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QUARTERLY

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80th
Anniversary

On Apr. 28, 1873, Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald introduced in the Commons at "Parliament Hill" in Ottawa a proposed bill "Respecting the Administration of Justice and for the Establishment of a Police Force in the North-West Territories".

On Apr. 29, 1873, a group of degenerates commonly referred to as the "Missouri River Gang" staged an unwarranted and murderous attack on a band of inoffensive Cree and Saulteaux Indians at Battle Creek in the distant Cypress Hills of southern Saskatchewan—on Canadian soil!

On May 23, 1873, members of Parliament arose and stood to attention as His Excellency the Governor-General approached the Chair. Subsequently, under Royal Assent, an Act was passed and the North-West Mounted Police Force was "born".

The commanding officer of the new Force was given the authority to appoint constables and sub-constables, but not to exceed 300 men. One Superintendent was to be appointed for each division and there were to be Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. To qualify, a recruit had to be of "sound constitution, able to ride, active and able-bodied, of good character, between the ages of 18 and 40 years, and able to read and write either the English or French language". Each had to swear to "... solemnly ... faithfully, diligently and impartially execute and perform the

duties . . . in the Police Force of the North-West Territories . . . without fear, favor or affection . . .”.

Many pages have been added to Canada's history in the past 80 years and in that history the Mounted Police has played no little part. Its traditions and achievements have become world-renowned and its motto, “Maintiens le Droit” has become synonymous with law, order and impartial justice in our nation.

As a tribute to our meritorious past, as well as to the fine co-operation between the RCMP and various other police forces, including those of our good neighbors south of the 49th Parallel, the following telegram was received by Commr. L. H. Nicholson from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S.A., on the occasion of the Force's 80th birthday on May 23, 1953:

“On behalf of all my fellow employees in the Federal Bureau of Investigation I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations on the eightieth anniversary of your splendid organization. The esteem in which your representatives are held in this country is a tribute to your high standards of conduct and efficiency. The outstanding spirit of co-operation and friendship which has always existed between our organizations is a source of deep personal pride to me. I am confident that the years to come will bring added laurels to you and your Force.
(Sgd.) J. Edgar Hoover, Director.”

In reply the Commissioner dispatched the following:

“Thank you for your kind and thoughtful message on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of this Force. Your message will be read at our Mess Dinner tonight. The Force is proud of the co-operative and friendly relationship it enjoys with your Bureau and I wish to again acknowledge the value we place on this as well as the pleasure of personal friendships as between members and Bureau employees.

(Sgd.) L. H. Nicholson, Commissioner, RCMP.”

A further honor was paid to the Force in this its 80th anniversary year when our gracious Queen Elizabeth II consented to accept the appointment of Honorary Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



Deputy Commr. C. K. Gray Retires to Pension

On Apr. 30, 1953 Deputy Commissioner Gray retired from the position he had held since November 1947. He was succeeded as second in command of the RCMP by Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, who as Assistant Commissioner commanded “D” Division (Manitoba) for several years.

Born May 9, 1893 at Douglastown, N.B., Chesley Kenneth Gray is a veteran of World War I, serving with the 12th Battalion, New Brunswick Regiment and the 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders) in France and Belgium. After returning from Overseas he was an instructor at the Nova Scotia Technical College

and still later entered the lumbering business. In June 1928 he joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police as a constable and was appointed an Inspector in April 1929. When the RCMP absorbed the NBPP on Apr. 1, 1932 Mr. Gray was appointed an Inspector in the Force, in command of Fredericton Sub-Division.

In 1939 he was transferred to Saskatoon Sub-Division where he was appointed a Superintendent and in January 1943 became second in command of British Columbia, and later the same year Officer Commanding. In 1945 he became officer in charge of the C.I.B. in Halifax and in February 1946 was promoted to Assistant Commissioner's rank and appointed to the command of “H” Division, Nova Scotia.

Of a kindly and retiring disposition, Deputy Commissioner Gray made a host of friends during his service who will join with *The Quarterly*—on the Committee of which he served as Chairman for several years—to wish him good health and a pleasant life of leisure.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II



Photo—Karsh, Ottawa, Ont.

The charming young woman, who—with her husband—won the hearts of Canadians from coast to coast during her 1951 tour of the Dominion as Princess Elizabeth, has been crowned Queen of the British Commonwealth.

It was a solemn moment—the climax of Coronation—when the Archbishop of Canterbury lowered the jewelled Crown of St. Edward upon the head of Elizabeth on June 2, proclaiming her Queen Elizabeth II of England and the Commonwealth. And it must have been with a deep sense of pride, mingled with perhaps a slight feeling of awe that the radiant Monarch rode along the procession route returning to Buckingham Palace, listening to the cheers and shouts of encouragement and praise from nearly two million subjects. Here was celebration, jubilation and pageantry at its zenith.

But the celebrations and pageantry were not solely confined to London, the

scene of the actual Coronation, for around the globe, 600,000,000 subjects of Queen Elizabeth were paying her tribute in one way or another with parades and ceremonies, or by listening to the history-making spectacle over radio or viewing the proceedings on television.

The Coronation was not merely a show of color, however. It represented a deep feeling of respect and affection for the person of the Queen herself, a much esteemed and cherished young ruler who represents a symbol of our way of life, our liberty, and the historic traditions of the British Empire. May we breathe a prayer to echo the tumultuous roar from inside Westminster Abbey, "God save the Queen".

* * *

It is hoped to present in the next issue of *The Quarterly* a complete account of the Coronation procession in London and the part played in it by the RCMP contingent.



Photo by Baldwin's Studios, Campbell River, B.C.

Aerial view of the Campbell River, looking west. The Haig-Brown home lies close to the river's edge, a few hundred yards above the new single span bridge.

The Country Magistrate

By SGT. E. SCOTT

A little about the National Film Board's movie and the "Country Magistrate" himself who wrote the original story and whose connection with the RCMP is an intimate one.

THE constable in charge of the Campbell River post of the B.C. Provincial Police looked up as the senior member of his detachment entered the office. "Glad you got back," he said. "Got a little job to do here, and I'd like to have you along." "Trouble in the mail?" queried his colleague, glancing at the neat pile of opened letters on the desk.

"No, but Victoria is anxious to have an appointment made for the magistrate's job here. Roderick Haig-Brown's name

has been suggested, and actually, he's one of the few men around here who's qualified to handle it and who might take it on if we can persuade him." He reached for his hat. "Let's go up and see him."

The village of Campbell River on the lower part of the north-eastern coast of Vancouver Island, had been undergoing that minor crisis which happens occasionally to all small communities when the local stipendiary magistrate dies, or resigns his appointment. The recent incumbent, who was the owner of the village shoe store, had left the district, and though the gap could be filled temporarily by the magistrate from Quathiaski Cove, this was 5 miles away, across the waters of Discovery Passage; not always convenient in the fall and winter months, when the stiff south-easters made the trip across in a small boat something less than a joy ride.

To have one's name suggested for such a post was one thing, but acceptance of the appointment, with all its duties and responsibilities, was another. It was with this aspect of the situation in mind that Constable MacAlpine and his assistant swung off the main highway and a few moments later, into the driveway of a tree shaded house by the Campbell River, the home of Roderick Haig-Brown. Mr. Haig-Brown had come to live at Campbell River several years previously, and in what is regarded as one of the finest salt and fresh water fishing areas in the world, he had already established himself as an angler of no mean repute. This skill in one of nature's greatest pastimes had in no way been diminished by the publication of three books and numerous short stories, and as an author, having no close ties with commercial or business interests in the district, it seemed to the policeman that Mr. Haig-Brown's appointment would be an ideal one.

Constable MacAlpine, when he broached the subject, was prepared for an argument, and he got it. As Mr. Haig-Brown was to relate later, he thought quickly of a dozen reasons why he was quite unfitted for the job. All of which the constable was able to counter effectively, and it was with some satisfaction that he was able soon afterwards to forward his report to Headquarters at Victoria. Thus began one of the most interesting chapters of rural law administration in British Columbia, that of Vancouver Island's famed author-magistrate. This period was interrupted soon after it began, when the Canadian Army called him from his rural retreat during World War II.

When the decision was made by the Commissioner in 1943 to form a Personnel Branch, the Department of National Defence was asked if a suitable officer from one of the services might be available for the job of assessing the Force's needs. On the request being granted, Captain Haig-Brown was the officer selected to make a coast-to-coast

survey and he is remembered with great respect by many of the older members of the RCMP as the man whose recommendations are the basis of our smoothly running Personnel Branch today.

The year 1946 saw Captain Haig-Brown's return to his beloved Campbell River, to writing, and to duties on the bench, and from that day to now, his fecund pen has not been idle, be it on his latest book, in Court, on a talk for a radio program, or on a speech for a cause close to his heart—wild life conservation. Four years later saw the publication of the book which supplies the theme for this story—"Measure of the Year". While it could not be called an autobiography, it is replete with delightful sketches of the life and surroundings of the author and his family. "COUNTRY MAGISTRATE—In Court" and "COUNTRY MAGISTRATE—Out of Court" are the sub-titles of two paragraphs which in this writer's modest opinion rank high in the annals of Canadian prose, and could be read with benefit by every peace officer whose duties lie in a rural area. There is much soul-searching in these pages, an illuminating probing into the underlying causes of much of the petty and sometimes serious crime that comes before a country magistrate; and above all, a sensitive approach, in deep humility, to the delicate responsibility of a man who finds before him at the seat of judgment the citizen who is at odds with the laws of the state. With seldom a lawyer for either prosecution or defence present in Court, the magistrate finds that he must depend on his own resources in interpreting fine points of law and procedure, but he also finds that unlike his brother magistrate in a large community, he is in a position where he can more often infuse some humanity into the rigid processes of law.

The second chapter—"Out of Court"—gives the reader a broader conception of what can be done in a community by the magistrate who is always accessible to

those in need of his counsel; domestic troubles mostly, broken homes and wayward children, which can easily end up in Court, lacking action at the right moment.

In another chapter of his book, Mr. Haig-Brown speaks of the growth of the settlement of Campbell River up to and beyond its incorporation as a village municipality, its organizations, associations and service clubs. It was one of the latter, The Kinsmen Club, which late in 1952 set about a project which was to culminate in the spring of this year in an event which made Campbell River, for one momentous evening, a miniature Hollywood—the premiere in Canada of the National Film Board's "Country Magistrate". Filmed in the village itself, with many of the scenes taken at the Haig-Brown home, the river, and neighboring islands, the movie was directed by Robert Anderson, with Osmund Borradaile of "Royal Journey" fame, handling the photography. Intended primarily for foreign distribution, the film was produced by the Film Board for the Freedom Series Program of the Canadian Government and will be shown in all countries on this side of the Iron Curtain.

Shooting commenced in the summer of 1952, which made it a busy time for the members of the RCMP Campbell River Detachment. On top of their regular duties they assisted the production crew and actually took part in the film itself. In fact, there are no professional actors in the story. The author himself puts in an excellent and convincing performance in the title part, and supporting roles are played by the police, the local game warden, and residents of the district—truly a splendid community effort. Making a film on location is a much more exacting job than in the days of the silent movie; the sound recording demands extreme quiet when shooting is going on and on many occasions the constables who were not playing in the

actual scene in the detachment Courtroom were engaged in detouring traffic away from the building. They had the reward, however, of seeing themselves in action at the first showing in Canada of this most human documentary.

The script, based on the two chapters from the book, was prepared by Mr. Haig-Brown in collaboration with Mr. Anderson, and has as its locale the detachment area of Campbell River. "We tried to be honest" says the author modestly in explaining the intended foreign distribution of the film, "by showing neither a particularly good or bad magistrate or a particularly good or bad community." That they have succeeded, and have not produced a dressed-up fictionalized story of national character and legal procedure, will be attested by all who have been fortunate enough to see it.

Invitations to attend the premiere, which was set for March 26, were extended by the Kinsmen Club to many prominent citizens of Vancouver Island, and included Col. E. Pepler, Q.C., Deputy Attorney-General; the Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, and other "country magistrates"—W. H. Bryant, Ladysmith; L. Beevor-Potts, Nanaimo; J. B. Washington, Qualicum; Capt. J. Ryland, Royston; G. H. Pidcock, Courtenay and P. E. Lewis, of nearby Quathiaski Cove. Invited also was Mr. E. W. Belton, Vancouver Island representative of the National Film Board, who had been busy in the arrangements for the premiere. Sgt. J. D. L. Gray—who as corporal in charge of Campbell River Detachment when the film was made played a large part in its success—and the writer, were members of the RCMP party which attended the event.

The famed Haig-Brown hospitality was evidenced by a kindly invitation to dinner before the show. My own experience of Campbell River was limited by the knowledge that it was the seat of one of



The Magistrate, with Mrs. Haig-Brown, Alan, Mary and Valerie, in a corner of the book-lined study at "Above-Tide".

our larger detachments, a busy centre for the logging industry, one of the finest sport fishing areas in the world—and the location of "Above Tide", the home of one of Canada's leading writers. It was unfortunate that as we arrived at the magistrate's home the light was failing, but not so much that I did not get a glimpse out of the window, over the expanse of green lawn, of the river, the background and source of inspiration and material for much of the author's finest work. There were a number of other guests present, including all members of the detachment and their wives. Several had played parts in the film and throughout the air of tense expectancy which prevailed, Sergeant Gray, Csts. E. A. Hall and A. W. Wieshlow came in for some good-humored ribbing concerning their acting ability. The delightful buffet dinner was prepared and served with great culinary skill by our charming hostess, with the smiling assistance of her young family. Time passed quickly, and we were soon on our way to the village and the premiere. The theatre, completed less than two years ago, can compare favorably with many of the best in our large cities, and was

specially illuminated for the occasion by a battery of flood-lights. Inside, the local dance orchestra, at full strength, gave of their best before the show began.

While it might be fitting here to give an account of "The Country Magistrate", recent indications are that in response to demands from many quarters, the film may be released for Canadian distribution, and we can only urge our readers to take the first opportunity of seeing it for themselves. Our only criticism, and a mild one at that, would be that it is a little too short (17 minutes) to do full justice to the theme. Against this, we know, are problems beyond our ken, such as the heavier expense of producing a full length documentary on a limited budget, and fitting such a film into the routine scheduled running time demanded by the film distributors. We will say, for those who love good photography of beautiful scenery, that Osmund Borradaile fully lives up to the world reputation he achieved as chief camera man in "Drums", "Elephant Boy", "Desert Victory" and climaxed by his masterful handling of "Royal Journey". The opening and closing scenes, showing the magistrate engaged in his

beloved sport of fly-fishing in the river, are gems of the cinematographer's art.

Speeches were in order after the film showing, with Mr. Alan McLean acting as Master of Ceremonies. Colonel Pepler reminded the audience that they were fortunate indeed to have a magistrate of the character of Mr. Haig-Brown; that many people do not fully realize the importance of the magistrate, since every criminal case comes before him, and more than 75 per cent of all cases are decided by him. Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac spoke of his keen enjoyment of the film, and his pleasure in the acting performances, especially those by the members of his command. The author himself, received with thunderous applause, explained the background of the documentary and the field it was designed to cover. The list of speakers concluded with Mr. Charles Whyte, president of the Campbell River Kinsmen Club, who thanked all concerned for their splendid efforts, and reminded the audience that the proceeds for the evening, and the next two days' screening of the film would go far toward the success of the club's drive for funds to erect a new community hall in the village.

After the show, Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac called at "Above Tide" to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Haig-Brown before we returned to Victoria, and we were invited to drop in for a few minutes. Celia, aged five, and the youngest of the family, was being put to bed and her usual cheery smile was missing. The reason—a whole scene of the film, in which she had appeared in the original "takes", had been cut! Brother Alan, now 11, had been more fortunate in his little part in the story, and the other two children, Valerie and Mary, being older, were much more philosophical about their brief appearance on the screen, which took place in a family group seated at lunch on the lawn.

As we moved down the hall to the study, I noticed the walls, lined with a number of exquisite Wilson and Buonaparte prints of birds familiar to Western Canada; eloquent testimony, it seemed, to the author's deep research and extensive knowledge of forms of wild life other than fish, of which he is an acknowledged world expert.

Haig-Brown readers, and we know there must be many among *Quarterly* subscribers, will no doubt be acquainted with the author's vivid pen picture of his study. High and spacious, it was built after the war to house the magnificent library, the walls on three sides being lined from floor to ceiling with an imposing selection of the world's great literature. The fourth wall is clear of books, as it embodies the fire-place and the two windows which look out over the lawn and the river. A visitor might be excused if he were to feel for a moment that, sitting at that desk, with that peaceful rural scene spread out in front of him, the inspiration to write would come readily.

The land attached to the house comprises 20 acres, and during the years they have lived there the Haig-Browns have engaged successfully in mixed farming on a modest scale. Humorous and affectionate references to the succession of cows which have yielded milk for the family table appear in the author's writings. Visitors who know this no doubt expect to find an appropriate atmosphere, and we in turn were not disappointed. I had noticed the children playing with what appeared to be a dark puppy, but when I saw it being fed out of a baby's milk bottle I took a closer look. No dog it was, but a woolly, coal-black lamb! Deserted by its mother, the little orphan was being cared for as one of the family.

In this literary sanctum, with its impressive rows of the works of the literary great, the temptation to browse was irresistible. There is a system to the arrangement of the books, I believe, based

on the chronological order of birth dates of the authors; but time was fleeting and I did want to see the corner where the Haig-Brown works repose. Mrs. Haig-Brown very kindly directed me to the spot, and Valerie came over to offer help. I needed it. They were all there, beginning with "Pool and Rapid" published in 1932; "Panther"; "Return to the River"; "Timber"; "Starbuck Valley Winter"; "Silver"; "A River Never Sleeps"; "The Western Angler"; "Salt-water Summer"; "On the Highest Hill"; "Measure of the Year", and the most recent—"Fisherman's Spring" published in 1951. There were some titles I had not heard of before and I was glad of Valerie's explanation. "Tall Trees Fall" is the title of the English publication of "Timber", and "Ki-yu" the Canadian-U.S.A. title of "Panther". Two books bore foreign titles on the jackets and I learned that "Pool and Rapid" had been published in Germany, and "Return to the River" in Sweden.

I had reasoned that the family of our author who has achieved such fame would be frequently exposed to questions from the numerous visitors to "Above Tide", many of them monotonously the same, and I made a conscious effort at forbearance. Valerie volunteered the information, however, that although she and her sister Mary were well acquainted with the subject matter of their Dad's books, Alan, her younger brother, was perhaps the most diligent student of the Haig-Brown works. She turned toward him as she spoke, and Alan's eyes twinkled as he smiled assent to this piece of information. A chip off the old block here, without a doubt. "And he's the most avid reader in the family of the *RCMP Quarterly*," commented his mother. "He just revels in the stories about the old-timers!"

A few moments later I was looking for the copy of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler", which I felt sure must



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be around, when the magistrate came over and handed me a folder of manuscript. "You might like to look over this—it's the last few chapters of a boy's story on the Mounted Police, I have just finished." This was interesting indeed, and it called to mind an incident related by an officer of the Force who had worked with Captain Haig-Brown during organization of the Personnel Branch. Asked at that time whether he would ever write a book based on his experiences with the RCMP, the author had indicated such a possibility, but expressed his personal preference for letting a few years roll by so that the story could be written from a more solid perspective. So—here it was at last. To my query as to the title, "I'm not sure yet, but it will probably be 'Two Loyalties'," he replied. "The MS is in the hands of the publishers now, and will probably be ready this year. And you can take it from me, it will be quite unlike any previous story on the Mounted Police ever written!"

From my knowledge of Mr. Haig-Brown's writing, I would be prepared to endorse that statement unreservedly, and admit to a little envy of the *Quarterly*

book-reviewer who will no doubt receive an early copy.

And—this is not all. The author-magistrate is really bringing his big literary guns to bear on us now. The years since Mr. Haig-Brown made first-hand acquaintance with the RCMP have seen us taking over the provincial work in British Columbia, and this has brought him into almost daily close contact with our men on and off duty, thereby keeping him up-to-date on changes in the development of our organization. He has been working on the script for a full-length documentary on the Force, to be produced by a private Canadian film company. At the time he spoke to us of this, a decision had not been arrived at as to the exact form it would take, but I am sure that any production with the master hand of Mr. Haig-Brown behind it will be well worth attending, as all who have seen "The Country Magistrate" will agree.

