaniuk to Judith

Gertrude Thomson of Alberni, B.C., on Oct. 22, 1960, at Alberni.

Reg. No. 19056 Cst. G. H. Johnson to Frieda Ernestine Vellebrun of Fitzgerald, Alta., on Aug. 20, 1960, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 20080 Cst. D. H. Silzer to Carol Anne Williams of Trail, B.C., on Nov. 5, 1960, at Pang-mao, Sask.

Reg. No. 20251 Cst. W. C. Parrott to Hildegard Gertrud Borkowski of New Westminster, B.C., on Sept. 17, 1960, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 20211 Cst. B. I. J. Rasmussen to Laverne Victoria Roberta Daniels of Campbell River, B.C., on Oct. 15, 1960, at Campbell River.

Reg. No. 20114 Cst. A. G. Barkhouse to Mary Amy Cook of Alert Bay, B.C., on Nov. 22, 1960, at Alert Bay.

Reg. No. 19813 Cst. R. Kostynski to Patricia Jean Leitch of Castlegar, B.C., on Dec. 3, 1960, at Mesachie Lake, B.C.

Reg. No. 20480 Cst. M. R. Slavik to Beatrice Jean Lyons of Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 11, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 20000 Cst. M. A. Misyk to June Gail Newhouse of North Surrey, B.C., on Nov. 26, 1960, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 19474 Cst. K. O. Coburn to Shirley Joanne Cosgrove of Carman, Man., on Dec. 3, 1960, at Vernon, B.C.

Reg. No. 19923 Cst. D. J. O. Johnson to Janise May Potts of Vancouver, on Nov. 19, 1960, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18686 Cst. M. R. Stern to Christine Mary Cook of Alert Bay, on Nov. 19, 1960, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 20350 Cst. D. B. Burke to Janice Beverly Harvey of Vancouver, on Nov. 12, 1960, at Yorkton, Sask.

Reg. No. 19176 Cst. K. R. Morrison to Marcia Lorelie Ann Large of Yorkton, on Nov. 5, 1960, at Fort St. John, B.C.

Reg. No. 19031 Cst. R. W. Phillips to Ellen Diane Puddy of Trail, on Dec. 17, 1960, at Greenwood, B.C.

Reg. No. 19336 Cst. A. A. Dreger to Loys Rosalie Georgina Allott of Squamish, B.C., on Dec. 17, 1960, at Squamish.

Reg. No. 19631 Cst. D. D. Arney to Anne Florence Martin of Prince George, B.C., on Dec. 3, at Prince George.

Reg. No. 19189 Cst. G. A. Monk to Leona Louise Ruth Carlson of Edmonton, on Jan. 6, 1961, at New Westminster.

"F" Division

Reg. No. 20641 Cst. K. E. Belyea to Miss Mary Gordon King at Kindersley, Sask., on Nov. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. 18842 Cst. C. P. Pallister to Miss Bertha Englott at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 28, 1961.

Reg. No. 19252 Cst. A. G. S. Cory to Miss Mildred Isabella Craig at Tisdale, Sask., on Aug. 13, 1960.

Reg. No. 19214 Cst. B. Kolodkewych to Miss Louise Marguerite Seib at Saskatoon, Sask., on Oct. 1, 1960.

Reg. No. 20318 Cst. R. A. Harris to Beverley Fay Dame at Uranium City, Sask., on Dec. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 18943 Cst. C. K. G. Conrad to Sarah Selma Wiens at Weyburn, Sask., on Aug. 13, 1960.

Reg. No. 19247 Cst. R. H. Davis to Loretta Agnes Heisler at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Nov. 5, 1960.

Reg. No. 20131 Cst. J. B. Pott to Miss Frances Marie Pivoras at Oxbow, Sask., on Dec. 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 20169 Cst. W. H. Miner to Miss Louise Nan Dame at Goodwater, Sask., on Dec. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19983 Cst. D. S. Mortimer to Miss Joan Elizabeth Cummings at Regina, Sask., on Jan. 14, 1961.

Reg. No. 18176 Cst. M. Johnstone to Miss Mary Louise Marceau at Moose Jaw, on Sept. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 18162 Cst. F. J. Carter to Miss Beverly Isabella Mary Blakely at Regina, on July 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 19602 Cst. E. J. Haggerty to Miss Shirley Anne Beatrice Hawkins at Kemnay, Man., on July 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 20304 Cst. H. S. Simon to Miss Diane Christine Sinclair at Regina, on Dec. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19306 Cst. M. W. Cheavins to Miss Elizabeth Nickolson at Wood Mountain, Sask., on Nov. 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 19219 Cst. R. M. Thompson to Miss Jacqueline Edna Morosoff at Kamsack, Sask., on Oct. 22, 1960.