It was now late, and the Haig-Brown family we knew must be very tired after a long and exciting day. A few minutes later we said good-bye to the children and our gracious host and hostess; it had been an exciting and intensely interesting day for us too. ● ● ●

Wanted!

Members of the Officers' Mess in Regina are hoping to build up a library of historical books and publications dealing with the Force and the Early West, but find that many excellent publications now out of print are nearly impossible to obtain through the usual commercial sources. There are members and friends of the Force who will from time to time come upon such works, and if obtainable, it would be of great assistance if they would advise the Secretary, RCMP Officers' Mess, Regina.

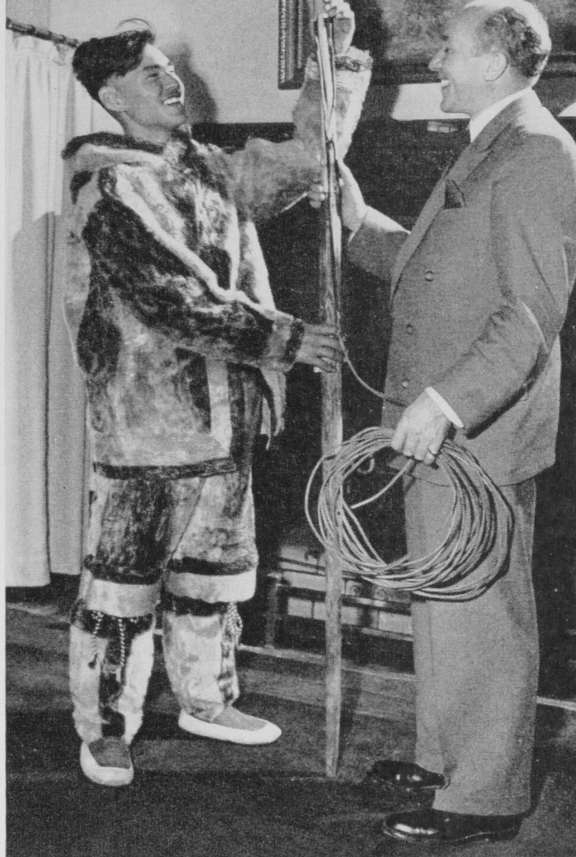
Blame it on Spring if you like, but whatever the cause a young stenographer at "Headquarters" provoked a good deal of amusement recently when she typed out an index of various statutes and included a "Children's *Production Act*". It should of course have read "Children's *Protection Act*".

Eskimo Calls on Commissioner of North-West Territories

THE Commissioner of the North-West Territories, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Young, also Deputy Minister of Resources and Development, had an unusual visitor recently. He was 20-year-old Simonee, an Eskimo from Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, in the Eastern Arctic, who stopped off in Ottawa to pay his respects and to do some sight-seeing in the capital before leaving for England to attend the Coronation celebrations. He is one of two Eskimos chosen to represent Canada's most northern citizens at the ceremonies marking the crowning of Atanialuk (The Queen). They sailed to England from Montreal aboard the *d'Iberville*, Department of Transport Icebreaker, May 29.

Simonee, who speaks English well, is employed at the government base as a carpenter. He began as an apprentice five years ago and has now become quite expert. His wife and two-month-old daughter will be cared for during his absence by the RCMP at Frobisher Bay.

In the photo above Simonee is explaining the purpose of the detachable harpoon tip to General Young. Tip is removable so that, when it strikes and sinks into the hide, the spear shaft comes free. Sealskin line, attached to the tip



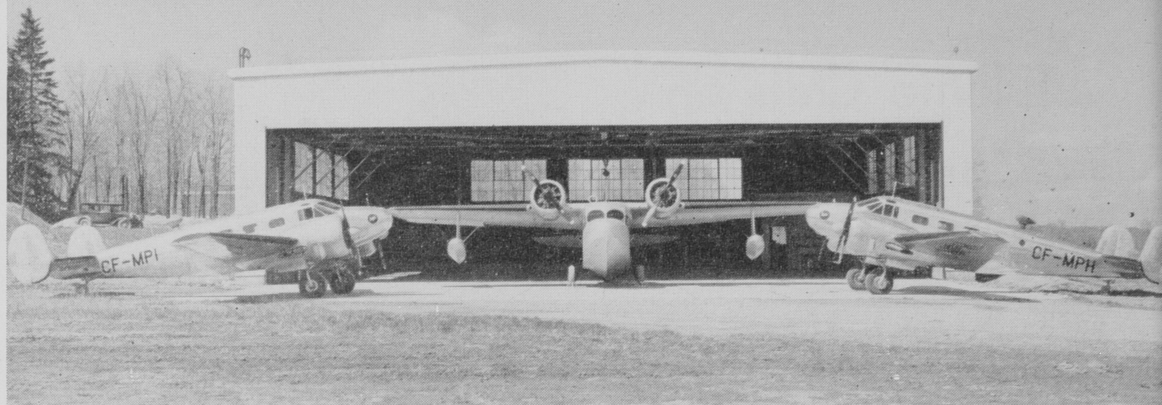
National Film Board Photo

and usually around 20 feet in length, is used to anchor the walrus or seal to an inflated sealskin so that, when the animal surfaces, the hunter can mark the spot and complete the kill with a gun. If the animal is allowed to sink, it is almost impossible to recover.

Simonee is wearing the suit he wore at the Coronation—a fine sealskin parka, kadlik (pants), and kamik (boots), made for him by his wife. Among the places he and his companion will visit are London, Liverpool, Glasgow and LaHavre, France.

While in the capital, Simonee was in the care of Leo Manning of the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of Resources and Development. Mr. Manning, who speaks Eskimo, once spent three years at Frobisher Bay and at that time came to know Simonee's parents and grandparents well.

(From the Department of Resources and Development)



Two RCMP "Air" Division Beechcraft and the Grumman Goose at the Force's hangar, Rockcliffe, Ont.

"Air" Division Operations

(This article was prepared from notes supplied by *The Quarterly's* Associate Editor for "Air" Division, Spl. Cst. K. W. Phillips.)

IN past issues of *The Quarterly*, articles have dwelt at length on the organization and history of the RCMP's "Air" Division, but possibly too little is known about the actual work done by that division of the Force.

Inactive during World War II, the division has expanded considerably since it was reorganized in 1946, and now boasts ten aircraft scattered across Canada.

The planes used by the Force include one Grumman Goose, two twin-engine Beechcraft, one Stinson "Station Wagon", one Norseman nine-passenger single-engine bush-type, four De Havilland DHC2 "Beavers" and a Fairchild "Cornell".

Actually, one of the main uses of the "Air" Division is the general transportation of all members of the Force when there is either a lack or a non-existence of other types of transport, and to save time and expense. Members are also flown by RCMP aircraft if their mission is one of secrecy.

Police aircraft are now being used widely in the escorting of prisoners and

mental patients, the freighting of supplies to and from isolated detachments, transportation of laboratory personnel and exhibits to Court cases, Preventive Service Branch patrols, aerial photography, transportation of Police Service Dogs and dog masters, forest fire patrols, game patrols, flooded area patrols, mercy flights, in searching for lost persons and the training of "Air" Division personnel.

The twin-engine five-passenger amphibian Grumman Goose is currently based at Patricia Bay, near Victoria, B.C., and although mainly utilized in the West Coast province, the craft makes an annual four-to-six week tour of detachments in the eastern and western Arctic.

Vancouver-based Police aircraft is one of the four De Havilland "Beaver" DHC2's operated by the Force. It is equipped with wheels, floats, and skis, but the floats are used predominately. This craft covers the Yukon Territory as well as British Columbia.

One aircraft is stationed at Edmonton, Alta. This is a Beechcraft Model D18S five-passenger twin-engine transport, operating on wheels and employed mainly for transporting personnel. It is used extensively in escorting of prisoners from Alberta to the Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert. This plane covers a wide range, flying west to the

coast, and east as far as Montreal, Que., on occasions. It has also made trips as far north as Norman Wells in the North-West Territories.

Based at Fort Smith, N.W.T., is a Norseman nine-passenger single-engine bush-type aircraft, which operates on wheels, floats and skis, but mainly the latter two. It is principally used for the transportation of passengers, and freight into isolated detachments, but also utilized by personnel from these detachments in making periodic patrols to Eskimo and Indian settlements. The Norseman plays an important role in the search for lost or missing persons in Western Canada, and like the Beechcraft at Edmonton, covers a huge area both on the prairies and in the N.W.T.

Saskatchewan boasts two bases for aircraft. From Prince Albert another De Havilland "Beaver" is used mainly for patrolling northern Saskatchewan's bush and lake country. A Stinson "Station Wagon" single-engine three-passenger job operates out of Regina and has a wide variety of uses. It is employed to transport prisoners, mental patients and escorts; laboratory personnel and exhibits; searching for escaped prisoners and drowning victims; ferrying Police Service Dogs and their masters, and is

also a general means of transportation when roads in the province are blocked by snow.

Winnipeg, Man., also has a De Havilland aircraft, which is used for the same purposes as the Fort Smith-based Norseman. This craft ranges in operation from the United States' border north to the west coast of Hudson's Bay, east to Lake Superior and west to Alberta. This plane flew the most number of hours of all craft in the division in 1950 and 1951.

Based at the Rockcliffe headquarters of the "Air" Division is the other Beechcraft Model D18S five-passenger plane. It is used widely in the transport of personnel from "Headquarters" Division, the Department of Justice, Rockcliffe laboratory personnel, "Air", "Marine", "O" and "C" Divisions. It is also used at times by the Preventive Service Branch, and ranges from coast to coast.

The Force's only Fairchild "Cornell" aircraft is also at Rockcliffe, and is used primarily for training purposes, but it is also employed a great deal for Preventive Service Branch patrols along the border. It is used mainly in south-eastern Ontario, southern Quebec and New Brunswick.

The tenth plane is based in Newfoundland, and is also the De Havilland "Beaver" type. It covers Newfoundland,

Stinson "Station Wagon" aircraft, based at Regina, Sask.





Beautiful inlet at Lake Harbour,
Baffin Island.

Labrador, northern Quebec and the Maritimes.

Actually, all ten of these aircraft are equipped and licensed for night flying, but normally only the two twin-engine Beechcraft are flown after dark.

On the other hand, these Beechcraft are the only two planes not equipped with floats or skis. Inclusion of this equipment is considered invaluable when an aircraft has to land in a spot where there is no airfield available. Three of the De Havilland "Beaver" planes are equipped with Federal retractable skis, a feature which is of value in a place such as Newfoundland, where the southern

section is relatively free from snow in the winter, and the northern part is just the opposite.

The Force's safety record in the air is unbeatable. Much credit for this goes to the thorough maintenance job done on these aircraft. Each plane is rigidly checked and usually carries its own mechanic on all trips. Then, in addition, a chief mechanic from Rockcliffe Headquarters makes periodic visits to all stations. Safe flying practices are insured by periodic flying checks given to all pilots by the chief pilot.

An ideal type of aircraft for patrol work and northern duty would be the helicopter, but the type needed is unavailable in Canada at the present time. However, it is possible that in the not-too-distant future, the "egg-beater" may make its appearance in the Force's up-and-coming "Air" Division. ●●●

Cover Picture

Through the courtesy of THE DE HAVILLAND AIRCRAFT OF CANADA, LIMITED, we show the latest plane adopted by the Force, the De Havilland "Beaver".


Citizenship Ceremony at New Westminster

At a ceremony in the "Citizenship Court" of Judge H. Sullivan, New Westminster, B.C., held on March 27, 40 new Canadians received their citizenship certificates from the hands of Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division. It is believed to be the first occasion on which an officer of the Force has been honored by being asked to join the presiding judge on the bench to participate in such a ceremony.

In addition to extending congratulations to each of the recipients of the certificates, Superintendent Archer addressed the group in a vein appropriate to the occasion. He told the new citizens that this was probably the most momentous day in their lives and that the papers they held in their hands were very important. "But," he added, "they are not nearly so important as what is in your hearts at this time."

The *Child and Maternal Health Division* of the Health League of Canada notes: "Each year approximately 1,500 Canadian children die as the result of accidents. Thousands more are badly crippled, often permanently. Falls in the home are a very common cause of injury during the first two years, and from the second birthday on poisons, hot water, sharp instruments, open windows, loose rugs and stair carpets, drownings and traffic hazards are all sources of danger. . . ."

Scouting Pays Off!

 A SMALL boyish figure, standing on the highway directing traffic, was the first object that caught the eye of two RCMP members of Kamloops Detachment, as they rushed to the scene of a near-fatal traffic accident last January 15. As the Police car came to a stop—it was about 3.30 in the afternoon—13-year-old Phillip Robinson ran up and quickly gave the Police a first-hand account of how a 7-year-old schoolboy had “failed to use his eyes” in crossing the highway after alighting from a school bus and as a result had been struck and run over by a passing truck. Indeed, the body of the seriously injured boy was still lying on the highway in the same position following the accident, warmly covered with blankets and hot water bottles, awaiting arrival of the Police and ambulance.

During the investigation it became apparent from witnesses' remarks and observations of his close co-operation, that Robinson had acted in a cool clear-headed manner immediately following the tragedy. He himself had been passenger on the school bus, and had seen the accident through the window. He had calmly left his seat and directed the bus driver to leave the vehicle standing in its present position, pending arrival of the Police. Then stepping from the bus he had made a quick inspection of the hurt youngster and forthwith ordered blankets and hot water bottles to be brought from neighbouring farmhouses, and despite protests from bystanders, instructed that the injured boy be left as he was, pending arrival of a doctor, as it was feared that he may have had a broken back and other serious injuries. This decision created a traffic hazard, so Robinson calmly instructed

older boys to take positions some distance down the highway and direct traffic around the injured boy. Having administered First Aid in the form of hot water bottles and blankets, Robinson removed his own jacket and used it as a pillow for his injured school-mate. Then despite a bitterly cold wind, he supervised the direction of vehicular traffic on the busy thoroughfare and prevented a congestion at the scene. He counselled others to remain calm, and not to panic, and directed a number of schoolgirls into the bus, speaking encouragingly to the ones who had been sickened by the sight. He made a note of all persons available as witnesses, had obtained the name of the driver of the truck and had preserved intact the scene of the accident pending arrival of the Police.

Such actions on the part of a boy caused inquiries to be made and it was learned that Robinson was a Boy Scout of the 1st North Kamloops Troop. During his Scout training he had passed a course of elementary First Aid and had taken an active interest in other phases of Scout training, during which he had developed the happy faculty of handling the public, both young and old alike. This, together with his basic Scout training, had proved of value to not only Robinson himself, but to those of the public, with whom he had been thrown in a sudden emergency. He thus was able to step into a position of responsibility quickly, and with the Scout Motto of “BE PREPARED” in mind, proved of value and service to the investigators, and possibly averted further serious injury to the stricken boy who has since shown marked improvement toward recovery from what might well have become a fatality. ● ● ●

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Another **FRANK** *Tragedy*

By Cst. T. E. G. SHAW

The men whose names appear on the RCMP "Roll of Honor" met death under tragic circumstances, but few encountered so mysterious a fate as the victim of this tragedy.

NEARLY everyone has, at some time or other, heard or read about the grim catastrophe which befell the slumbering residents of the small mining town of Frank, Alta., shortly after the birth of the present century.

It happened at 4.10 a.m. Apr. 29, 1903 when all but 19 of the town's inhabitants were asleep. These 19—all men—were working the last lap of the "graveyard" shift at the mine. Suddenly, without any warning, the whole top and north side of Turtle Mountain, which towered some 7,000 feet above the village, cracked off and slid down, the huge limestone boulders cascading earthward. The mass completely obliterated the east end of Frank and rolled more than a mile up the valley. It took days for the dust to settle.

Today, the site is one of southern Alberta's chief tourist attractions. Frank is situated on Highway No. 3 which runs through the Crow's Nest Pass into British Columbia.

There are not so many, however, who are as familiar with the details of another tragedy which happened in the same small village just five years later—a tragedy which shocked the whole Royal North-West Mounted Police Force.

It was about 7 a.m. Apr. 12, 1908—a Sunday—when Jim Kee, Chinese, walked out into the 20-foot wide alley at the rear of the Imperial Hotel in Frank, and nearly toppled over what he took to be

a drunk lying on the ground. Jim Kee couldn't speak English very well, and he didn't look too closely at the supposed "reveller", but nevertheless, he figured something should be done about having the man removed. He re-entered the hotel and informed a countryman, Louis Wong. Mr. Wong evidently took a closer look at the "drunk" than Jim Kee did, because he saw a lot of blood on the man's neck.

Louis Wong returned to the hotel, and in an excited voice, yelled to Clifford Steeves, the clerk on duty: "Dead man in the alley, Mr. Steeves!" Steeves went out and had a look at the man. He didn't recognize him, but saw that he was quite dead, all right.

Sgt. William Haslett, who was in charge of the RNWMP detachment at Frank, lived with his wife in the Imperial Hotel, so Clifford Steeves wasted no time in rushing up to his room to inform him. Dressing quickly, the sergeant ran downstairs and out into the alley. Sergeant Haslett was horrified. He knew the man—quite well.

It was Reg. No. 4584 Cst. George Ernest Willmet, who was under his charge at Frank.

It didn't take Sergeant Haslett long to come to the conclusion that Constable Willmet had been murdered. The right side of the young policeman's neck had been shot away, apparently by shotgun pellets. Willmet was lying on his back. He was dressed in civilian clothes. His shirt collar had been torn open by the

force of the discharge and a collar stud was found embedded in his neck. There was a pool of blood on the ground under him and his right hand was spattered crimson. An empty .38 calibre revolver lay on the ground six inches from his body.

The NCO figured Willmetts hadn't been dead too long as his body was still warm. Sergeant Haslett and three or four onlookers carried the lifeless body into one of the hotel's sample rooms and then Haslett notified Dr. D. C. MacKenzie.

For the unfortunate victim, it terminated a short career in the Force. George Ernest Willmetts joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police in Winnipeg, Man., on May 9, 1907 at the age of 24 years. He had been in the Force just 11 months.

A coroner's inquest was conducted in Frank the following day, Monday. In explaining how Willmetts happened to be on duty in civilian clothes, Sergeant Haslett told the jury that earlier the previous week, the hardware store had been broken into, and an attempt had been made to gain access to one of the hotel's sample rooms. In an effort to apprehend the culprits, Haslett had instructed Constable Willmetts to patrol the town's streets and back alleys in civilian clothes from 1 to 4 a.m. the mornings of April 11 and 12.

Sergeant Haslett stated that the revolver found beside the policeman's body was his (Haslett's) own. He had no cartridges for it and was at a loss to explain why Willmetts had taken it out instead of carrying his own service revolver.

Two other witnesses, G. Sommerton and Nicholas Beere, stated that sometime between the hours of 2 and 5 a.m. on April 12, they had been awakened by a noise—a sound they both took to be a shot. However, neither paid much attention when they heard no other sounds and went back to sleep.

Clifford Steeves, the hotel clerk, told the jury that he had been up until 3.30

\$200.00 REWARD

The Royal North-West Mounted
Police Department

Will pay the above reward to anyone furnishing information which will lead to arrest of the party or parties who killed Constable George Willmetts, at Frank, Alberta, on the morning of Sunday 12 April, 1908.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

P. C. H. Primrose,

Supt. R. N. W. M. P.
MacLeod.

Reproduction of reward notice.

a.m., but had heard no sound at all. Other than Dr. MacKenzie, these were the only witnesses to appear at the inquest.

Constable Willmetts's brutal murderer or murderers had left no clues whatsoever. The whole Force, from Commr. A. Bowen Perry down, was incensed. Nearly every member of the Force stationed in southern Alberta was put to work on the case in some way or other.

Commissioner Perry was authorized by the Force's comptroller, Fred White, to post reward notices. These bore the following notation:

"\$200.00 REWARD! The Royal North-West Mounted Police Department will pay the above reward to anyone furnishing information which will lead to the arrest of the party or parties who killed Constable George Willmetts, at Frank, Alberta, on the morning of Sunday 12th April, 1908. Address all communications to P.C.H. Primrose, Supt. R.N.W.M.P., Macleod."

There were numerous rumors and conjectures floating around Frank, but that was all. There was nothing concrete to work on. It was said that someone had been laying for Willmett. But this was discredited by Superintendent Primrose because to his knowledge, the constable had no enemies. And furthermore, even if he had, it would have been unlikely he would have been recognized walking down a darkened alley when he wasn't in uniform.

Another prevailing thought was that some merchant, seeing a man wandering around back alleys, had mistaken him for a burglar and shot him. This was also discounted by Primrose, however. He didn't think any merchant would be prowling around town with a shotgun at that hour in the morning. And Willmett couldn't have been shot from either a door or window, judging by the position in which his body was found and Superintendent Primrose was quite certain the corpse had not been moved after the shooting.

It was evident that Constable Willmett's attacker had fired from close range because of the size of the gaping wound in his neck and the presence of a number of shotgun pellets both in the wound and in his shirt collar.

On April 14, Sergeant Major Raven brought up his bloodhound from Lethbridge, Alta., then headquarters of "K" Division. However, the dog was only successful in tracing the murdered man's patrol route. According to Raven, Willmett's scent was too strong for the hound to pick up any others. In addition, a slight fall of snow during the night of April 13-14 had further hampered progress along those lines. Failing in Frank, Sergeant Major Raven took his hound, and together with Constable Martin, saddled up and rode out to the nearby town of Lille to see if any kind of a scent could be picked up at that point.

A painstaking course of investigation began to take shape. Superintendent

Primrose, Inspr. T. S. Belcher, S/Sgt. J. S. Piper and Sergeants Haslett and Egan covered the town of Frank thoroughly in an effort to determine if anyone had been unaccounted for since the night of the murder. A search of all homes was made for firearms. Constable Kissack was sent to work the Coleman area, then commonly referred to as "Slav Town".

A report came in from Cst. M. C. M. Rutherford of Lethbridge to the effect that while working at the Leitch Collieries in October 1907, he had overheard several of the employees speak disparagingly of the Force, and he described in detail one half-breed in particular who had ill thoughts of the Police and who had intimated that in future, he would be going to Frank to drink instead of Bellevue, Alta.

Another lead was pursued from Lethbridge when Supt. J. O. Wilson, Officer Commanding "K" Division, received a telephone call from Inspr. C. Starnes in Macleod who reported that on the morning of April 12, a man had passed through Macleod walking east along the railroad tracks. Superintendent Wilson dispatched Constable Chalkly and Special Constable Mountain Horse to St. Mary's Bridge to check on anyone walking from the west. Mountain Horse reported back the following morning to say that a man answering the same description had passed through St. Mary's the previous afternoon and was seeking employment. He was next supposedly seen heading toward Taber, Alta. However, that evening, he was apprehended by Constable Chalkly, still at St. Mary's and although he acknowledged being in Frank the Friday previous to the murder, he was released from custody when it was determined that he had left the mining town before the slaying had taken place.

One week after Constable Willmett's murdered body had been discovered, no clues had been turned up. The surround-

ing districts and towns including Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Hamilton, Maple Leaf, Blairmore and Coleman had been worked over thoroughly.

It began to look like a hopeless task.

The following week, investigations reached as far as Kalispel, Montana, but once more with negative results. Constables Owens and Holmden were added to the investigating party and every foreigner in the Crow's Nest Pass area was individually interviewed.

Despite the unsuccessful efforts to locate the culprit or culprits, however, the crime was still uppermost on the lips of the residents of Frank and the surrounding towns. One day, a man who had been over-indulging in alcohol, had been roving around Frank admitting that he had killed Willmetts. He was arrested and placed in the cells, but upon sobering up, he denied having made any such statements, and it was ascertained that he was in no way connected with the murder

and that his drunken blurtings had come about merely as a result of previous talk about the case.

By mid-May, however, the investigating members had begun to keep an eye on two men they believed were somehow mixed up in the affair. It had been learned that the pair, in company with three other residents of Frank, had been together drinking and eating oysters in the basement of the Imperial Hotel during the night of April 11-12. Also, during April, these two men had left Frank suddenly and departed for Cranbrook, B.C. This appeared to be a good lead.

On May 21, Commissioner Perry sent Staff Sergeant Piper, one of the chief investigators in the case, to Spokane, Wash., in order to engage the famous Pinkerton Detective Agency. The move was made known only to four men: Commissioner Perry, Comptroller Fred White, Superintendent Primrose and Piper. Pinkerton's assigned two men



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Mildest
Cigarette



Sgt. "Pat" Egan, one of the investigators.

known as "operatives" to shadow the two suspects in Cranbrook.

These two "operatives", known only as "No. 18" and "No. 37", immediately departed for Cranbrook and gained the confidence of the suspects. On May 31, one of the suspects left for Spokane, and "No. 37" accompanied him. Two days later, the second suspect also departed for Spokane.

Meanwhile, back in Frank, the rumor had started that the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel had mistaken Willmetts for a burglar and had shot him. According to Staff Sergeant Piper, however, this would have been impossible, as the proprietor had been in Calgary, Alta., the night of April 11 and Piper had been talking with him. Two of the waitresses at the hotel, close friends of the two suspects, were interrogated at great length, but nothing could be learned from them.

The two suspects did not remain in Spokane for any length of time, and with "No. 37" accompanying them, pulled stakes for Everett, Wash., and eventually Vancouver, B.C. Upon their arrival at the latter point, one of the men wired to Frank to have his trunk sent to the coast. However, through the use of a search warrant, the trunk was finely combed by members of the Force and a number of articles that had been stolen from the hardware store in Frank were found and seized.

In Vancouver, one of the suspects intimated to the Pinkerton agent that he hated the RNWMP and "would like to see them all in hell". He also admitted having committed several thefts while in Frank. The operative was also a witness to a bitter quarrel between the two suspected men, and climaxing this, one left immediately for Calgary with "No. 37" joining him. A new operative, "No. 41", was assigned to Vancouver with the other suspect. The latter remained in Vancouver until July 5, 1908, and then went to New Westminster. "No. 37" and the other man secured employment on the C.P.R.'s Crow's Nest Line, working out of Frank.

At the end of August, the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel drowned in a slough while hunting near Stavely, Alta. This started more rumors amongst the populace of Frank. It was intimated once more that this man had shot Willmetts by mistake, and it had been preying upon his mind and that he could no longer live with it, so had apparently committed suicide. His body was located on September 2.

"No. 37" also interviewed one of the hotel waitresses frequently, but he was unable to gain any concrete information from her either. Then the suspect he was with became talkative, and informed the operative that he had also been mixed up in some thefts at Frank prior to the murder of Constable Willmetts. He said that the suspect out at the coast had stolen firearms from the town's hardware store.

Then, for the first time, another man was introduced into the case. While still in his talkative mood, the suspect told "No. 37" that he had helped a man commonly known as "Doc" smuggle the latter's gun out of town shortly after the crime. In casual conversation with various residents, the Pinkerton detective learned that another rumor had begun the rounds: The suspect out at the coast and the man known as "Doc" were

linked together in the killing of Willmet.

Subsequently, a widespread search was instigated for this "Doc", as he had seemingly vanished from the area completely. On Oct. 23, 1908, "No. 37" had to discontinue in Frank, as the residents of the mining town began to suspect he was working undercover on the Willmet case. Before departing, however, he learned from one of the waitresses at the hotel that she and another waitress had carried this "Doc's" gun up to the hotel chambermaid's room during the morning Willmet's murdered body had been discovered.

It wasn't until May 20, 1909, that "Doc" was finally located, however. A Pinkerton agent found him in Newport, Wash., but he was in quarantine with scarlet fever. The agent remained in the U.S. town until the end of May keeping an eye on this new suspect. He succeeded in gaining the man's confidence and stayed with him for one month, but could make no apparent headway in his questioning.

Further investigations by personnel of the Force in Frank and the Crow's Nest area appeared to definitely link "Doc" in the case, but still Pinkerton's agents could gain nothing from him as a result of casual questioning.

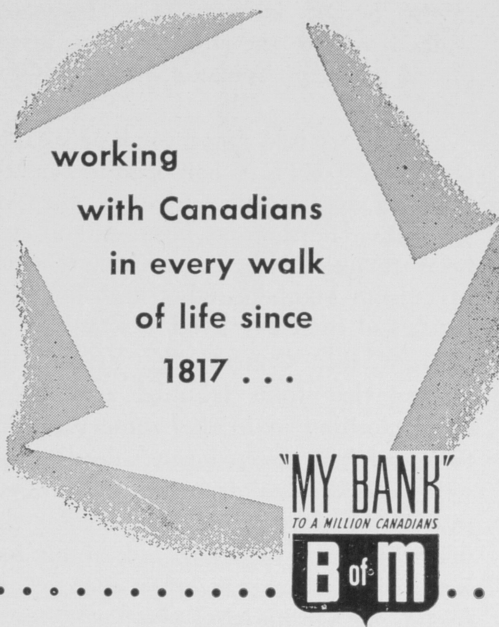
During September 1909, the rumor implicating the Imperial Hotel proprietor with the murder again persisted, but Staff Sergeant Piper finally terminated this trend of thought through trips to both Staveland and Calgary. In Staveland, he interviewed Dr. A. E. Thompson, who had examined the man's body when it had been recovered from the slough, and the doctor stated there had been no marks on the body and death had been caused by drowning. Piper learned that the manager had been staying in the Yale Hotel in Calgary from noon of Apr. 11, 1908 until the evening of April 13, thus making it certain he had not been in Frank when the murder was committed.

On Sept. 3, 1909, Piper finally located suspect "Doc's" trunk in the attic of the C.P.R. Station in Coleman. Searching the trunk, the Staff Sergeant was unable to locate any shotgun, and believed that "Doc" had either disposed of it or sold it. In the trunk, however, he found several letters addressed to "Doc" in Nelson, B.C., sent from one of the waitresses at the hotel and dated 1908 subsequent to Willmet's death.

From this correspondence, it was evident that this waitress believed "Doc" to be mixed up in the affair, as she continually referred to it, and repeatedly requested that "Doc" burn the letters.

Pinkerton detectives continued to shadow "Doc" until the end of 1909, but could still gain no headway in conversation with him. There was still no real evidence to sanction the arrest of any of the three suspects.

The case began to look extremely black. But the rumors still persisted.



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Willmetts murder was still the topic of conversation, even now, nearly two years after it had happened.

Then early in 1910, a new thought arose in Frank: the hotel proprietor's relations were now linked up in the case. A woman detective was hired to shadow the proprietor's wife and gain her confidence, but she couldn't get to first base and was dismissed during the summer of 1910.

Every fathomable lead seemed to just peter out. It looked very much as if this was going to be an unsolved murder case. The Pinkerton agents were also unsuccessful, and the Force dispensed with their services. Things seemed to be at a standstill.

But then in October 1911—3½ years after Constable Willmetts had met his untimely end—a new "break" came in the case.

On October 2, a store-keeper in Frank summoned Inspector Belcher, informing him he had some information he thought might be of interest. The Inspector walked over to the store and was introduced to the merchant's driver, a German.

The driver told Inspector Belcher that on Sept. 27, 1911, he had been to Michel, B.C.—about ten miles west of the Alberta-B.C. border—on business and had been talking with a German woman, Mrs. John Jakubzik, who, with her husband, had formerly lived in Frank.

From this woman, the driver had learned that John Jakubzik had stolen some clothing in Michel some time before and had skipped town, leaving his wife and four children. After having a few drinks with Mrs. Jakubzik, the driver said she began to talk about her husband and several other men, close friends of her husband's.

"That Matis (the driver did not know his surname) is as bad as the rest. He killed the policeman in Frank," the driver quoted Mrs. Jakubzik as saying.

"Yes, he did. He came to my husband's house to borrow a rifle the night the policeman was shot, and as my husband didn't have a rifle he gave him a shotgun, and he shot the policeman with it."

The driver told Inspector Belcher that just then, someone came along, and she changed the conversation. On Oct. 1, 1911, the driver said he returned to Michel to try to gain more information, but Mrs. Jakubzik told him she thought he was a detective and would not mention the shooting anymore.

Subsequently, investigations went into full swing again. A week later, the driver brought some additional information to Inspector Belcher at Frank Detachment. This time, he had been conversing about the murder with a resident of Blairmore, who had been living in Frank when the crime was committed. He related to the driver that when John Jakubzik had skipped Michel, he was accompanied by men known only as "Fritz" and "August".

This "Fritz" had evidently told Jakubzik that his wife wanted to run away with another man, and after hearing this, the wife had threatened: "Fritz, you shut up, or I will get you a few years over the policeman in Frank."

The driver also told Inspector Belcher that another German, a resident of Frank, had told him that the man known as "Matis" had only blank shells for his gun, but that on the night prior to the policeman being killed, he had secured shotgun shells.

Five days later, on Oct. 14, 1911, Staff Sergeant Piper in Macleod received a letter from Chief Cst. A. C. Minty of the B.C. Provincial Police in Fernie, B.C., stating that an employee of Trites-Wood Company in New Michel, B.C.—adjoining Michel—had some valuable information for the Force concerning the Willmetts murder.

Piper arrived in Fernie late the same evening and immediately went to see

Chief Constable Minty. From him, he learned that this Trites-Wood Company employee had been trying to trace John Jakubzik, who had robbed the company of \$800 worth of merchandise.

Interviewing the employee the following day, Staff Sergeant Piper secured a statement from him telling all he had learned about the Willmetts murder. It appears the employee had befriended a German woman in New Michel—who had never lived in Frank—and she had also known John Jakubzik, Fritz Eberts and Mathias Jasbec. (The latter pair were previously only known as "Fritz" and "Matis".) This German woman had told the Trites-Wood employee that Fritz Eberts had informed her of the murder and how it happened, when she had first met him in Montana. Prior to meeting Eberts, the woman said she had never even heard about the case.

Staff Sergeant Piper also learned from this employee that John Jakubzik and

Mathias Jasbec had quarrelled, and that the latter had accused Jakubzik of certain thefts at Michel. Then Jakubzik, in turn, said that Jasbec had shot Constable Willmetts. The employee related that so far as he knew, both Fritz Eberts and Jakubzik were in Montana at the present time.

Later the same day, Piper visited ex-Cpl. T. Green in Michel, and learned that Jasbec was currently employed 26 miles north of Elk Valley, B.C.

It wasn't until October 20—five days later—that Staff Sergeant Piper first spotted one of the new suspects—Jasbec—in the bar of the Kootenai Hotel in New Michel. Piper also learned that day that Mrs. Jakubzik and her four children were leaving Michel for parts unknown.

The woman left at 1.30 a.m., October 21, boarding the *Soo-Spokane Flyer*, headed east. Piper immediately telephoned Supt. P. C. H. Primrose at Macleod. Primrose detailed Cpl. H. F. O'Con-

Know YOUR LOCAL HISTORY



Tourists want facts. An informed reply makes a good impression.

The cairn and tablet, located at 2nd Ave. and 23rd Street, Fort Macleod, commemorates establishment of the first North-West Mounted Police post on the Western Plains. For complete information on this, and other historic sites in Alberta, see the Alberta government publication "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."

ALBERTA



GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU

nell to board the train at Macleod and to follow Mrs. Jakubzik to her destination.

Corporal O'Connell trailed the woman as far as Livingston, Montana. There she went to stay with a friend. He learned that her husband was well known to the police of Livingston, although under an alias. John Jakubzik and the husband of the woman his wife was now staying with, had left Livingston about two weeks prior to O'Connell's arrival.

Meanwhile, Staff Sergeant Piper located the other suspect, Fritz Eberts, in the New Michel area. He managed to secure employment for Eberts, in that town through the Trites-Wood Company in order to keep close watch on the German.

On Nov. 2, 1911, Superintendent Primrose received a wire from Corporal O'Connell at Bridger, Montana, stating that he had arrested John Jakubzik and that the latter had implicated three men from Michel in the Willmetts case, one being Jasbec. Primrose immediately telephoned Staff Sergeant Piper in Michel and instructed him to arrest Jasbec and Eberts.

The next day, however, Superintendent Primrose received another wire from Corporal O'Connell, which informed him that prisoner Jakubzik had attacked the chief of police at Bridger and had escaped. He was trailed as far as Laurel, 30 miles north of Bridger, but from there, his trail seemingly vanished, despite the fact that at that time, he barely had a 30-minute lead on his pursuers.

On November 4, O'Connell returned to Livingston to interview Mrs. Jakubzik. She was not able to give a first-hand account of the crime, but only what she had heard her husband and others remark. She indicated, however, that the shooting had been between Fritz Eberts and Mathias Jasbec, and that according to talk, Jasbec had done the actual killing.

Meanwhile, Staff Sergeant Piper had

effected the arrests of Eberts and Jasbec, and had returned the pair to Macleod. On November 5, the murder weapon was found and seized, and two days later, Jasbec issued a full statement, implicating Eberts as the sole executer of the crime.

Fritz Eberts was formerly charged with murder and his preliminary hearing was conducted in Macleod before Superintendent Primrose on November 11 and 14. Jasbec was jointly charged with murder, and his hearing held November 15. Both were committed for trial.

Jasbec was the first witness to appear at Eberts' hearing, and he related the story of how Constable Willmetts had been murdered.

On Apr. 1, 1908, Jasbec related that he had gone to Frank from Taber, and there had met John Jakubzik and Fritz Eberts. He had stayed at the former's shack for a few days and then commenced to build a shack of his own near Eberts'. Following the arrival of his wife, the couple went to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Eberts. Then on Apr. 11, 1908, Eberts asked Jasbec for the loan of his double-barrelled shotgun, and Eberts stated that he was going out to steal provisions that night. Eberts tried to persuade Jasbec to accompany him, but the latter had at first refused, but eventually changed his mind when Eberts told him he would get no provisions if he didn't go along too.

Eberts and Jasbec slept together in the kitchen of the former's shack, and the two wives slept in another room. During the early morning of April 12, Jasbec was awakened by Eberts and the pair, both fully dressed, got up and went out. Eberts took Jasbec's shotgun with him, making the comment: "I always like to have something to defend myself with." Jasbec said he watched Eberts place two cartridges in the gun.

The two then went to the C.P.R. Station where Eberts attempted to break in, but was unsuccessful. At that moment,

Jasbec said he saw the shadow of a man cross the road ahead of them, and becoming uneasy, he tried to persuade Eberts to leave. Eberts, however, was undaunted and told Jasbec that it was probably someone else out trying to steal. From the station, the two went to the butcher store and once more, Eberts was not able to gain entry.

Then Jasbec succeeded in persuading Eberts to give it up as a bad job and they started for home. Going down the alley behind the Imperial Hotel, they again spotted a man's shadow and this time, Eberts grabbed the gun from Jasbec who had been carrying it while Eberts had tried to break into the butcher shop, and said he was going to find out who the man was.

The pair split up with the idea of approaching the stranger from opposite directions. When Jasbec was out of Eberts' sight, however, he turned toward the river and started for home. Then he heard a shot, and started to run. A few seconds later, Eberts caught up with him and when they got near the latter's shack, Eberts said: "As soon as I came around the corner, there was a fellow pointing a revolver at me and he asked me what I was doing here. I drew my gun up and fired at him. I think I killed him, as he dropped without saying a word. I thought it was a policeman, but I could not make out for sure, he had no clothes on like a policeman." Then he added: "Let us go in the shack and be quiet for someone will come pretty soon." Later that morning, Eberts told Jasbec not to say anything about the affair, as Jasbec would get into trouble as well as it was his gun that had been used.

At the hearing, Staff Sergeant Piper related that on April 13, he had visited Eberts' shack during the course of investigations, and at that time, Eberts had given his name as Charles Stefan. On being asked to produce his gun, he had showed Piper a single-barrelled shotgun

RED MAGIC AT MEAL TIME





Left—S/Sgt. J. S. Piper, whose persistence paid off. Now living in retirement at Gibson's Landing, B.C. A son, Sgt. J. F. Piper, is stationed at Chilliwack, B.C.

which was broken. Jasbec was interviewed at the same time and showed Piper an army rifle.

The pair had stayed around Frank for some time and then drifted into the United States, eventually returning to Canada and heading for New Michel.

On Apr. 6, 1912—nearly four years after Willmetts had been murdered—after a five-day long trial, Fritz Eberts was found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang at Macleod on June 12, 1912.