Reg. No. 19177 Cst. D. J. Ross to Miss Marlene Elizabeth Willis at Yorkton, Sask., on Oct. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 19205 Cst. K. B. Broderick to Miss Effie

Elizabeth Raymer at Star City, Sask., on Sept. 24, 1960.

Reg. No. 19227 Cst. M. L. Hart to Miss Annie Neufeld at Brandon, Man., on Sept. 23, 1960.

"G" Division

Reg. No. 19174 Cst. H. B. Lamb to Miss Janice Doreen Anderson of Langley, B.C., on Nov. 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 19376 Cst. W. E. McLellan to Miss Elsie Irene Slough of Pense, Sask., on Dec. 30, 1960.

Reg. No. 19167 Cst. R. G. Brockbank to Miss Patricia Ellen White at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 18014 Cst. M. Dwernichuk to Miss Victoria Woronuk at Insinger, Sask., on Oct. 16, 1960.

"H" Division

Reg. No. 19966 Cst. A. G. Clarke, Stewiacke, N.S., to Miss Jean Helen Feltmate, Hazel Hill, N.S., at Guysboro, N.S., on Jan. 1, 1961.

Reg. No. 18889 Cst. C. D. Edgren, Windsor, N.S., to Miss Marilyn Dorcas Ferguson, at Flatlands, N.B., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19433 Cst. J. E. McLean, Kentville, N.S., to Mrs. Beverly Juanita Bishop at Kentville, on Dec. 30, 1960.

"J" Division

Reg. No. 19710 Cst. J. C. Clarkson to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Anderson, at North Sydney, N.S., on Oct. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 20290 Cst. J. A. Hart to Miss Sharon Elizabeth Gough, at Fredericton, N.B., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 19753 Cst. W. E. Collett to Miss Iris Frances Manning, at Chatham Head, N.B., on Dec. 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19194 Cst. J. R. Wickie to Miss Marilyn Lorraine Graham, at Woodstock, N.B., on Nov. 26, 1960.

Reg. No. 19995 Cst. J. P. R. Tessier to Miss Irene Bois, at Grand Falls, N.B., on Dec. 26, 1960.

"K" Division

Reg. No. 18618 Cst. W. R. McIndoe to Miss Marianne Wynnychuk, at Vernon, B.C., on July 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 19512 Cst. G. L. Clement to Lorna Jean Castella, at Red Deer, Alta., on Aug. 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 19759 Cst. E. G. Butler to Miss Rosemary Doris Jamieson, at Ponoka, Alta., on Oct. 8, 1960.

Reg. No. 19120 Cst. E. A. E. Lafontaine to Miss Agnes Mae Russell, at Lethbridge, Alta., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. 19560 Cst. A. W. Sedler to Miss Gwen-dolyn Jean Hart, at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 18012 Cst. W. Doerkson to Miss Mabel Patricia Enns, at Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. 18170 Cst. J. M. P. Mantyak to Miss Mary Zenowia Kozoriz, at Vegreville, Alta., on Nov. 26, 1960.

Reg. No. 19267 Cst. J. H. Rice to Miss Cornelia Mary Weyers, at Strathmore, Alta., on Nov. 26, 1960.

Reg. No. 19891 Cst. A. R. Francis to Miss Patricia Faith Beck, at Medicine Hat, Alta., on Dec. 10, 1960.

Reg. No. 16821 Cpl. J. T. Wood to Miss Doreen Marilyn Muncy, at Hinton, Alta., on Dec. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 17283 Cst. W. G. Neale to Miss Deanne Mae Thompson, at Calgary, on Dec. 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 18958 Cst. S. O. Procyk to Miss Viola Agnes Varabiov, at High Prairie, Alta., on Dec. 28, 1960.

Reg. No. 20613 Cst. D. N. Smith to Miss Mildred Ellen Jones, at Calgary, on Dec. 29, 1960.

Reg. No. 19980 Cst. A. N. Chamberlain to Miss Helen Jessie Hammon, at Lethbridge, on Jan. 14, 1961.

Reg. No. 19524 Cst. R. G. Judd to Miss Lillian Marie Wilson, at Cardston, Alta., on Jan. 21, 1961.

Reg. No. 20172 Cst. B. W. Carver to Miss Leona Nadine Acres, at Edmonton, on Jan. 21, 1961.

"Marine" Division

Reg. No. M102 M/Cst. R. K. MacEachern to Jo Ann Thelma Gill, Riversdale, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1960.

Reg. No. M118 M/Cst. H. M. Leadbetter to Miss Stella Mae McKay, on Nov. 10, 1960, at Halifax.

Reg. No. M60 M/Cst. C. M. Dunphy to Pauline Mary LeClair, at Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1960.

Reg. No. M46 M/Cst. G. A. Cook to Florence Crockatt, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Nov. 19, 1960.