On May 5, he was reprieved until July 15, pending an application for a new trial

to the Supreme Court of Alberta in Calgary. The application was refused, however, but on June 29, he was further reprieved until November 4. An appeal was heard in the Supreme Court of Canada in Ottawa in October 1912, but was dismissed. On Oct. 29, 1912, however, Fritz Eberts' death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment at the Stoney Mountain Penitentiary in Manitoba.

The Crown withdrew the indictment of murder against Mathias Jasbec, substituting a charge of attempted burglary. Jasbec pleaded guilty, but as he had already spent nearly one year in custody, he was released on suspended sentence under his personal bond of \$1,000 that he be on good behaviour for a term of two years.

An interesting sidelight occurred in the Macleod Jail following Eberts' conviction in the spring of 1912. Eberts managed to communicate with one Sam Wilinsky, who had also been found guilty of murder in Frank and was scheduled to be hanged. Eberts convinced Wilinsky that as he was to hang anyway, why not admit killing the policeman. Then on July 22, 1912, Wilinsky confessed to the murder of Constable Willmetts, but as it happened, the day previous to this confession, the cell death watch had found a piece of tissue paper upon which was written most of the details of the Willmetts case and it was scribbled in Eberts' handwriting.

Wilinsky was hanged July 26, 1912, but the day before, he issued a further statement, retracting his confession to the Willmetts killing.

Thus was concluded one of the most difficult and trying murder cases in the history of the Force at that time. The

dogged persistence on the part of the investigators was remarkable despite the fact that from the onset, they had no clues whatsoever to work upon until 3½ years after the crime had been committed, when they received two tips, one from a resident of Frank and the other from a resident of New Michel, which led to the capture of the real culprit who was eventually brought to justice.

Editor's Note: Ex-members of the Force mentioned in this article in order of appearance and the dates during which they served are as follows: Reg. No. 1649 Sgt. (later S/Sgt.) William Haslett, Oct. 24, 1885—Apr. 6, 1911; Commr. A. Bowen Perry, CMG, Jan. 24, 1882—Apr. 1, 1923; Supt. Philip C. H. Primrose, Aug. 1, 1885—1915; Reg. No. 1128 Sgt. Major (later Insp.) Charles Cummings Raven, Jan. 9, 1885—

Sept. 1, 1922; Reg. No. 4468 Cst. John Martin, Mar. 7, 1906—July 10, 1908; Insp. (later Deputy Commr.) Thomas Sherlock Belcher, 1894—1933; Reg. No. 2349 S/Sgt. John Storm Piper, Aug. 3, 1889—Feb. 13, 1917; Reg. No. 3309 Sgt. Peter Michael "Pat" Egan, June 1, 1898—July 15, 1915; Reg. No. 4375 Cst. Harold Robertson Kissack, May 3, 1905—Apr. 30, 1908; Reg. No. 4655 Cst. Maurice Colvin M. Rutherford, Nov. 27, 1907—Sept. 4, 1908; Supt. (later Asst. Commr.) James O. Wilson, June 9, 1879—Jan. 17, 1919; Insp. (later Commr.) Cortlandt Starnes, Mar. 1, 1886—Aug. 1, 1931; Reg. No. 4617 Cst. William James Chalkly, Aug. 8, 1907—Oct. 9, 1908; Reg. No. 4605 Cst. Charles Percy Owens, June 19, 1907—July 9, 1908; Reg. No. 4681 Cst. Rolf Holmden, Dec. 9, 1907—Mar. 24, 1909; Reg. No. 4273 Cpl. Thomas Green, Dec. 30, 1904—Dec. 29, 1910; Reg. No. 4767 Cpl. (later Sgt.) H. F. "Paddy" O'Connell, Sept. 29, 1908—Sept. 28, 1914. ● ● ●

From a report on "Damage to Police Car"—"The writer immediately got from the patrol car and investigation showed that the car had come in contact with a tree. No damage was caused to the tree, but a dent was made in the rear bumper of the police car."



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 W. J. Habkirk
 (Dovercourt)
 and A. Wood
 (Metropolitan).

RCMP Band at Tri-Band Festival in Massey Hall

The Salvation Army, known and honored throughout the world for its work of mercy, also enjoys a reputation as a producer of fine bands. Canada is fortunate in possessing several top-notch musical groups under the "Blood and Fire Flag" and one of the best is the Dovercourt Citadel Band in Toronto.

An ambitious group of musicians, the Dovercourt bandmen have been sponsoring a series of annual tri-band festivals which provide music lovers of Toronto and district opportunities to hear a number of Canada's finer bands. This year's event—the sixth annual—was held on March 30 at Massey Hall and the RCMP Band from Ottawa was invited to participate.

Massey Hall's great platform presented an impressive array of musical talent on the big night, with the Mounted Police Band grouped in the centre and flanked on one side by the Dovercourt Band and on the other by the Metropolitan Silver Band of Toronto. Chairman for the evening was the head of the Salvation Army in Canada, Commissioner William Dalziel, while guest conductor was composer-arranger-band-master Erik Leidzen from New York. Featured also during the evening was Miss Margaret Kerr, mezzo-soprano of Toronto who was accompanied by Fenwick Watkin, ATCM.

As the principal attraction for the night it fell to the lot of the RCMP Band to play the greatest number of selections. Five were presented and all were well received, with Sgt. H. A. Blackman's rendition of Greig's Piano Concerto in A Minor (First Movement), accompanied by the Band, bringing forth enthusiastic acclaim from the large audience. Dovercourt and the Metropolitan Band divided another five selections between them, with the Metropolitan musicians playing the odd one. The three bands united at the close of the program to play the hymn tune "Deep Harmony" and were conducted by Mr. Leidzen, who during the program also conducted the RCMP Band and Dovercourt.

Interesting to musicians in general, but to followers of bands in particular, were the contrasts in effects and tonal color produced by the bands. The Toronto organizations—both all brass—featured to good effect the precision-like playing and sonorous brass qualities identifiable with most bands devoid of reed instruments, while the flexibility of the "military band" was shown to good advantage by the RCMP in the haunting strains of the Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss) and the Overture to the "Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).

The festival was acclaimed a success, both financially and musically, by those responsible for its organization, and the excellence of the accommodation provided for the RCMP Band could hardly have been improved upon. A social note which also met with enthusiastic approval of the visiting bandmen was the dinner tendered them in the Royal York Hotel by Toronto's City Council at which they were welcomed by Mayor Alan Lamport.

The new
"Lab
Building".



The Crime

Detection Laboratory—Regina, Sask.

BY CST. C. C. HEAD

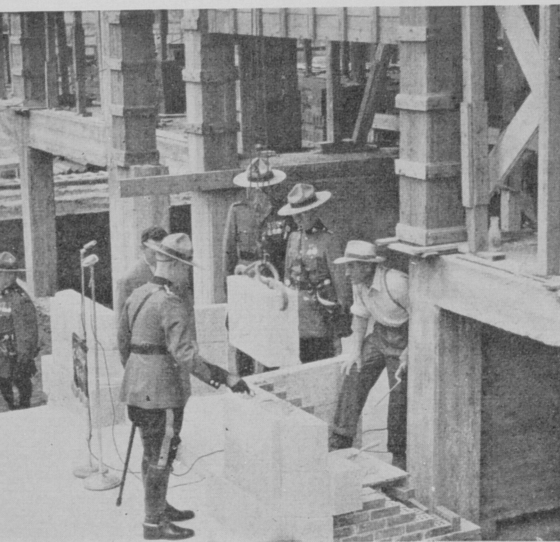
AT the south-east corner of the "Depot" Division square, a new Crime Detection Laboratory has been erected. Construction began in February 1951 and the first occupants moved in two years later. Completion of the new building marks another important step in the progress of the laboratory, but before attempting to describe the new structure, permit us to review briefly the development of the laboratory.

The Crime Detection Laboratory was established by Commr. J. H. McBrien in 1936 and its beginning was humble. The first laboratory consisted of one room on the second floor of the Officers' Mess in Regina and was staffed by a doctor and an assistant. In 1938 the laboratory moved to quarters in "C" block where it was augmented by both new equipment and new personnel. In 1942, a second branch of the laboratory was established in Ottawa, Ont. The expansion of the Regina unit rendered the facilities in "C" Block inadequate—the reason for the erection of the new building.

The new laboratory is a two storey building 51 feet wide and 105 feet long. Redcliffe brick—which matches the bricks of "A" Block—trimmed with Tyndall

limestone, comprise the exterior walls of the building. The main entrance is featured by glass doors edged with an aluminium alloy, set in an arch of limestone. One of the sections of the right-hand column of this arch is the stone which was laid by Commr. L. H. Nicholson on July 25, 1951. This stone encloses an air-tight container, treated to withstand corrosion, which contains material of interest embodying the functions of the laboratories.

Provision is made on the main floor for the office of the officer in charge, the stenography and filing rooms, the chemistry laboratory, the serology section, spectroscope and instrument rooms, as well as an exhibit receiving and gross examination room. The second floor consists of firearms identification office, the photography section, the library, histology room, the hair and fibre section, the document examiners' office, a dark-room for ultra-violet light examinations and a radio room for "F" Division. In the basement there is an autopsy room equipped with a walk-in refrigerator, an animal room, a machine room, an exhibit room, a utility work room with a volatile storage vault, and the firearms work room which contains a sound-proof firing chamber.



Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, laying the cornerstone on July 25, 1951.

The halls of the building are finished with terrazzo flooring and vitra cotta tiling extends approximately four feet up the wall. The upper walls of the hallways are constructed with large glass partitions which permit the functions of the laboratory to be seen without interfering with the work in progress.

The walls of the office of the officer in charge are painted a light mushroom color while the ceiling is a light yellow. The library is distinctive because of its light yellow window walls and its brown side-walls with built-in natural birch bookcase and a natural finished birch seminar table. The interior decoration of the other offices and work rooms features light green walls and "off color" white ceilings. Floors are covered with marble patterned ivory linoleum with the exception of the chemistry laboratory and the basement, which are of terrazzo construction. Walls of the autopsy, animal and wash rooms are finished with green ceramic Dado tiling.

The work-tables and cupboards are of plywood construction enamelled a pale green color. The top surfaces are marble patterned ivory arborite finish, with the exception of the chemistry laboratory where the bench tops are of "Bellstone" or "Labstone" construction. This "Bellstone" is an asbestos-concrete compound,

acid and heat resisting in nature; it is black in color and contrasts sharply with the white terrazzo flooring.

An air conditioning unit is installed in the penthouse and supplies heat and ventilation to the entire building. The lighting system is comprised of parallel banks of instant fluorescent lights throughout the various rooms and offices, with special lighting being supplied to the table in the autopsy room by a circular bank of lights.

When the landscaping around the building is completed it will serve as a suitable setting for an already attractive building. Then the new Crime Detection Laboratory, which will adequately house all the expensive equipment necessary to serve Canadian police forces from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean, will be complete.

On Feb. 3, 1953, the officer in charge, stenographers and the Document Section, bade a happy farewell to old "C" Block and moved into their spacious and quiet offices in the new building, much to the envy of the rest of the laboratory staff.

Needless to say the noise and the bustle of recruits returning from or leaving for parade, as well as the odd bit of extra curriculum P.T. overhead, are no more and are only missed because of their absence. One can occasionally hear faintly, if he listens intently enough, the sound of a hammer or saw of the workmen as they put the finishing touches on the new building prior to the complete take over which will be in the near future.



"Polar" Patrols and Their Purposes

WHEN some people think about the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, nine chances out of ten—unless they are in the “know”, of course—they are apt to think of a man clad in full review order with possibly moccasins substituted for long boots and spurs and a fur cap replacing the Stetson, dashing across the vast expanses of Canada’s North-West Territories by dog team.

It sounds romantic, of course, and numerous fiction writers have made the most of such a situation. But in reality does such a thing happen? You say no.

Well, you are only partly correct. You are right as far as the Mounted Policeman’s uniform is concerned. You would definitely not find a member of the Force cavorting around the Arctic Circle clad in red serge tunic and blue cavalry breeches with the broad gold stripe.

But it is not beyond the realm of possibility to see a Policeman travelling across that prairie of snow by dog team. Of course nowadays patrols are also made by aircraft and boat, but the huskie is still the chief means of transportation in the N.W.T.

Many and varied are the purposes of these patrols by personnel stationed in the far north.

To the uninformed, the report reaching civilization that RCMP personnel are engaged on a walrus hunt may be interpreted that these members are just seek-

ing adventure like any sports fisherman or hunter. However, these walrus hunts, which are usually performed annually, have a definite purpose, for while fish is one of the main foods for the husky dogs, they are also fed walrus meat.

Take the annual walrus hunt staged by the member from Chesterfield Inlet Detachment two summers ago. On a ten-day hunting trip, the constable in charge of the post, together with a special constable, an Eskimo guide and an employee of the Department of Transport, shot a total of 20 walrus. Of these, four were given to an Eskimo on the pay roll of the Department of Transport, and the remainder divided equally between Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Detachments.

The route taken on the trip was east to Southampton Island, south-east to Coates Island, north to Coral Harbour, south-west to the tip of Southampton Island and then west returning to Chesterfield Inlet. The journey covered approximately 890 miles and was made via the power boat *Nauja*.

During the spring of 1952, the same constable completed a 13-day, 9,220-mile trip mostly by air from Ottawa to Resolute Bay, N.W.T. and return. The purpose of this patrol was to accompany the RCAF on its “resupply” mission, to visit Department of Transport stations where there are no RCMP detachments, to swear in personnel who had been ap-

pointed postmasters, assistant postmasters and game officers, to issue fur export permits, to check the Game Laws and to investigate any complaints.

The route taken on this patrol was from Ottawa to Montreal, to Dorval, Que., to Churchill, Man., to Resolute Bay, N.W.T. and then to Isachsen, Mould Bay, Alert and Eureka in the N.W.T. and even as far as Thule, Greenland, before returning via Churchill again.

It is only a little over a year ago since one of the Force's dog-team patrols hit the front pages of most newspapers across the Dominion. That was when the constable in charge of Cambridge Bay Detachment, together with his Eskimo guide, were reported 12 days overdue on a 150-mile patrol.

First news of the "lost" patrol reached Ottawa on Apr. 5, 1952. It was in the form of a teletype message from Insp.

W. J. Fitzsimmons, Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division to Insp. H. A. Larsen, Commanding "G" Division of the Force with headquarters in Ottawa. The contents of this message follow:

"CONSTABLE OMALLEY J A AND GUIDE PANIOYAKAK LEFT CAMBRIDGE BAY A M MARCH 25TH FOR BATHURST WITH TEAM ELEVEN DOGS STOP ANTICIPATED FOUR DAYS TRAVEL TO BATHURST AND CARRIED FEED AND RATIONS FOR TWELVE DAYS STOP HAVE NOT ARRIVED BATHURST AND RCAF REPORT GALE FORCE WINDS FOUR DAYS DURATION ALONG THEIR ROUTE STOP POLICE AIRCRAFT SEARCHING ROUTE TO BATHURST APRIL 5TH AND YOU WILL BE ADVISED"

That was all that was heard in Ottawa about the patrol until two days later. And then the following teletype message:

"RETEL CONSTABLE OMALLEY STOP UNABLE TO SEARCH PATROL ROUTE TAKEN DUE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS CAMBRIDGE BAY STOP BLIZZARD CONDITIONS BATHURST AREA ALSO STOP HAVE ARRANGED NATIVE PATROLS FROM BATHURST TO MELVILLE SOUND WHEN WEATHER CLEARS AND POLICE PLANE WILL SEARCH PATROL ROUTE FROM CAMBRIDGE BAY STOP YOU WILL BE ADVISED"

And the next day, April 8:

"RETEL CONSTABLE OMALLEY NATIVE TEAMS LEFT BATHURST APRIL 7TH TO SEARCH NORTH TO MELVILLE SOUND STOP POLICE PLANE SEARCHED SOUTH TO KANUYAK ISLAND APRIL 7TH AND PLAN SEARCH FARTHER SOUTH APRIL 8TH STOP NATIVE TEAM ARRIVING BATHURST REPORTED SEEING POLICE TEAM WARRENDER BAY SEVERAL DAYS AGO"

That message relieved the tension somewhat as it was evident the patrol had not wandered too far from course when they had been sighted by a native team, but the following day, the wide search had brought forth no results.

"REFERENCE CONSTABLE OMALLEY STOP POLICE PLANE SEARCHED ARCTIC SOUND AREA APRIL 8TH STOP SEARCHING REMAINDER BATHURST INLET AREA WEDNESDAY APRIL 9TH"

However, all turned out well, and on April 10, Inspector Fitzsimmons forwarded the following message to Ottawa:

"REFERENCE CST OMALLEY STOP PATROL RETURNED CAMBRIDGE BAY 9 15 PM APRIL 9TH STOP BECAME LOST DUE WEATHER WARRENDER BAY AND RETURNED CAMBRIDGE BAY"

But the real story of the gruelling weather conditions and hardships encountered appeared in Constable O'Malley's report of the patrol.

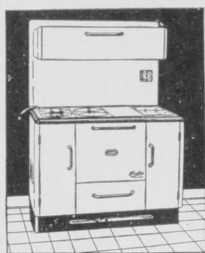
The young constable and Eskimo David Panioyakak left Cambridge Bay at 9 a.m., Mar. 25, 1952 with 11 dogs and

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a sled, headed in the direction of Bathurst Inlet. Cambridge Bay is on the southern end of Victoria Island, approximately 200 miles inside the Arctic Circle, and Bathurst is about 150 miles southwest of Cambridge Bay.

The purpose of the patrol included distribution of Family Allowance cheques, a census of the natives, investigations regarding a missing pilot, inquiries regarding a sick Eskimo, protection of musk-ox, and native and game conditions generally.

During the first three days, the pair covered nearly 115 miles. On Friday, March 28, however, they ran into their first "weather". Constable O'Malley's entries in his daily diary for the four-day period from March 28 to 31 follow:

"Friday 28-3-52: Broke camp at 9.30 a.m., got lost in fog and storm, made camp at 7.30 p.m. Weather—Foggy, blowing snow. Miles—40.

Saturday 29-3-52: Broke camp at 10 a.m., continued to wander, made camp at 6.30 p.m. Weather—Blizzard. Miles—30.

Sunday 30-3-52: Broke camp at 10.30 a.m., continued to wander. Made camp in rough ice at 8.30 p.m. Decided to turn back the following day if no change in weather. Weather—Blizzard. Miles—45.

Monday 31-3-52: Weather same, broke camp at 9 a.m., travelled N.E. to camp of 29-3-52, arrived at 5.30 p.m. Weather—Blizzard. Miles—35."

During the afternoon of April 1, O'Malley noted that the weather had begun to clear, and the patrol continued back in a north-easterly direction. However, on April 4, they ran into fog and snow-drifts once more, and the following day—Saturday—dished out the last of the dog feed. Conditions gradually became



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Time out for
a "refresher"
on a patrol.

worse again. The diary entries for the final four days of the patrol follow:

"Sunday 6-4-52: Broke camp at 9 a.m. with the intention of getting to Cambridge Bay that evening. Got lost in storm, made camp in rough ice at 8 p.m. Dogs unfed. Weather—Blizzard. Miles—30.

Monday 7-4-52: Broke camp at 12 noon, guide was sick all night. Found land, continued east along coast line to Stuart Point and camp of Native Kaiyoina, arrived at 2.30 p.m. Weather—Blizzard. Miles—10.

Tuesday 8-4-52: Drying clothes and resting dogs. Weather—Clear, cool. Miles—0.

Wednesday 9-4-52: Left native camp at 8.15 a.m., followed coast line to Anderson Bay, thence overland to Cambridge Bay arrived at 9.15 p.m. Weather—Clear, warm. Miles—45."

In a summary of the patrol, Constable O'Malley noted that when they got

caught in the first storm, all tracks and landmarks became obliterated, leaving them lost. Guide Panioyakak knew the directions, however, and they continued south and west toward Bathurst, but the weather became worse instead of better, and as the dog feed was beginning to get low, they decided to turn around and return to the native camp at Warrender, purchase dog feed, and then, with the assistance of a hired native, proceed to Bathurst. However, upon their arrival at Warrender, they found the camp vacant, and decided to return to Cambridge Bay.

Thus, even today, when the North-West Territories are much more civilized and not so remote as they were in the days of the ill-fated Inspector Fitzgerald patrol of 1911, personnel serving in "the North" still face the bitter challenge of Nature and the elements in a land in which the term "survival of the fittest" still applies.

T.E.G.S.



Errata

In the "Honor Roll" published in the April 1953 *Quarterly*—a supplementary list to that first published in the July 1933 issue—the following name was inadvertently omitted from the first section of the Roll, entitled, "In tribute to the members of the RCMP who gave their lives for the Force and their country, as a result of violence encountered while attempting to carry out their duties":

Reg. No. 12965—CST. GORDON EVAN BONDURANT

Died Jan. 8, 1944 as a result of wounds received in Italy while serving with No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP). Engaged in RCMP Sept. 11, 1937 at Ottawa, Ont.

Editor's Note: It should be pointed out that throughout the list published in the April issue, the term No. 1 Provost Corps was used in error. The correct reference is No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP).

"BROTHER ACTS"

Since publication of the last issue of *The Quarterly*, the Force's records have revealed two other "Three Brother Acts" within the RCMP and a recent letter from the Van Norman family in Lloydminster, Alta., tells of yet another.

Reg. No. 12803 Sgt. Clifford Peter Reddy is the eldest of the three Reddy brothers serving in the Force. He joined in Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1935 and is now in charge of Stephenville Detachment in Newfoundland. A younger brother, Reg. No. 13260 Cpl. Gerald Joseph Reddy, who engaged in the RCMP on Jan. 4, 1940 at Rockcliffe, Ont., is on the lecturing staff at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., and the third brother, Reg. No. 16837 Cst. Laurence James Reddy is serving in Winnipeg, Man. He joined in Montreal, Que., on Feb. 2, 1951.

These three were more or less "born" into the Force, their father being Reg. No. 9071 ex-Sgt. Major Lawrence Reddy, who retired to pension on May 31, 1941.

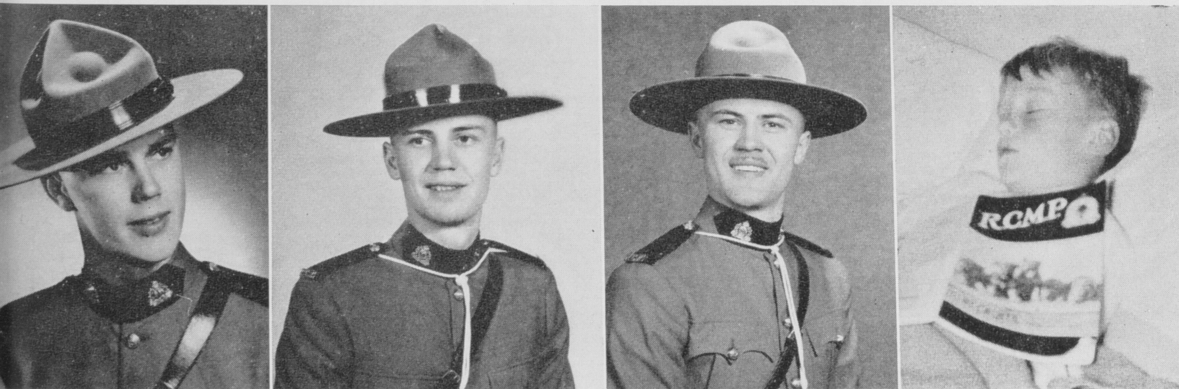
The second triple brother combination includes Reg. No. 10997 Cpl. John Gibson Edgar Murray, who engaged in the Force in Edmonton, Alta., on Aug. 24, 1931 and is currently stationed at "Headquarters" Division, Ottawa; Reg. No. 13849 Cst. William Fredrick Latch Murray, who engaged in Edmonton on Jan. 2, 1941 and is now in charge at Pincher Creek, Alta., Detachment, and Reg. No. 14509 Cst. Robert Rutherford Murray, who joined in Edmonton on May 9, 1942 and is now serving in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 15306 Cst. Robert Daniel was the first of the three Van Norman brothers to join the Force. He engaged on May 22, 1947 and is presently serving at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Only 35 days separate the engagement dates of the other brothers. Reg. No. 16705 Cst. Robert Malcolm Van Norman, now stationed at Terrace, B.C., joined on Oct. 13, 1950, and Reg. No. 16740 Cst. Brian Kenneth Van Norman engaged on Nov. 17, 1950. He is serving at North Battleford, Sask.

A fourth son, ten-year old John McPhee Van Norman, is attending school at Lloydminster, and according to his mother, has hopes of donning an RCMP uniform when he adds a few years to his age. Karitas Barbara, the only daughter, is currently employed as a stenographer with an oil firm at Lloydminster. Their father was born at Bruce Mines, Ont., and moved to Hamiota, Man., in 1907. He married the former Miss Jonina Thorarinsson, a native of Reykjavik, Iceland, on Jan. 26, 1927, and operated a farm at Decker, Man., for 25 years prior to moving to Lloydminster.

It is possible, however, that there are additional families who have contributed three brothers to the RCMP, all serving at the same time. Research is difficult because generally, service files do not bear any notation concerning relationship to other members of the Force.

Below—I. to r.—Csts. R. D. Van Norman, R. M. Van Norman and B. K. Van Norman. On the right, young John Van Norman reads himself to sleep with some "good" literature.





The Alberta Police Golf Association

and the 1952 Tournament

BY INSPR. K. SHAKESPEARE

THE author's original intention was to give an impression of the 1952 Golf Tournament staged by this Association. However, upon reviewing the initial attempt it was decided that a composite effort, embodying both these impressions and a brief background sketch of the Association and its beginnings might be more appropriate.

The Association had its beginnings in the fertile brain of one of the better known Canadian police officers who, while stationed in Calgary in 1934 rashly raised the question of the superiority of Calgary police golfers, vis-à-vis police golfers of the Edmonton variety. The inevitable result was a mild invasion of the city of cowboys, cowgirls and so forth by a select few of Edmonton's finest, ably supported by a number of more or less competent golfers from the ranks of the RCMP at Division Headquarters. (In those far off halcyon days only headquarters staff had the time to indulge in the bourgeois pastime.) Out of that obscure gathering grew the Alberta Police Golf Association, one of the more important groups of policemen that has ever been fostered in the interests of co-operation and camaraderie.

Those who participated in the first game had such a good time (without declaring a winner) that they decided there and then that something must be done to perpetuate the gathering. The Association was formed and it was agreed that the next tournament would be no fly-by-night affair, but a tournament which would not only further the spirit of friendship and co-operation that had been engendered, but would promote and increase the interest of members in the game of golf. Plans were made to hold the second annual meeting at Calgary in 1935 with a qualifying round and three rounds of match play, just like "real golfers". Needless to say the 1935 gathering was an unqualified success and did a great deal to cement friendships formed the previous year and assured the continuation of the competition which, with the exception of the war years, has been held at Calgary and Edmonton on alternate years—and as is usual in these things, each city vies with the other to provide something new and different, as befits two rival cities.

That the Association achieved the purpose for which it was formed can be attested to by the writer who, after a lapse of 13 years, returned to Alberta

Opposite page—Second Annual Alberta Police Golf Association Tournament, Bowness Golf Course, September 1935.

and participated in the 1952 tournament. He found only **some** of the old faces but **all** of the spirit of friendship, friendly rivalry and an aura of good fellowship, devoid of distinction between officers and men of all forces that augurs well for the future, not only of the Association, but of law enforcement in the Province of Alberta.

Over the years the brand of golf has improved, since in the good old days there were few genuine golfers; the majority came for the day out and participation in the banquet and meeting which followed the game, with a few side attractions during the day which did not improve the brand of golf displayed, but which did not detract from the spirit of comradeship which has always dominated these gatherings. The side attractions still exist, but the interest in golf has become such that these attractions are eschewed by many until the game is over. The equipment used has also improved since the day in 1935 when one competitor obtained a driver, a mashie and a putter from a second-hand store in Calgary before making for the golf course and most of the "tools" utilized by other participants were reminiscent of the era of Taylor and Braid. Fortunately, neither the calibre of one's golf nor the quality of his equipment is a bar to participation; the only qualifications are that a member be a bona fide peace officer in Alberta, be a good sport and have a genuine desire to promote the underlying purpose of the Association. That good golf is not a factor in membership is illustrated by the following incident noted in the 1952 tournament. A portly gentleman, who shall be nameless, was observed in the rough on the tenth, hacking away with a driver, making no progress, despite the fact that he was wearing running shoes and was heard to say in agonized tones, "What

am I doing wrong, there must be an easier way than this".

The 1952 tournament was quite in keeping with the best traditions of golf; the golf itself may not have been of the calibre expected in the Canadian Amateur, but the arrangements of the various committees and the decorum of the contestants left nothing to be desired. The tee off was advertised for 8 a.m. and at 8 a.m. the first ball was driven by the professional at the Highlands Golf Club, a former member of the Edmonton City Police, and the tournament was carried through in the same efficient manner to the closing banquet, the presentation of prizes and the business meeting.

The facilities of the Highlands Golf Club were placed at the disposal of the Association and the active interest displayed by the President of the Highlands and the efforts of the Association members responsible for the organization of the 1952 tournament resulted in entertainment of the highest order being

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provided, including a barbecue that was like nothing ever staged in Texas. All in all the concensus was that this was the best tournament ever.

Next year the competition will be staged in Calgary and in view of the success of the 1952 venture, one must look forward to 1953 with anticipation, wondering what diversions Calgary will devise.

Before concluding I must refer to the inclusion in the 1952 tournament of three "foreigners" two from Saskatchewan and one from Fort Smith, N.W.T. Their inclusion was a departure from the strict residence rule, but of course was agreed to in the interests of that spirit of co-operation which is sponsored by the Association. However, no chances were taken on the Championship leaving Al-

berta, these guests were eligible for prizes but were not eligible to compete for the Calgary Bankers' Trophy emblematic of the Championship. The end result is what counts, and the inclusion of the gentlemen from Saskatchewan may have far-reaching results, as at the conclusion of the tournament they were so enthusiastic they returned to the Wheat Province with the avowed intention of doing all in their power to promote a similar Association there. Should this laudable object be achieved it is not difficult to envisage interprovincial competitions extending across the country from Victoria to St. John's, with results that can only serve to further enhance the spirit of co-operation which generally exists among all Canadian law-enforcement agencies.

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The following letter sent on to "Headquarters" from another division, speaks for itself:

Sargent Preston,
Royal Mounted Police,
Canada.

Listen to your program every Tuesday and Thursday and when you are on the air and enjoy it a lot.

I know of a girl who is very Single and a Lutheran. She can cook and clean house and keep house, bake and all a man wants to have in a woman. She can sew, darn and mend. Well just Everything.

So could you find a Lutheran good boy for who would be interested in a girl like that. She is 31 and going on 32 in July.

Never was married and never will be if you don't send a Lutheran Single boy of about that age or older. No younger, but from 1 to 9 yrs. older.

She is 5 ft. tall, Blonde, Blue eyes, medium weight.

She is very Kind, Loving and sympathetic. So please find for her a man, of the Royal Mounties. But He must be Lutheran and have a home and offer some good security for her to.

Send a man to her real soon.

(Signed)

In May the constable in charge of Torquay Detachment (Sask.) encountered one of those harrowing experiences which falls to the lot of men in the field periodically. At 1.30 a.m. a worried farmer phoned for help to get his pregnant wife to hospital. Approximately two inches of rain had fallen and it was snowing, the highway was rough and visibility was poor. The idea of going to Estevan, 29 miles away, was abandoned and the Policeman and his charges started for Crosby, N.D., U.S.A., four miles closer. Three miles out of Torquay the patient announced that the worst was about to happen. The party returned to the RCMP detachment, got in touch with a doctor by long distance telephone and acting on his instructions, and with the assistance of his wife, the Policeman assisted the patient to deliver a baby girl. Everyone recovered from the ordeal and the grateful parents named the infant after both the constable and his wife.



Threatened with extinction on numerous occasions, the ancient sport of "hunting to the hounds" is a part of a way of life which the Englishman clings to, dearly.

BY S/SGT. J. BILTON

SOME time ago in England the centuries-old sport of fox hunting attracted the attention of Parliament. It seemed doomed to extinction. But in a convincing demonstration, the enthusiasts of that famed pastime persuaded their government that it was important in the Englishman's way of life.

Throughout the years sport has been an important factor in maintaining the general goodwill of a community or nation. Traditions have blossomed on the field of sport just as they have in the line of duty, each with its own particular appeal and pride. Among the devotees of fox hunting there exists a strong bond of good companionship nurtured by their belief that fox hunting is in itself a tradition destined to live on for all time.

Fox hunting is comparatively foreign to Canada¹, but there are many in Canada to whom the sport is anything but that.

Frequently in reminiscent mood they recall the exhilaration and thrill of the hunt, and as they speak their voice assumes the wistful note of an exile speaking of his homeland, a fallen hero telling of long-dead days of glory. In spite of himself, the listener will be profoundly interested as the raconteur talks on, telling him more about this great English pastime.

The fox enjoys a peculiar place in the English country-side. Though the coveted prize of the hunting fraternity, he is still a barn-yard pest to farmers, a thief and killer to chicken hatcheries. Normally, a fox's food consists of rabbits, rats, mice and beetles, and as long

¹*Editor's Note:* Actually the thrill of the chase has been enjoyed at times by some Canadian Hunt Clubs and the sport has also met with a degree of popularity in the Southern United States.

as this fare is easily procurable the animal's natural fear of man keeps him at a respectable distance from farm-yards. But once brother Reynard has acquired a taste for chicken and lamb, and conquered his timidity, he probably will become an habitual criminal. Often this trait is acquired accidentally, sometimes through necessity. In many cases the fault lies with the farmer. A fox wounded by gunshot, or injured by a tangle with a trap, is forced to seek easy prey, and thus he becomes a convert to tender domestic delicacies. To this group must also be added the old and feeble, vixens with litters and the lazy idlers who in any sphere of life always take the line of least resistance.

Contrary to popular belief, fox hunting is an inexpensive sport, comparable to shooting, fishing and motoring. In addition it provides excellent exercise in fresh air through open country-side and

promotes good-fellowship with kindred souls.

To a follower of the hounds, there is no finer sight than a pack in full cry, striving and racing for mastery in the field. It is a thrilling picture. Fifty-two hounds—the traditional number in a pack—coursing along with noses to the ground, and so closely bunched that a bed sheet would cover them. Over hill and down dale they run, giving tongue continuously, and the echo of their cry floats back in the clear air. The huntsman, close behind them, is supported by the whippers-in and master of the hounds. A multitude of riders in colorful riding-habits bring up the rear. Duke and farmer, city-dweller and squire, all mingle as they vault hedge, fence and brook. Ladies are there too, riding side-saddle, negotiating the jumps and plowed fields with grace and skill. And the children, some on basket-saddled Shetland ponies, plod seriously along, far behind.

Possibly the most exciting stage is assembly. In a village of thatched-roof cottages in some corner of rural England, men in red coats, ladies in smartly tailored riding-habits and children in breeches and leggings laugh and chat with the farmers, the local blacksmith, the grooms and villagers. The hounds add their touch of color, as they nose around the horses' feet, their suppressed eagerness evident as they await the start of the chase.

The whole country-side takes on a holiday spirit. To the people it is what the professional football game is to the rugby enthusiast on a Saturday afternoon, the whippets to a coal miner on Sunday morning, a day at the sea-side to the city dweller. And in the evening, over a glass of ale at the Bull's Head or Black Swan, the thrills and spills of the afternoon are lived again, and memories of hunts of other days are revived. There is a tradition to it which words cannot describe. It is part of England.

Various counties have their own specified number of hunts, with each

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Meet of the Cottesmore Hunt at Langham, near Oakham. Moving off from the Meet led by Lt.-Col. Heber Percy, Joint Master.

having a district in which to hold the meets. A "meet" is the term used to signify a designated locality, usually a village, or the country estate of an enthusiast. Each season, schedules of these meets are drawn up by the hunt committee, and on given dates the hounds arrive, the hunters and their mounts assemble. Over a tot of grog, provided by the day's host, the riders renew acquaintances, and at the appointed hour the hounds move off to the "draw".

A stand of timber a mile from the village, where a fox warren is located, is chosen as the day's starting point. Off jogs the huntsman, hounds clustered around his horse's feet, the whippers-in a little to the rear seeing that no hound wanders away. The master follows at a reasonable distance, trailed by the hunters. Most hunts insist that the participants keep at a distance and in order. This is to prevent over-anxious sportsmen from riding down the hounds and causing confusion.

Approaching the woods, the pack spreads out fan-wise and enters, while the whippers-in circle the area and the hunters still keep their distance. Presently the fox is flushed from his grassy

lair, and as he comes into the open, the first hound to see him raises such an excited outcry, that it electrifies the others in the pack. Pell-mell they bound to the scene to share the triumph. The chase is on—an inspiring sight. As each hound in turn gets a whiff of the scent, his deep bell-like howl rings out, and soon the air reverberates with their hue and cry. They race into open country after their quarry. Their endurance seems limitless. Ten, 20, 30 miles a day is nothing unusual, and no obstacles stop them in their mad pursuit.

So the chase goes, till the fox is brought to bay, or as is often the case, eludes his pursuers and returns to the safety of his warren. If the former, the party moves in for the "kill" which is usually quick and painless. Then the huntsman dismounts and distributes the trophies; the head, tail (brush) and feet. The fortunate recipients usually have these mounted to commemorate the occasion.

On some days the hunt encounters a fox that refuses to co-operate staying stubbornly in the warren. For such emergencies the party is accompanied by a man carrying a spade, and a terrier in a

leather pouch on his back. With the hounds at a distance, the mouth of the den is enlarged and the terrier loosed. Usually this solves the problem; the fox emerges, and the chase is on. The man with the terrier follows leisurely to provide against any recurrence of a similar nature.

Fox-hounds are a select and blue-blooded species of the canine world. Careful training and breeding through the centuries have evolved an efficient hunting animal. But this fact is not readily apparent to the initiate of the sport, due to the aimless baying and helter-skelter methods of the chase. Each hound is known by name and responds to voiced commands. Their pedigrees are religiously kept through the years, and the ancestry of some can be traced back centuries.

When the hunt is over, the hounds are taken by the dog handlers to the kennels and scrubbed clean. On high benches covered with clean, crisp straw, they roll

and dry themselves, then their legs and paws are examined for cuts and bruises. Thorns and splinters that may have been picked up are carefully removed, and finally comes the evening meal, consisting of boiled rice, corn-meal and tallow, with the odd bone thrown in as a treat.

Huntsmen are usually paid employees of many years' standing. In some cases they are following in their fathers' footsteps, carrying on a family tradition of many generations.

Naturally the chase causes damage to property. Fences and gates are broken and sometimes the fox or hounds may wreak havoc among a farmer's hens or live-stock. But these claims are always settled amicably, and restitution made through the hunt committee.

Within the history of modern fox hunting—approximately two centuries—its doom has been forecast with succeeding generations, and for diverse reasons. Humanitarianism, modern inventions, the present day high taxes and heavy death duties, all have been cited as justifiable excuses for the sport's demise. But fox hunting is as British as harriers, beagling, stag hunting, deer stalking, horse racing, dog racing, grouse shooting and cricket. To suggest that the hunt is to become a thing of the past, a nostalgic dream conjured up by old men is, in this writer's opinion, to suggest that all sport will die in England.

Through disastrous wars and depressions, and during the present austere times through which the country is passing, England has held its head high, its people have never lost their sense of humor, their sense of fair play and interest in the other fellow's welfare. The Englishman's sporting instincts, inbred through centuries, have played an important part as a builder of morals. Where the accent is on sport for sport's sake, rather than the competitive angle, the interest is healthy, its value to a nation measureless. Such a sport is fox hunting.

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Northward Ho!

The material in this article was condensed from
a speech delivered to the Moose Jaw Rotary Club
in 1952, by Insp. L. M. Lapointe.

CARE to take in a trip over that vast expanse of wilderness and tundra which lies below the 60th parallel of latitude known as the North-West Territories? Sounds intriguing? Fair enough. Put a few things together and let's go.

The stepping off point on our journey will be Edmonton, Alberta's oil-capital, and gateway to the North. All set? Let's board that big Canadian Pacific Airliner and we're off.