Reg. No. M52 M/Cst. P. M. Clarke to Miss Enid Claire Babb, on Dec. 16, 1960, at Harbour Breton, Nfld.

Reg. No. M90 M/Cst. K. M. Phillips to Miss Dorothy Irene Draper, on Jan. 14, 1961, at Halifax.

"N" Division

Reg. No. 19634 Cst. A. L. Anderson to Miss Diane Humphreys of Toronto, on Dec. 28, 1960.

"O" Division

Reg. No. 18989 Cst. C. P. Evans to Miss Dorothy Urbshott, at Ilderton, Ont., on Dec. 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 16845 Cst. J. G. Wilson to Miss Barbara Gail Williams, at Windsor, Ont., on Dec. 3, 1960.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 2511 ex-Cst. Henry Liddell Mabb, 89, died Dec. 25, 1960 at Fisher Branch, Man. He joined the NWMP Oct. 6, 1890 and was discharged (time expired) Oct. 9, 1895. He was stationed at Regina, Estevan and Percy, N.W.T.

Reg. No. 4098 ex-Cpl. Absalom Clark Bury, Q.C., 78, died Dec. 31, 1960 at Red Deer, Alta. He engaged in the NWMP Nov. 16, 1903 and took his discharge (time expired) five years later. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Calgary and Macleod, Alta., and was a member of the Peace River-Yukon Trail Party from Mar. 1, 1905 to Nov. 1, 1906. Mr. Bury was a prominent lawyer in Red Deer, a long time member of the RCMP Veterans' Association and a former officer in the Association.

Reg. No. 11333 ex-Cst. John James Samson, 87, died Feb. 19, 1961, at Charleswood, Man. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged June 30, 1933 (having reached the age limit). He was re-engaged as a special constable and was invalided to pension Dec. 14, 1937. Before joining the Force he had served with the Manitoba Provincial Police from Dec. 1, 1922 to March 31, 1932.

Reg. No. 6620 ex-Cst. Joseph Alexander Craig, 66, died Nov. 11, 1960 at Loon Lake, Sask. He joined the RNWMP Jan. 26, 1917 and took his discharge (time expired) two years later. He was stationed at Battleford, Sask.

Reg. No. 11363 ex-Cpl. Thomas Edward Henry Peach, 61, died Nov. 9, 1960 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the Force Apr. 1, 1932 and retired to pension Mar. 31, 1947. He served at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man. Prior to joining the RCMP, he served with the Manitoba Provincial Police from May 19, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932, the RCASC from Nov. 3, 1924 to Feb. 2, 1927, the PPCLI from Jan. 27, 1923 to July 31, 1924, and the B.E.F. (Imperial Army) from Jan. 21, 1915 to Mar. 21, 1920 where he served in India. He also served in the Royal Irish Constabulary from Feb. 4, 1921 to Feb. 4, 1922.

Reg. No. 10404 ex-Cpl. William Howe, 58, died Jan. 21, 1961, at Niagara Falls, Ont. He joined the Force Mar. 27, 1928 and was discharged Apr. 22, 1930. On Sept. 22, 1939 he re-engaged and was discharged to pension Aug. 25, 1957. He had served at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Toronto, Thorold, Niagara Falls and Muncey, Ont. Before joining the RCMP he had served with the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from Jan. 7, 1920 to Jan. 7, 1927.

Reg. No. 10760 ex-Cpl. Richard Lea, 59, died at Chatham, N.B., on Jan. 16, 1961. He joined the Force Mar. 11, 1930 and was discharged to pension Aug. 21, 1955. He had served at Regina, Assiniboia, Sask., Edmonton, Banff, Calgary, Empress, Alta., Field, B.C., Moncton and Chatham, N.B.

Reg. No. 6450 ex-Cst. Hugh Ryan, 67, died Dec. 24, 1960, at Manotick, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Aug. 28, 1915 and was discharged (time expired) Aug. 27, 1916. He served at Regina and Maple Creek, Sask.

Reg. No. 10435 ex-Sgt. Joseph Alfred Arthur Mestdagh, 62, died Feb. 4, 1961 at North Battleford, Sask. He joined the Force June 1, 1928 and was discharged to pension Jan. 14, 1949. He served at Regina, Arcola, Wood Mountain, Weyburn, Radville, Avonlea, Gull Lake and Saskatoon, Sask. From Oct. 13, 1920 to May 31, 1928 he was a member of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and in World War I he served in the C.E.F. from Mar. 25, 1916 to May 7, 1919.

Reg. No. 10263 ex-Cst. Arthur Herbert Harvey Milward, 52, died Dec. 24, 1960, at Regina, Sask. He joined the RCMP Apr. 19, 1927 and was discharged (time expired) on Apr. 18, 1930. He re-engaged on Nov. 14, 1930 and was discharged Feb. 15, 1932. He served at Regina, Humboldt,

North Battleford, Sask., Rockcliffe, Fort William, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 3787 ex-Cpl. John Joseph Hogan, 73, died Dec. 9, 1960, at Winnipeg, Man. He served in the Force from Feb. 9, 1900 to Apr. 30, 1901; from May 1, 1901 to Apr. 30, 1906; Apr. 20, 1913 to Nov. 30, 1913; Dec. 1, 1913 to Apr. 13, 1920; Feb. 1, 1921 until Nov. 21, 1926 when he was discharged to pension. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, Alta., and Fort Norman, N.W.T. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 11853 Cpl. Arthur Charles Morris Van Nostrand, 51, died Jan. 7, 1961, at Richmond, B.C. He joined the RCMP Nov. 16, 1932 and purchased his discharge July 31, 1944. On Dec. 8, 1953 he re-engaged in the Force. He had served at Regina, Swift Current, Consul, Climax, Sask., Edmonton, Alta., and Cranbrook, Clinton and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 8840 ex-Cst. James Barnett, 63, died Jan. 11, 1961 at Lachine, Que. He joined the Force Oct. 23, 1919 and was discharged to pension July 10, 1947. He served at Regina, Sask., Toronto, Niagara Falls and Ottawa, Ont., where he was for many years a member of the Fingerprint Bureau. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. on Jan. 8, 1916, served Overseas and was demobilized May 2, 1919.

Reg. No. 10403 ex-Sgt. Frederick Harold Church, 71, died Feb. 14, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Mar. 26, 1928 and was discharged to pension July 31, 1952. All his service was in the Medical Branch at Headquarters, Ottawa. During World War I he served in the C.E.F. from May 7, 1918 to Mar. 11, 1919.

Reg. No. 5746 ex-Cst. Thomas Greenaway, 73, died Feb. 18, 1961, at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 22, 1913 and was discharged (time expired) Sept. 21, 1916. He re-engaged on May 6, 1919 and purchased his discharge Aug. 2, 1919. On May 25, 1932 he re-engaged again and was invalided to pension Sept. 16, 1941. He served at Regina, Sask., Dawson, Y.T., Ottawa, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Ont., Montreal, Que. During World War I he enlisted in the C.E.F. Sept. 21, 1916, served Overseas and was demobilized May 22, 1919.

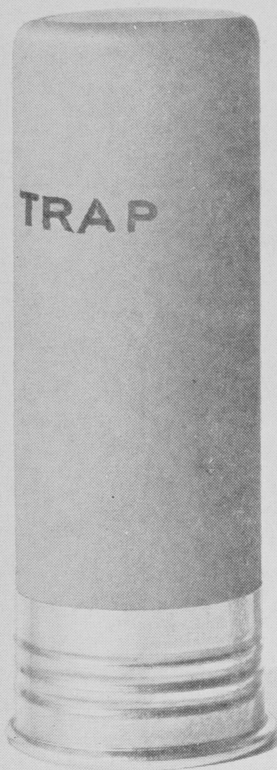
Reg. No. 3095 ex-Cpl. Charles Robert Filtness, 86, died Dec. 10, 1960 at Vancouver, B.C. He engaged in the NWMP Aug. 21, 1894 and purchased his discharge Apr. 30, 1898. He rejoined the Force Aug. 17, 1914 and was discharged one year later when his term expired. He had been stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, Vancouver and Regina.

Reg. No. 3012 ex-Cst. Ernest William Edward Harrington, 86, died Dec. 12, 1960 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP Feb. 20, 1894 and was discharged Jan. 8, 1900 (time expired). He re-engaged Aug. 10, 1900 and purchased his discharge July 31, 1902. He was stationed at Maple Creek, N.W.T. and Dawson, Y.T.

Reg. No. 6621 ex-Cst. Edward Henderscheid, 70, died in the Loon Lake District, Sask., on Jan. 15, 1961. He joined the RNWMP Jan. 26, 1917 and was discharged Apr. 15, 1919 at the expiration of his engagement and on demobilization of "A" Squadron, RNWMP Cavalry Draft with which he had served Overseas. He had served at Regina and Battleford, Sask.

Reg. No. 12706 Cpl. Edward Frank Burkmar, 49, died Sept. 9, 1960, at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the Force July 4, 1935 and had been stationed at Regina, North Battleford, Hafford, Maidstone, Yorkton, Sask., Toronto, Ont., and Vancouver. During World War II he joined the No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) Nov. 1, 1939, served Overseas and was demobilized Nov. 20, 1945.

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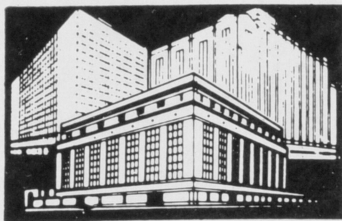
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