Our first stop will be Fort Smith, 480 miles north, just over the Alberta-North-West Territories boundary. Although only a small settlement, Fort Smith is actually considered the capital of the N.W.T. Its population fluctuates, due to seasonal occupations, but permanent white residents number about 200, with approximately as many half-breeds and Indians.

Fort Smith had its start as the northern terminus of the old Fitzgerald, Alta.-Fort Smith portage road. At that time, all freight for every part of the N.W.T. went by boat to Fitzgerald, and then to Fort Smith by truck due to the rapids in the Slave River.

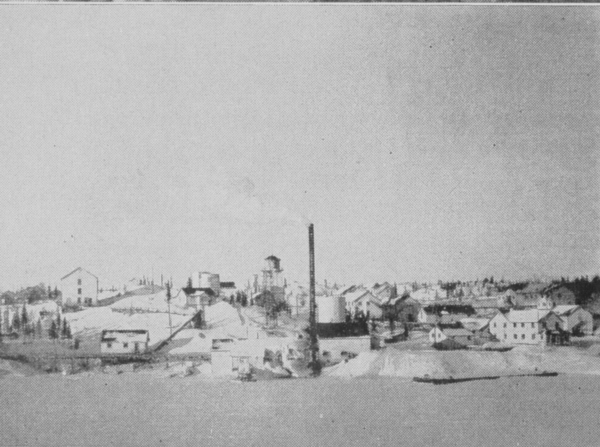
Fort Smith is the centre of Government in the N.W.T. Head offices of the Department of Resources and Development, and the RCMP's Sub-Division Headquarters of "G" Division are located here. Prior to 1951, the Territories was governed by the N.W.T. Council, the members being appointed by the Government and meetings held exclusively in Ottawa. In 1951, however, history was made when an election was held in the N.W.T. for the purpose of naming four

members living in the Territories to the Council. Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, is ex-officio member of the N.W.T. Council, and in 1951, he attended the first meeting of the new Council at Yellowknife. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1952, "Democracy Marches North".)

In addition to the Government buildings, Fort Smith also has a large hospital, maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. The Government buildings are all new and up-to-date, having been constructed for the most part, since World War II. There is also a modern diesel light plant, a new water system, drawing water from the Slave River, sewage facilities and oil heating. There is even a nine-hole golf course maintained on the Police grounds, open to the public without charge.

But that's all the time we have to spend at Fort Smith. Now we're heading North once more. The country is flat, well-wooded and dotted with small lakes, rivers and sloughs. Look, we've travelled 100 miles already and there's Fort Resolution below us. Down we go!

Resolution is a small trading village, located on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. In the surrounding areas numerous deposits of base metals such as lead and zinc have been discovered. Forty-odd miles to the west, in the Pine Point area, two big mining companies have been conducting drilling experiments for several years with a view to determining if the erection of a smelter would be feasible. Additional deposits of base metals have been discovered far across the lake on the north-east shore. Possibility of the establishment of a new



Top—General view of Yellowknife.

Centre—Oil storage tanks in Yellowknife.

Bottom—One of the larger mines in winter.

town to the west of Resolution with the erection of a smelter, is strong.

Well, back to our big "bird". Our destination now is Yellowknife, the metropolis of the North. We have another 100 miles to go, mostly over the open waters of the Slave. Look, there are the lights now. We may as well bunk here for the night and take in the sights. It's much bigger than our first two stops.

Our pilot says the population runs around 3,000.

Yellowknife has two theatres, a large Red Cross Hospital, and two modern hotels. One of the latter is equipped with both a beer parlor and cocktail lounge, while the other has a beer parlor which is open 24 hours daily excluding Sunday. This is to accommodate the miners on shift work, and also cut down on the practice of bootlegging. It also has banks, cafes, real estate offices and brokerages. Look's like there's going to be a dance tonight according to that poster, so I guess we should be able to find enough to do for the evening.

All present and accounted for? Well, let's roll again and see what today has in store. Fella was telling us last night about all the mining that is being conducted in the area. Gold, he says! And lots of it! He said at present, the transportation costs were holding up production, but if a railroad was ever constructed to reach the shores of Slave Lake, Yellowknife would sky-rocket.

We are now over the north shore of the Slave. The terrain has changed considerably. Rolling rocky land with wooded valleys and countless lakes. While we are up in this region, how about a quick look at Hay River. It's just 150 miles west and south. It is the terminus of the Peace River-Grimshaw-Hay River Highway, an all-weather gravel highway, completed several years ago as a joint effort by the Federal Government and the Province of Alberta. Normally a small village, Hay River's population is increased by some 500 fishermen during the winter months.

Hay River has the distinction of being the only settlement in the N.W.T. with an outlet by road. Huge shipments of freight pass over this road continually, much of it destined for Yellowknife and the Arctic settlements to the North. During the summer, the freight for Yellowknife is hauled across the lake by boat, and in winter, across a tractor road, which is used by truck and tractor-train.


Thirty minutes' flying time from Hay River is the west end of Great Slave Lake, and, of course, the beginning of the mighty Mackenzie River, which flows down many hundreds of miles, emptying into the Arctic Ocean. All freight for the River and Arctic settlements goes down the Mackenzie by boat or barge. On the return voyage, fuel oil from Norman Wells and uranium ore from the Eldorado Mine at Great Bear Lake is transported. The latter is barged across Great Bear Lake, along the Great Bear River to its junction with the Mackenzie at Fort Norman.

Well, the next leg of our journey is down the Mackenzie. That small settle-

ment below us is Fort Providence, 70 air miles from Hay River. The Roman Catholic Mission here maintains a fine hospital and school, the latter a refuge for many homeless native children. There is also a landing strip at Providence, with a bimonthly plane service operated by CPAL.

We won't stop here, but continue on another 150 air miles north-west to the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers where Fort Simpson lies. The same number of miles south-west of here is one of the oldest settlements in the North—Fort Liard. And it is only 100 miles from Simpson to where the Nahanni River empties into the Liard.

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There are numerous hot springs in the famous Nahanni Valley, and during the winter, great clouds of steam can be seen rising, and the snow is melted for some distance around, but contrary to popular belief, it is far from being tropical. The Nahanni River contains many treacherous rapids and strong currents, and even to the natives, a trip up this river is considered hazardous.

On with the journey. We are headed now for Fort Norman at the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Rivers, 300 miles north of Fort Simpson. Also a trading settlement, Fort Norman has a large native and half-breed population. A new, modern school was recently constructed by the Government here, and also at Franklin, a large Indian settlement on the Bear River. Norman Wells, previously mentioned, is only 50 miles north.

Much in the news during World War II, Norman Wells is the starting point of the great Canol pipe-line, constructed

by American Engineers to convey crude oil to the Whitehorse refinery. Norman Wells is extremely modern. Houses are supplied for married personnel, and modern bunk houses for single men and women. A central dining-hall provides meals for all personnel, married or single. Everyone is employed, including married women. The company maintains a hospital, doctor, and one or two nurses. A refinery is in operation 24 hours daily producing fuel oil and aviation gasoline. The production more than fills the need of northern settlements, and many of the wells are capped for future use.

There are numerous other settlements down the Mackenzie south of Aklavik, the last settlement on the mighty river, but now, let's swing toward Eldorado, the next point of interest, 300 miles east on Great Bear Lake. Half of this stretch is over the lake, a huge body of water with rugged, rocky shore line containing numerous bays and long, narrow inlets. The temperature of this crystal clear lake never rises above 36 degrees! Great Bear Lake is known as an angler's paradise, literally teeming with lake trout of all sizes, but due to the distances involved and transportation difficulties, there is, as yet, no commercial fishing on this lake.

Eldorado Mine, discovered by Gilbert Labine in 1930, is now one of the major sources of uranium in the world. It too is truly modern and provides many facilities and recreational projects for the employees.

Wrap up warm now—we are headed toward the land of the Eskimo. From Port Radium, 140 miles to the north and east is the Arctic Ocean and the village of Coppermine at the mouth of the river of the same name. Notice how the trees are gradually getting thinner? We are now entering the barrens—we are inside the Arctic Circle. Nothing to see now, except the occasional herd of caribou—one of the chief sources of food and clothing for the Eskimo. These annual migrations of caribou rank as one of the

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mysteries of the North. Every winter, vast herds migrate to the south-east, reversing the procedure in the spring, and hardly anything will make them deviate off their course even to the slightest degree.

Approaching Coppermine on the course of the Coppermine River, we see Bloody Falls, so named because of an Indian massacre of Eskimos many years ago. As the name of the river would suggest, there are vast deposits of native copper throughout the region, much of which has been utilized by the natives for making arrow-heads for weapons.

Coppermine consists of a Hudson's Bay Post, R.C. Mission and an Anglican Mission. Let's put down here and meet the Eskimo. They are a peculiar race with their own code of living, but you can't help but like them. They will refer to us as "Kabloona", the Eskimo word for white man. Actually, however, a literal translation of the word means "a person of simple mind". To them, that's exactly what we are. They will be inclined to treat us as wayward children. Their own word for Eskimo is "Inuit", or "The People". The Eskimo considers himself far superior to the white.

And yet, despite their rugged type of existence, they are a hardy lot, always cheerful, rarely gloomy. The Eskimo concerns himself only with the problems of the day—let-tomorrow-take-care-of-itself sort of thing. The community spirit of the "Inuit" is amazing—"all for one and one for all". Should one family run short of food or clothing, another will quickly step in and share what they have to offer—small as it may be.

The attempt to educate the "Inuit" children presents a difficult problem. The Government has built a fine school at Coppermine, but the children will not attend for any length of time, because as fishing attracts some of our own youngsters, so hunting is in the limelight for Eskimo youth. Then too, parents are reluctant to go on an extensive hunting

trip and leave their offspring behind in school.

The Eskimos receive Family Allowances just like other Canadians and administering this branch of the Government service in the North is one of the chief duties of the Force. The Eskimo would have no use for a cheque, how-



Aklavik

Top—RCMP Sub-Div. H.Q.

Centre—Anglican Cathedral.

Bottom—Native trapper with furs outside H.B.C. Post.



**Modern detachment house, Fort Smith,
N.W.T.**

ever, as you can well imagine, so he receives his "allowance" in food-stuff, clothing and ammunition.

Well, time is wearing on, and we have to push on from Coppermine. About 300 miles north-east is the Arctic settlement of Cambridge Bay, the site of the joint Canadian-U.S. Loran Station during World War II, and now maintained by a small staff of the Department of Transport. The only other whites here are Hudson's Bay Company employees and two members of the RCMP.

From here, we are going to pass over a vast expanse of sea-ice and the flat desolate country known as King William's land. Once across another strait, with the meter reading 350 miles, we reach the most easterly detachment of the Force's Fort Smith Sub-Division, Spence Bay. It is 1,400 air miles from Fort Smith and directly north of Kenora, Ont.

Believe It Or Not!—This is the North.



Let's take a walk up front and watch the compass. Notice how it is spinning crazily? That's because we are now in the proximity of the Magnetic Pole, believed to be located on Prince of Wales Island. There are only two buildings here, the Hudson's Bay post, opened in 1950 and the Police detachment.

In this area exist some of the most primitive natives in Canada, and the policing of these people is a tremendous problem. It is here that the natives conduct their "mercy killings" and one of the most recent, occurring in 1950, was widely publicized.

Due to the extreme cold in this region, we will not stay other than to drop in for a quick "hello" and now we have more or less completed our "bird's-eye" view of the North-West Territories. There are many other settlements we could have visited, but on the whole, those we have seen give us a fairly good conception of our vast Northland, its problems, and how its people have overcome these hardships, and for the most part, are now living in modern communities like ourselves.

It is a great country, and seemingly, has a progressive future with the opening up of vast natural resources. Lack of transportation and cost of development make their exploitation economically impracticable. Once these problems are overcome, we will have much closer contact with our hardy brethern who now inhabit the once almost inaccessible North-West Territories.

Our return flight will be to Winnipeg, Manitoba's capital. When we disembark at that point, and head back to our own "settlements", just recollect, if you will, that at one time, those centres were just youngsters, too, but with the exploitation of natural resources, have become the giants they are today.

It's a great country, the North, but one we don't know enough about. It might be worth a return trip some time.

Saskatchewan Topographical Features Honor Ex-Officers

Commr. L. H. Nicholson has been advised by J. H. Brocklebank, Minister of Natural Resources for Saskatchewan, that two locations in the Lac la Ronge area have been named to perpetuate the memory of two former senior officers of the North-West Mounted Police.

These are "McGibbon Bay" and "McIllree River".

The former, named after the late ex-Asst. Commr. John Alexander McGibbon, is approximately four miles long, situated in a scenic area in the south-westerly portion of Nut Bay in Lac la Ronge.

The late Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, who joined the NWMP in 1880 as a constable, served exclusively in the three prairie provinces and was for several years in charge of the Boundary Patrol. In Saskatchewan, he served at Battleford, Regina and Maple Creek. He was appointed an Inspector in September 1885, and rose to the rank of Superintendent 21 years later. In 1917 he was promoted to the rank which he held until his retirement to pension in February 1920. He died in Vancouver, B.C., in March 1939 at the age of 81 years.

"McIllree River" honors the name of the late ex-Asst. Commr. John Henry McIllree, I.S.O. It is located in a rocky wooded area between Morin and Sikachu Lakes, also in the Lac la Ronge area of northern Saskatchewan.

Ex-Assistant Commissioner McIllree was born in Jamaica, and educated at Windsor College, Halifax, N.S., and Sandhurst. He engaged in the NWMP Nov. 13, 1873, and participated in the renowned "March West" the following year. He was appointed a Sub-Inspector on Apr. 1, 1874 and an Assistant Commissioner in November 1892. He retired to pension on Mar. 1, 1911, culminating 38 years' service throughout the West and the Yukon, and died in Victoria, B.C., in May 1925.



A Worthy Cause

A typical example of the co-operation given by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the Canadian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Regina, Sask. The picture shows a member of the Force who has volunteered to take a harmless and painless injection which causes the development in his blood of substances capable of being used for the purpose of blood grouping. The purchase of such material commercially is expensive. These volunteers, of which there were several, have thus made a significant contribution to the Red Cross for which the Society is duly appreciative.

Recent Cases . . .

Near-fatal Highway Accident at "B.R.X. Bluffs", Bralorne, B.C.

Ironical twist when rescued man is arrested by rescuers

THE Bridge River Valley area, in which are located two of British Columbia's richest gold mines, has a population of approximately 3,000 living in the communities of Pioneer Mines, Bralorne, Gold Bridge and Minto. This valley's only road runs from Pioneer Mines to Shalalth and is a dead-end highway at both places. As there is no direct road connection with outside points, the only means of transportation into and out of this area, for both vehicles and persons, is the gasoline operated railway coach, which hauls a string of flat-cars for vehicular traffic, on the P.G.E. Railway between Shalalth and Lillooet, B.C., where the highway starts again. This Bridge River Road is a 50-mile stretch of narrow, twisting, mountainous gravel highway, with an average width of 16 feet. It ranges in altitude from 800 feet at Shalalth, to 4,200 feet crossing Mission Mountain—where you climb 3,400 feet in less than five miles—to 2,500 feet along the valley itself, again rising to 3,800 feet during the climb from Gold Bridge to Pioneer Mines. As on any such stretch

of mountain highway, there are a number of spots which call for extreme caution on the part of the driver, but admittedly the worst of these is the one known locally as "B.R.X. Bluffs", which lies four miles north of Bralorne, and which was the scene of the incident to be described.

At 7.40 p.m. on Sunday Mar. 23, 1952, the telephone shrilled in the RCMP office at Bralorne and an excited voice advised Cst. D. B. Ingram that a small English truck, had just gone over the bank on the "Bluffs". The caller reported that the driver and three passengers, who had all been thrown out near the top, had managed to regain the highway, but that the truck itself had rolled and bounced on down the cliff; the fourth passenger, who could not be found, was believed to have gone down with the truck. Constable Ingram relayed this message to the writer, who in turn called Dr. John Earle of Pioneer Mines, at that time the only local doctor. Arrangements were made to care for the injured and an ambulance was requested too, because if the missing passenger had really gone down the nearly perpendicular cliff in the truck, he would almost surely be severely injured or killed.

Constable Ingram and the writer arrived at the scene of the accident at 8.10 p.m. Darkness was complete, there were no artificial lights nearby and the temperature was about 20 degrees above zero. The Bluffs at this point slope down from the road for about 150 feet at a 45 degree angle and then drop almost perpendicularly for a further distance of 1,200 feet, after which the slope eases out again to about a 45 degree pitch,

Station wagon is parked at spot where truck left the road. Picture gives a general idea of the slope and contour.

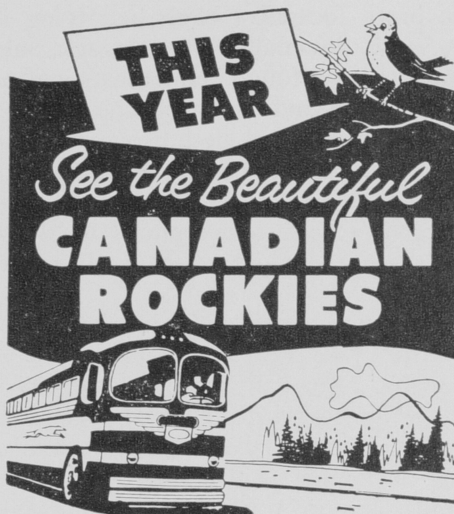
(Photo by C. B. Cunningham, Bralorne, B.C.)



down the remaining 400-500 feet to the Cadwallader River below. The vertical height from the river to the road level is about 1,600 feet. The Bluffs are covered with large boulders, fallen logs, small bushes and trees, and at this particular time they were also dotted with patches of snow about 10 inches deep, with bare spots between sheeted in ice. To attempt to go down the cliff without ropes or lights was hazardous and foolish, and as we had received no answer to repeated shouts, it was deemed advisable to send back to Bralorne for ropes and lights, before attempting the descent.

The rope, about 20 electric miner's lamps, and belts, arrived about 9 p.m. and Constable Ingram and the writer a first-aid attendant, William Hart of Bralorne, and three other local men started down the steep cliff. We took with us a basket stretcher, blankets and first-aid equipment. We proceeded individually down on the rope, which was anchored to a truck parked on the highway. By this time about 20 other local men had arrived and a series of signals was arranged, to be given by whistle by the writer from below when we were ready to be brought back up, to indicate when to start, when to stop and when to hold.

The wrecked truck, an English "Thames" $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton panel delivery van, was located about 800 feet down, jammed in between several small trees. It was completely demolished and the body and frame were crumpled up so badly that it was necessary to chop the metal body open with an axe, to determine whether the missing passenger Udo Wiegand—by this time identified as a Bralorne miner, aged 20 years—was inside. We had observed parts of the body, running gear and engine scattered all over the cliff, indicating that the vehicle had bounced and rolled all the way down, caroming with terrific force off rocks and logs en route. The search was continued when the truck was found to be empty and a few minutes later one of

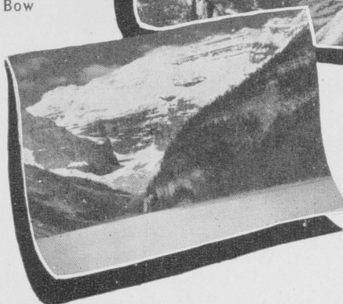


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the party located a cloth belt lying in the snow, downhill from the truck. Subsequently we found numerous spots on trees, rocks and snow patches farther down, where blood, flesh tissue, pieces of scalp with hair attached and small bits of clothing still adhered, indicating that Wiegand's body had tumbled on down the steep cliff, hitting these objects in descent.

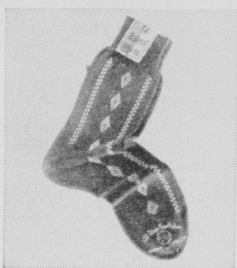
When we got to about 300 feet below the truck, we were forced to stop, as all available rope had been let out. As it was still dangerous to descend without it, Ingram returned the 1,000 approximate feet to the road level, and sent to Bralorne for more rope. This was obtained within an hour and we continued on down, following the marks of Wiegand's falling body. At that particular time, after observing the distance and manner in which Wiegand had been thrown, or fallen, and speculating on the injuries he might be presumed to have suffered, I am sure there was no doubt in the mind

of anyone in the rescue group but that Wiegand would be found dead. Shortly after, at approximately 11.15 p.m., the man was located by one of the party, Fred Call of Bralorne, and miraculously was still alive, although badly injured. He had suffered two severe skull fractures in which pieces of bone as large as silver dollars had been completely broken out, or shattered and pushed into the brain tissue, leaving the brain cavity quite visible through these holes. These wounds were jammed with bits of bark, shale, snow and ice, which had obviously been forced into the wounds when the injured man had rolled and bounced violently down the steep slope. His right arm was injured, presumably broken, nearly all his clothes had been torn off and his body from head to foot was a mass of bruises, abrasions and scrapes.

By this time Wiegand had been lying there from three to four hours at least, in temperatures well below freezing. He was quiet when found, moaning and muttering, but when we attempted to render first-aid, the man immediately went berserk and in spite of his injuries, he taxed the strength of five men to hold him down. With difficulty, he was strapped into the metal basket stretcher, his head wounds cleaned out as much as possible and then bandaged, and his feet wrapped, as the toes showed signs of frost-bite. Finally the rope was tied securely to the front end of the metal stretcher and I blew the signal for the start upwards.

With about 20 men pulling on the rope from the highway end, we slowly and laboriously lifted the stretcher over logs, rocks and obstructions of various kinds, moving gradually up the steep cliff. While the main weight was taken on the rope by those above, ascent was slow as footing was treacherous and all the while the patient violently fought the restraining straps. Frequently, the stretcher and Wiegand, together with the six men of our party, were hauled bodily up almost

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Looking south-west from highway level on "Bluffs" over the 1,800-foot drop down to the Cadwallader Creek. Gives overall picture of accident area.

(Photo by
C. B. Cunningham,
Bralorne, B.C.)



perpendicular stretches, where the only way we could keep going was to dangle momentarily with the stretcher until we could regain a foothold. And many times that five-eighth inch rope and the men holding it up top, were all that prevented us from falling back down several hundred feet to the river. As we neared the top several others came down to assist, but even so we were the better part of three full hours bringing the injured man up the approximate 1,400 feet from where he was found, to the highway. Dr. Earle immediately ordered Wiegand to the Bralorne Hospital, where he arrived at 3.25 a.m. Monday morning, a matter of approximately eight hours after the accident had occurred.

It is worth noting that when we arrived at the roadway with the injured man, we found that some unknown, but

considerate person, had ordered sufficient quantities of coffee and sandwiches from the local cafe to somewhat alleviate the tremendous hungers and thirsts which we amassed during the seven hours down the cliff.

Constable Ingram and I arrived at the Bralorne Hospital 25 minutes after the ambulance and Dr. Earle asked our assistance in holding Wiegand, who was still violent, upon the operating table, while emergency treatment was being administered. Ingram and William Hart the first-aid man, remained in the operating room assisting Dr. Earle for over 1½ hours, while Wiegand's injuries were attended to. The doctor explained that it was necessary to cleanse the head wounds completely of rocks, bark, dirt and so forth, and to remove the broken pieces of bone in order to relieve pres-

sure on the brain, which was presumed to be the cause of the patient's violent actions. In addition to the two extremely serious head injuries, Wiegand was found to be suffering from shock, exposure and frost-bite to his feet, as well as multiple lacerations and contusions all over his body. The patient was removed from the hospital at 6 a.m., to start the 275 mile trip to the Vancouver General Hospital by Bralorne Ambulance. He was accompanied by a nurse and an attendant and at that time it was the doctor's opinion that Wiegand would be lucky to live for a further two hours.

Wiegand however, arrived in Vancouver alive and that night his condition was somewhat improved. His injuries necessitated several brain operations and in addition, three toes had to be removed from his right foot, as gangrene had set in subsequent to frost-bite. His right arm which had proved to be broken was considerable time in knitting and in all Wiegand spent almost six months in hospital

—for over 2½ months he was listed as seriously injured. He has the status of an immigrant, his family all still being resident in Germany. Prior to this accident he weighed 190 pounds, but upon his release his weight had dropped to 135 pounds; he was also somewhat lame in one foot and movement was difficult. However, he was still alive, which is nothing short of a miracle, after the experience he had gone through.

Considerable credit for Wiegand's recovery must be given to Dr. Earle, for his prompt and skilful attendance immediately after the injured man was brought up the cliff. If the delicate job of removing the various foreign articles from the head wounds—thus relieving pressure on the brain—had not been done immediately and with great care, Wiegand's chances of reaching Vancouver alive would have probably been nil, in the opinion given to the writer personally, later, by Wiegand's doctor in Vancouver. And of course the victim also owes his recovery partially, to the local men and older youths who worked so many hours under uncomfortable and oftentimes risky conditions, to find and remove him to safety.

It is of interest to note that although we borrowed 2,000 feet of rope, 20 electric miner's lamps—necessitating considerable running around, both on foot and by car, of many local residents to get these articles—consumed gallons of coffee and mounds of sandwiches, and obtained many man-hours of volunteer labor, at no time then or since has any mention ever been made by any person, or firm concerned, regarding payment. Every individual present simply pitched in and helped until the job was done. There was no thought of recompense. This is one of the compensations, which come to all of us who live in isolated areas such as this, and one among others that leaves a feeling of comradeship and co-operation to help make living here somewhat more enjoyable.

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Wiegand was released from hospital in Vancouver, in mid-August of 1952. He remained in that city for a few weeks and on September 8 arrived back in Bralorne looking for his job. One of the first things he did was to call and thank RCMP detachment members for their part in his rescue. Ironically, at 1.30 p.m. the following day, Wiegand was in the Police lock-up at Bralorne, arrested on the authority of a Vancouver City Police warrant, on a charge of fraud. He was subsequently escorted back to Vancouver for trial and was sentenced to a term of nine months in Oakalla Prison Farm. After Wiegand's recovery was assured, Rudolph Zoglaner the driver of the wrecked truck, was charged with careless driving under the Provincial Motor

Vehicle Act. He pleaded guilty, and paid the fine and costs assessed.

Since the above accident and in spite of warning signs erected at both ends of the "Bluffs", another car and a truck have also gone over the bank at approximately the same point. Fortunately these vehicles slid down only a few feet and the occupants were able to get out uninjured, but badly frightened. Needless to say, after the experience recounted above, the last thing either member of this detachment desires, is to have to go down the "Bluffs" again, for any reason, least of all to retrieve an injured human.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by N. D. Gibbon, in charge of the RCMP Bralorne Detachment.)

* * *

R. v. Rogers et al

*B. E. and Theft—Routine Checking Pays Off
—Culprits Apprehended Before Crime Reported*

APPARENTLY a large proportion of Canada's "amateur" criminals, laboring under the delusion that Sunday is a day of rest for police forces as well as most other concerns, are of the impression that the Sabbath is an ideal night to commit a crime. But many have found out that possibly they couldn't have made a bigger mistake than to harbor this impression.

If Donald Carmen Rogers and his two companions, Eugene John Marion and Doreen Violet Price, all of New Westminster, B.C., had had a little more foresight, they would have quickly dispelled this false illusion too. But they had to find out the hard way. The way all criminals do.

This trio borrowed a 1936 Buick sedan from a friend on Sunday, December 14, last year, and with intentions that could not be classed as on the up-and-up, set out in an easterly direction during the late evening.

It was 1.15 Monday morning when they passed through Abbotsford, B.C.,

and this is where they should have changed their minds about what they had planned. The constable on night detail saw them approaching, and as a matter of routine, checked the vehicle and its occupants. However, this did not phase the latter, and they continued eastward, possibly thinking that the Policeman would probably forget them because in the course of his shift, he would be likely to check several motorists.

But once again, routine checking paid dividends. This time the three were questioned at 5.10 a.m. in Mission City. They were headed in a westerly direction—toward New Westminster.

While patrolling the main street of Mission, the constable spotted the Buick and attempted to wave it down with his flash-light. However, the driver of the car did not heed his signals, and drove on. Undaunted, the constable—on foot—took off after the vehicle, which had slowed down. He saw the occupants toss a large burlap sack out of the vehicle onto the highway, and passing the spot,

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he observed that several packages of tobacco had fallen out of the sack. Then the car suddenly turned east off the highway. It turned north again and seeing that it would have to come out on Main Street once more, the constable retraced his path, cutting the vehicle off.

This time he took no chances of it getting past him again—he drew out his service revolver. The car stopped. Climbing in behind the wheel after checking the identification of the three occupants, the Policeman drove to where the burlap sack had been thrown out of the car, picked it up and drove back to the detachment office. Then he radioed to Abbotsford Detachment, and the constable there who had checked the same car about four hours earlier, drove to Mission to assist. Rogers was incarcerated in the cell at Mission and Marion and Price were taken to the Abbotsford cells.

Thus we have a case solved before it had even been reported—three persons,

in possession of what appeared to be a quantity of loot had been apprehended. But where was the crime committed?

At 8.40 a.m., the NCO at Agassiz Detachment received a telephone call from the superintendent of the Canadian Forest Products Limited at Chehalis Crossing, 22 miles east of Mission, reporting that the commissary of the camp had been broken into during the night and that nearly \$50 in cash and a quantity of merchandise had been stolen.

This corporal, of course didn't know what had happened in Mission three and a half hours earlier, so he and a constable drove out to the scene. Upon their arrival, they were informed by telephone, from the Section NCO at Chilliwack Sub-Division, of the details. A list of the merchandise recovered in the burlap sack corresponded with that reported missing from the camp's commissary. Included in the loot was a roll of ten-cent pieces with a notation written on the brown wrapper. The commissary's attendant told the Policemen that he had marked the wrapper of a roll of dimes that was missing.

After a thorough investigation of the mode of entry into the commissary, which was located in a large machine shop, the NCO, the constable and the attendant drove to Mission. The writing on the roll of dimes was identified by the latter, and the tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, candy and chewing gum in the sack tallied with what he had reported stolen.

Rogers, Marion and Price were all charged with breaking, entering and theft under s. 460 of the Criminal Code. On December 16, they were escorted to Oakalla Prison Farm. Upon arrival, the two escorts learned that all three were known drug addicts.

On December 19, the trio were returned to Mission Detachment where a preliminary hearing was held before Stipendiary Magistrate A. M. Naismith. After a three-hour hearing, they were

committed to trial and returned to Oakalla.

Appearing before County Court Judge H. J. Sullivan at New Westminster, Feb. 10, 1953, the three were convicted, but remanded to Feb. 24 for sentence. A. Pettipiece, New Westminster barrister, appeared as Prosecutor for the Crown.

Subsequently, Rogers was sentenced to serve one year at Oakalla, Marion received a six-month term and Price was handed a term of one month, to be served at the same location.

It is interesting to note Judge Sullivan's remarks of tribute concerning the apprehension of the culprits.

"I think I should like to say, in connection with this case—repeat what I have said on a previous occasion about the excellence of the police work in this Mission City Detachment.

"This officer, a young constable, certainly showed me that he was alert and that he was resourceful, and that he had a lot of courage too. When I say he was courageous, I am referring to the fact that in the dead of night, he was out there by himself dealing with what turned out to be three law-breakers in an automobile. There might have been more. He didn't know what he was dealing with. He didn't know whether or not these people were really desperate characters. He didn't know whether or not they were armed.

"Now, he took command of that situation, and it was a difficult situation—could have been—and he remained in complete command of the

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situation until the accused were properly delivered over to the jailer. Not only that, but he was an excellent witness in this Court. His evidence was clear, it was concise, it was fair."

Because the culprits were apprehended prior to the knowledge of any crime being committed, this case is not necessarily unique in the Force's history, but it does add weight to the importance of routine checking of motorists travelling through country towns during the early hours of the morning, especially in areas where crime is prevalent.

* * *

Fraud Leads to Arson in Two Saskatchewan Towns

THAT old, simple adage, "People who play with fire often get their fingers burned", is as true today as it was the day it was penned. Or so the residents of south-west Saskatchewan believe.

When Herbert Heinz, grain buyer for Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited at Dunelm, Sask., discovered in the fall of 1951 that he had an overage after the grain weigh-off and told a farmer friend, Keith L. Pendleton, the pair figured they

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had come across a good thing. They decided to write out a cash ticket in Pendleton's name for the overage and split the proceeds 50-50. This was done on Dec. 3, 1951, when Heinz made out a ticket for \$249.15.

Why not short weight the farmers when they brought their grain to the elevator, they thought. It worked fine. Several similar tickets were written up by Heinz in April 1952. In fact, it appeared to work so perfectly that the two decided to continue. In the late summer last year, another weigh-off was held and Heinz was advised that there was a slight overage. This seemed to fit in with their plans perfectly. In early October, however, the company's travelling superintendent, William J. Friesen, discovered the supposed overage was an error. On October 6 he told Heinz they would have to stage another weigh-off.

Three days later, the superintendent visited Dunelm and conducted a weigh-

off of the grain. While he and Heinz were busy with the task, the belt in the engine room snapped. Heinz said he had no replacement and so shortly before noon Mr. Friesen made preparations to go to Swift Current for another belt. He had hardly driven out of sight when a fire broke out in the engine-room of the grain elevator.

The structure was completely destroyed. In a subsequent inquiry conducted by a representative of the Fire Underwriters Investigation Bureau of Canada, Heinz stated that he did not know how the fire originated, but suggested it could have been caused by friction from the belt slipping, or else from leaking batteries.

The Underwriters' agent became suspicious of the fire and informed the RCMP Section NCO at Swift Current. It was decided to make a complete check of all records salvaged from the fire before the Police were called in. Sure enough certain discrepancies were discovered. These concerned the weight of Pendleton's truck. On November 14, Heinz journeyed to Regina and was there questioned by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator's insurance adjuster. He admitted having issued fictitious tickets to Pendleton, but still insisted he knew nothing about the fire.

Eleven days later, the Underwriters' agent and the Section NCO interviewed Pendleton, and succeeded in securing a statement from him concerning the false tickets.

Subsequently, it was decided to question Heinz, who resided at Medicine Hat, Alta. However, as he was in Calgary, he was not interviewed until Nov. 27, 1952. He readily admitted filling out the fictitious tickets to Pendleton, but was adamant in his denials concerning knowledge of the fire. Through lengthy questioning, however, he was crossed up in a number of statements, and finally broke down and admitted setting the blaze to try and cover up his earlier crimes.

He was arrested and the following day

appeared in Court at Swift Current before Police Magistrate G. C. Thomson to answer to charges of arson and fraud. Pendleton appeared voluntarily at the same hearing. In passing sentence upon Heinz, Magistrate Thomson remarked that ordinarily, he would sentence a man to a term in the penitentiary for such a crime, but that due to Heinz's age, (22 years), marital status, and otherwise clean record, he was going to be lenient. Heinz received a sentence of 18 months for arson and a concurrent sentence of one year on the fraud count, to be served at the Regina Common Jail. For his part in the game, Pendleton at first was sentenced to one year in jail. However, on appeal, the conviction was upheld, but the term of imprisonment was reduced to three months.

The course of investigations in the case brought to light a similar grain elevator fire at Hatton, Sask., on July 22, 1952, and the sergeant from Swift Current, a constable from Maple Creek Detachment and the Underwriters' agent began to uncover suspicious circumstances in that instance too.

It was learned that Bernard D. Wall, operator of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited at Hatton, had a bad reputation for drinking and spending money freely, also that he had owed considerable sums of money in the district which had been paid up prior to the fire which razed the elevator. It was further ascertained that Superintendent Friesen was due to arrive at Hatton the day of the fire to hold a weigh-up of the grain, and that he was bringing a new employee who was to relieve Wall of his job.

The Fire Underwriters' agent obtained all the cash grain tickets issued by Wall, from the time of his last weigh-up to the day of the fire, from the head office of the Saskatchewan Pool in Regina. Of these, four were found to have been endorsed by Wall and cashed in Maple Creek and Golden Prairie. One cheque, made out to a farmer, was a forgery. It was cashed in Medicine Hat.

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On Dec. 10, 1952, the three investigators visited the Hatton district to interview the farmer whose name had been forged on the cheque. He stated that the cheque had been uttered by Wall. Three days later, after interviewing several farmers in the district, the Section sergeant was confident that Wall had been issuing false tickets and had deliberately set fire to the grain elevator in order to hide the evidence as in the case of Heinz.

Wall was located in Rush Lake, Sask., and after lengthy questioning, admitted issuing the fictitious tickets and starting the fire. A charge under s. 511 of the Criminal Code was laid in the latter connection, and additional charges of forgery and theft of money were also laid. Wall appeared before Magistrate Thomson in Swift Current on Dec. 15, 1952. Following the trial, he was escorted to Prince Albert, Sask., where he began a two year plus one day term in the penitentiary.

R. v. Stocke and Miller*Armed Robbery—Unique Apprehension*

"PUBLIC GARDENS," ordered one of the two American sailors who climbed into the rear seat of a taxi-cab at the pier in Halifax, N.S. The cabbie—Joseph Leonard Landry—had driven up to the pier where the vessel U.S.S. *Midway* was docked, to drop off other ratings.

It was 40 minutes after midnight on July 28, 1952, and Landry asked, "Isn't it kind of late, fellows?"

"I have a special pass," one of the sailors retorted, so Landry set out toward the Public Gardens. When he passed the Gardens and came to Summer Street in Halifax, he came to a full stop. One of the sailors made a move to get out of the vehicle and in so doing announced: "Okay, move over, this is a hold-up."

Landry quivered when he noticed the sailor produced a knife, and his partner a gun. Nervously, the taxi driver inquired if they were after money, whereupon the knife-wielding bluejacket opened the driver's door, replying, "No, move over," and got in behind the wheel. The sailor with the revolver shoved it against Landry's shoulder. Both took off their caps. The new driver proceeded down Quinpool Road, along the Dutch Village Road and onto Bedford Highway. When they reached Mount St. Vincent College on the highway, the "passengers" instructed Landry to get out.

"Don't worry, you'll get your car back within 24 hours in good shape. But don't report it to the Shore Patrol or the police, because we'll be returning to the ship and we'll get you. We've killed guys before and we'll kill you if you make a bad move."

After this little speech, Landry got out of the car and started wandering around in a highly nervous condition. About five minutes later, he noticed an RCMP patrol car approaching and excitedly flagged it down.

Hastily explaining the situation in a

noticeably uneven voice, Landry told the two constables in the vehicle that the sailors had taken the Truro Highway. He was instructed to get into the Police car, and the trio headed off in the direction of Truro.

The constables took down the particulars of the stolen taxi from Landry and radioed ahead to Truro, Parrsboro, Amherst and Moncton Detachments. The Halifax patrol vehicle continued toward Truro and met members from that detachment at Brookfield, but the latter had seen no sign of the missing taxi.

Meanwhile, the Naval ratings, after forcing Landry out of his cab, continued on to Masstown, N.S., and there pulled up to the Superline Service Station, owned and operated by Charles Campbell. It was shortly before 2 a.m.

"Fill the thing up," one of the sailors instructed Campbell. He complied, and then went to the driver to collect \$3.80.

"Stand back or I'll blow your brains out!" This took Campbell completely by surprise. It came from the sailor sitting in the right of the front seat. He pointed his revolver at Campbell, and then told his companion, "Get going." The taxi sped away, headed in the direction of Amherst. According to Campbell, the pair wore civilian clothes.

It was 1.55 a.m. when Charles Campbell telephoned the RCMP Detachment at Truro to inform them what had happened. Two members of the detachment were already on the highway at the time, searching for the taxi as a result of the radio message from Halifax an hour earlier. They had no luck, however, and met the Halifax patrol at Brookfield.

Due to radio trouble, Amherst Detachment did not receive the details of the two armed robberies until nearly 3 a.m., and then the NCO in charge and a constable climbed into their patrol vehicle and proceeded to Upper Nappan and set up a road block.

Five minutes short of 4 a.m., the pair observed approaching head-lights coming from the direction of Halifax. The constable walked a short distance up the highway and began flagging the vehicle down with his flash-light. The corporal remained in the Police car.

But the driver of the oncoming vehicle evidently did not plan to obey the signal. Instead, he began to turn around on the highway in an attempt to return to Halifax. The corporal geared into low, and drove toward the turning automobile. He paused momentarily while the constable climbed aboard, and then, reaching the taxi as it was starting away, rammed it, driving the other car into the ditch on the right side of the highway.

As it was extremely dark, and the occupants of the taxi were not discernible, the two Mounted Policemen took no chances. With drawn service revolvers, they approached the car and ordered those inside to step out.

Two men sheepishly emerged from the driver's side of the taxi, their hands high in the air. They were dressed in civvies. They were searched and a heavy spring knife was seized from one, later identified as George William Stocke, a sailor aboard the U.S.S. *Midway*. His companion was identified as James Maynard Miller, also a Naval rating from the *Midway*.

Under questioning, they readily admitted the armed theft of the taxi, but denied the offence at the service station. They were placed under arrest, and escorted to the County Jail at Amherst. No firearms were found on either, and both denied being armed. Returning to the taxi, however, a search of the area resulted in the finding of a .32 Petro

Beretta automatic pistol in some tall grass about ten feet from the vehicle. Two U.S. Navy uniforms were found bundled up in the car.

The corporal returned to his detachment and immediately notified Halifax. He was later instructed to escort the prisoners into Halifax. En route, the two sailors admitted ownership of the automatic, and also accepted responsibility for the theft of gasoline at Masstown. Passing through this town, the NCO pulled up to the Superline Service Station. The owner looked over the prisoners and easily identified Miller as the man driving the taxi, but could not be positive that his companion, Stocke, had pointed the gun at him earlier.

Subsequently, the U.S. Consul General in Halifax was notified of the arrests, and court martial proceedings against the ratings were drawn up.

Upon instructions from the Department of the Attorney-General, the two sailors were turned over to the U.S. Naval authorities. Sworn statements were taken from the two members of the Force who arrested the pair and forwarded to the American Consul General.

After several delays, court martial proceedings finally took place in Argentia, Nfld., between Jan. 21 and 26, 1953. The NCO from Amherst Detachment was on hand to testify.

The two ratings found to their sorrow that crime of this nature was a definite mistake, as it cost them their careers in the U.S. Navy. Stocke and Miller were each sentenced to serve two years' imprisonment with hard labor, all pay and allowances were forfeited, and they were discharged from the service for dishonorable conduct.

* * *

R. v. Kerr

Cheat Caught by Canny Corporal

No doubt there will be readers of this case—although probably loathe to admit it—who have been “taken” some time or other on the mid-

way at some fair or exhibition. Well, now you can sit back and smile to yourself and see how one of the operators of these so-called games of chance—in

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which the chance never seems to go the customer's way—got "taken" by the law.

When complaints reached the RCMP Detachment at Mission City, B.C., concerning certain games of chance being operated at the town's annual Agricultural Fair, the detachment personnel in turn notified the president of the Agricultural Society, instructing him to warn the operators.

This warning went unheeded, however, and later the same evening—Sept. 3, 1952—two town residents decided that fellow citizens were losing far too much money on the wheels and that the police should step in.

The NCO in charge at Mission and two constables proceeded to the fair grounds in civilian clothes and kept two stalls in which roulette wheels were operating, under observation. From all appearances, though, the wheels appeared to be perfectly legal. There were no visible braking devices, and in view of the

type of wheel involved, it seemed impossible that such a mechanism could be connected to them.

However, the investigators wanted to make sure, and near closing time, the NCO asked the man who had the concession for the midway to explain how each game of chance operated. He agreed but explained that he only handled the rides and had made arrangements with one George Alexander Kerr to operate the games of chance. Meanwhile operators of the various booths had heard that the Police were investigating, and left the grounds hurriedly as soon as the fair closed.

It didn't take the corporal long to note that the two roulette wheels in question did contain ingenious methods of braking, making it possible for the operator to stop the wheel where he wished.

These wheels were spun in a bearing which was encased in a bracket about three inches from the top of the table. The shaft of the wheel passed through the bearing and rested on a piece of plate-glass on the table top. Between the wheel and the bearing, there was only 1/32 of an inch clearance. When the operator applied pressure to the footboards, the section of the table under the wheel would drop this minute fraction, allowing the shaft to fall farther through the bearing with the result that the wheel came into direct contact with the top of the bearing, thus braking it.

When the Police got in touch with Kerr at the fair grounds, he explained how the wheel operated and set it up to demonstrate. This time, however, Kerr placed a thin piece of glass on the table and this eliminated entirely the 1/32 of an inch distance between the wheel and the bearing. Now the brake was on continually. By setting this thin piece of glass under the wheel, Kerr figured that the corporal would not see how the braking device worked. The latter, however, noticed that the glass had been changed and substituting the piece of plate-glass under the wheel, he was able

to confront Kerr with the braking device. The operator stated that the odds were about 70 to one, and then all but convicted himself when he stated that expenses were high, that he did not run the games for any length of time, and that he had to make them pay while he had the opportunity. The corporal was of the opinion, however, that the odds were great enough without the use of the brake.

The charge Cheating at Games under s. 442 (a) Cr. Code, was laid against Kerr on Sept. 8, 1952, and he appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Thomas F. Morton at Mission. However, the hearing was adjourned to Nov. 6, 1952. At that time, it was conducted before Stipendiary Magistrate A. M. Naismith. Three witnesses appeared for the prosecution including the NCO from Mission, who produced eight exhibits which had been seized. He explained how they operated.

One of the other witnesses told the Court that he had lost approximately \$500 playing the wheel.

After hearing all the evidence, Kerr was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honor H. J. Sullivan, Judge of the County Court in New Westminster, Jan. 26, 1953, was convicted and fined \$1,500, or in default, sentenced to serve one year with hard labor at the Oakalla



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Prison Farm. He defaulted and was escorted to Oakalla following his trial.

At the conclusion of Kerr's trial, Judge Sullivan was high in his praise of the NCO who conducted the investigation of the case. This corporal also received a suitable commendation from the Officer Commanding "E" Division.

* * *

R. v. Charles and Mirasty

*B. E. and Theft—Expert Tracking by Indian Guide Leads to Apprehension
of Culprits*

RETURNING to his home at the rear of the general store and trading post in La Ronge, Sask., during the early a.m. last New Year's Day, Peter Peterson thought something was amiss, and upon checking the side entrance which leads into a small office between the store and the living quarters, he found that the door had been tampered with. The glass

in an adjoining door leading into the store had been broken and fragments lay scattered on the porch.

Mr. Peterson and his wife checked the store and discovering several items missing, the former went over to the La Ronge RCMP detachment to report the break-in. This was at 5 a.m. New Year's Day.

The NCO in charge of the detachment accompanied Mr. Peterson back to his store. Inside, the store-keeper pointed to a filing cabinet, stating that in the top drawer, inside a tin fishing tackle box he had kept a quantity of cash, which was now missing. Peterson said he did not know the exact amount, but figured it was between \$300 to \$400. The store-keeper told the NCO that he had checked for other missing articles prior to reporting the break-in, and found that two mink pelts and a bundle containing 40 to 50 weasel skins had been stolen. In addition, he believed some packages of cigarettes and a small amount of change had been taken from a cash drawer under the counter.

During these investigations, Leonard Coates, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company store in La Ronge was present, and as he had not yet been to the store after celebrating the advent of the year 1953, he left to make a check of his own premises. A few minutes later, he returned to Peterson's General Store, and informed the NCO that the front door of his own store had been smashed in. On a quick check, Mr. Coates said he noticed that his cash register had been forced open and a fisher pelt and mink pelt were missing.

Further investigation at the H.B.C. store revealed that apparently the front door had been broken in by brute force alone, without the aid of any type of instrument. Inside, the NCO found that the cash register had been forced open with the use of a screwdriver, which was found bent, and a piece of the cash drawer had been completely broken out. In addition, two nickel-plated caps with short screws were found on the floor near the safe and a new nine-inch flat file lay on top of the safe.

The removal of the two plated caps had in no way assisted the culprits in gaining entry into the safe, as they were more or less attached for decoration purposes around the hinges. The safe itself was undamaged.

During the day, the Policeman, in company with the detachment's Indian guide—a special constable—interviewed several likely suspects in the La Ronge district, but met with negative results.

Returning to the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay Store later, the special constable located several bottles of almond extract in a box hidden in the bush, and nearby, found footprints bearing the imprint of a bushman-type rubber boot. The box containing the bottles of extract was shown to Mr. Coates, and he identified it as coming from the H.B.C. store, stating it bore his price markings. A further search of the bush yielded a pair of moose skin moccasins, a Ronson lighter display box and the tissue wrapping off a carton of cigarettes.

Then the Indian guide returned to Peterson's General Store. He located the same type of rubber boot tracks around the building. Following the tracks into nearby bush, he found the fisher pelt in a hole in the ground, four pieces of cardboard and two elastic bands. Mr. Coates identified the pelt by its peculiar odor as the one missing from the Hudson's Bay Store. The pieces of cardboard and the elastics were identified by Mr. Peterson. He said he had kept his currency in the cardboard parcel.

The NCO then instructed the special constable to try and find additional tracks in the bush, while he interviewed other likely suspects. The Indian followed the tracks to a point where they divided, and at that point, located the bundle of weasel pelts and the two missing mink skins. This was on the Lac La Ronge Indian Reserve. Following the separate tracks, the guide found they led to the homes of Josiah Mirasty and Wilson Charles, both treaty Indians of the reserve.

Mirasty was first interviewed, but he denied any knowledge of the offence. Then Charles was interrogated, and after being confronted with several items of evidence, he broke down and confessed

to the crime, and in a statement to the investigator, explained that he and Mirasty had been sitting in a cafe on New Year's Eve, and afterwards, had visited the local dance hall. Then, about 2.30 a.m. on January 1, the pair had wandered down the road to the Hudson's Bay Company store, where they had decided to attempt to break in.

Confronted with Charles' confession, Mirasty admitted his part in the offence.

Following this, the culprits, together with the NCO and Indian guide, and the La Ronge Indian Agent journeyed to the reserve, and here, Charles and Mirasty pointed out where they had cached the stolen currency and the remainder of the pelts. In addition, a part carton of cigarettes, a chocolate bar, and another bottle of extract were located.

Caches of money were found in two different locations, one belonging to Charles and the other to Mirasty. Charles' haul was \$240, and Mirasty had \$124.35 cached. The culprits stated that after stealing the currency, neither had bothered to count it, and they both denied having spent any. Thus, the total amount stolen was \$364.35.

Both culprits were 18 years of age at the time of the offence, and each had six previous convictions on their records.

They appeared before Police Magistrate J. E. Lussier at La Ronge on Jan. 8, 1953, and each pleaded guilty to two charges of breaking and entering. Both were sentenced to serve 18 months for each charge, to run concurrently, and are now incarcerated in the Regina Common Jail.

* * *

Fingerprints Identify Corpse After Months of Burial

AN unusual piece of work by the Scenes of Crime Section of the RCMP Identification Branch in Ottawa late last winter was responsible for establishing the identity of a corpse found in an advanced state of decomposition in a sandpit near Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The body—a woman's—was discovered on Dec. 29, 1952 by truckers loading gravel from the pits and Quebec Provincial Police handling the case were confronted with a corpse that was far beyond recognition. On Jan. 13, 1953, the victim's right hand was turned over

to the RCMP Identification Branch at "Headquarters" in an effort to record fingerprints before decomposition became complete.

The fingers were in a state bordering on mummification and it was necessary to subject them to a softening treatment. A lactic phenol solution was used—made up of equal parts of phenol, glycerine, lactic acid and distilled water—and the fingers were soaked in it to soften and swell the tissues. Ten days later they were examined and then periodically thereafter until the solution had

Victim's
right hand
as it was
received.



rendered them ready for the next procedure. (In all similar operations the time limit is decided by the degree of hardness and dryness of the exhibits. For instance, bodies recovered from water need only limited treatment because the tissues are already soft, whereas the fingers of one mummified corpse found in British Columbia had to be soaked for over three months before they were sufficiently pliable to permit the skin to be removed.) When the friction skin had been taken off the fingers in this case, the epidermis or outer skin was so badly damaged it was useless. By a series of delicate operations it and the underlying flesh were scraped away from the dermis or second skin, which was then placed between sheets of glass to form a slide. The slide was used in the enlarger as a negative, i.e., light was transmitted through the slide and transparent dermis, to record the ridge construction. There were sufficient fingerprint characteristics visible to effect a positive identification.

On February 10—nearly a month after the woman's right hand was received at Ottawa—a portion of the left hand on which remained only the thumb, index and middle fingers was received by the Identification Branch. These fingers were subjected to the same treatment as the other exhibits and from the results the searchers in the fingerprint bureau were provided with a total of eight prints—five from one hand and three from the

other—from which a bureau code was arrived at. The resultant search required the undivided concentration of one man for five days. The onerous search paid off when it established the dead woman's identity. She was 27-year-old Jeannine D'Amour, alias D'Aoust of Gogama, Ont., who had convictions registered against her by both Montreal and Ottawa police forces. More identical characteristics than are normally required for comparison purposes were found in the photo of the skin of the middle finger of the left hand and in the print of the corresponding finger on Miss D'Amour's fingerprint file. She was described as five feet, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, weighing 136 lbs., with fair complexion, blonde hair and blue eyes.

This ident was of the utmost importance to the Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal, who were being assisted in this case, and who subsequently made several arrests in connection with the woman's death. In view of the fact that medical testimony established that Miss D'Amour died sometime between May and August 1952—possibly in June—the precise identification made by the Branch established something of a record for this type of work within the RCMP. A case which occurred some time ago, in which a body recovered from water after 158 days, was identified, was previously considered most remarkable.

* * *

R. v. Heintz

Wanted Man Located—In Jail

ABOUT the last place the police would expect to look for a wanted criminal is in jail, but that's exactly where Vancouver City Police found a man they were seeking in connection with a shooting incident with Vancouver detectives.

A 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -month search for Edward William Heintz who had jumped a \$3,000 bail bond after being arrested in Vancouver was culminated last November 22

when he was identified through fingerprints while serving a 14-day term in the Lethbridge Provincial Jail on a charge of dangerous driving.

Shortly before midnight May 1, 1952, two Vancouver detectives observed two men acting suspiciously, and followed them into a lane to question them. After the detectives identified themselves, one of the men suddenly reached into a breast


pocket, but one of the policemen started to grapple with him. The other man whipped out a gun, and a wild shooting melee took place, but without injury. The second culprit fled, but the detectives succeeded in arresting Heintz. His partner's identity was later learned to be Alexander Zakopiac.

Zakopiac was apprehended July 20, 1952 at Vivian, Man., after a gunfight with RCMP personnel from Winnipeg and subsequently sentenced to a term of 30 years' imprisonment on two charges of attempted murder and one of armed robbery.

Heintz was scheduled to appear in the Vancouver Fall Assize Court on Sept. 8, 1952, to answer to charges of attempted murder in connection with the Vancouver affray, but failed to appear.

Then on Nov. 21, 1952, a man by the name of Rudy Kessler started serving a 14-day sentence in Lethbridge, and the following day, his fingerprints were matched with those of Heintz.

On Feb. 23, 1953, Heintz was sentenced at Vancouver to a five-year term



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in the B.C. Penitentiary for possession of firearms.

* * *

Laurent Dube

Missing Person—Amnesia Victim

WHEN members of the RCMP Detachment at Shediac, N.B., received a telephone call at 8.30 p.m., Jan. 8, 1951, from a member of the Department of Public Works informing them that a car had struck the Foché Bridge, a short distance outside the town limits on Route No. 15, little did they realize that this seemingly routine accident would touch off a full two years of investigation concerning the driver of this vehicle.

Arriving at the scene of the accident, a constable perceived that the car, a 1950 Chevrolet coach bearing 1950 Quebec licence plates, had evidently been proceeding toward Shediac, and had struck

a steel guard post and a smaller wooden post at the entrance to Foché Bridge. The nose of the vehicle was protruding out over the embankment some 15 feet above the waters of the Scoudouc River.

No one was found in the vicinity of the car, but upon checking the interior of the automobile, the constable found the ignition turned on. Attached to the ignition key ring was a tag bearing the name Laurent Dube. There was a brief case on the front seat. It contained three order books, the property of Success Wax Limited of Quebec, and the salesman's name in the books corresponded to the name on the key tag. His home address was listed as 1004 Second Avenue, Quebec, P.Q.

There appeared to the constable the possibility that the driver, upon climbing out of his car to examine the damage, could have slipped down the embankment into the river, but there were no traces in the snow covering the bank to bolster this belief. The only open water on the river was under Foche Bridge, the rest of the river was entirely frozen over.

Moncton Sub-Division was advised by Police Radio and subsequent investigations at that point revealed that Dube had registered at the Windsor Hotel in Moncton on January 3. Close contact was maintained with the manager of this hotel and when Dube had not returned by January 11, a search was made of his room. Several articles of clothing, a club bag and another brief case were found.

It was learned from other members of the hotel staff that Dube was last seen in the hotel during the afternoon of January 8, and at that time, he had intimated to a chambermaid that he would be returning and did not want his room disturbed unnecessarily. The manager was able to furnish a good description of Dube. He was judged to be about 30 years of age, stood five feet, nine inches tall and weighed between 155 and 160 lbs. Of fair complexion, he had a small black moustache, thin features and he stood erect. His nationality was French, and the manager recalled that he did not have a good command of English although he appeared to be an educated man and well mannered. When last seen by the desk clerk, Dube was dressed in a dark blue suit with a faint pin stripe, a dark blue overcoat and a navy blue balmoral beret with red and white plaid band containing a "Thistle Curling Club" badge.

Dube's description was circularized throughout New Brunswick, together with the only details available concerning the accident. It was believed that possibly he was suffering from amnesia as a result of injuries received in the accident.

An official of Success Wax Limited in Quebec City was informed of the details known to the Police. He intimated that Dube had been expected back in Quebec on January 11. He also told investigators that the car Dube had been driving was owned by the company and that the missing man had a reputation for being a good worker and was not known as a heavy drinker.

Thorough investigations began in Shediac and Moncton. Business establishments, garages and hospitals were checked, but the Police met with negative results and dragging operations in the Scoudouc River also proved fruitless.

Inquiries were carried out in Quebec City, but Dube's wife and other relatives had not heard from him since January 8, when the former received a letter dated the day before and addressed from Moncton. From his employer, it was ascertained that the sum of \$50 had been wired to him on January 8. Putting a tracer on the wire, it was found that Dube had apparently received it about 12.30 p.m. that date. However, it was not known for sure if he had cashed it.

Then it was learned that Dube was an ex-member of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, and had suffered with sinus trouble while in this service. He was discharged either in 1943 or 1944.

While in Moncton, Dube had become acquainted with a French-speaking member of the Moncton City Police Force, and had conversed with him daily during his six-day stay there with the exception of January 7—a Sunday. From this constable, it was learned that he had accompanied the missing man on a drive from Moncton to Shediac on the afternoon of January 6. The constable had noted that Dube was a careful driver. He had last seen Dube on January 8 at approximately 3.30 p.m. when the latter visited the Police Station. Dube had at that time related to his newly-acquired friend that he was going to Shediac on business and would likely return to Moncton around 9 that evening.

Subsequent investigations revealed several persons who had noticed Dube's car parked against the guard post at the entrance to Foché Bridge, including the two-team crew of a snow-plow which passed over the bridge at 6.50 p.m. January 8. None of them had paid much attention to the vehicle, especially upon seeing no one at the scene, figuring that the driver had evidently gone to a telephone or to see about securing a tow truck. One driver however, stated that he had been following this car and watched it strike the bridge, but upon reaching the spot, saw no one either inside or near the vehicle.

Of all the persons who had seen the Dube automobile at the bridge, apparently only three saw anyone by the car. This trio, travelling together, stated they noticed a man clad in a blue suit and a plaid beret standing at the rear of a parked blue Chevrolet which bore Quebec plates. However, the startling part

of their testimony was that this was on January 7—the day before the accident happened!

One of the passers-by stated that at the time he noticed the car on January 8, the waters of the Scoudouc River were extremely high, and had almost reached road level.

Then additional information regarding the \$50 wired to Dube by his firm came to light. It was approximately 3.30 p.m. January 8 when the salesman had tried to cash the telegram and as this was after banking hours, he was issued with a Canadian Pacific Express Company Money Order. The company's treasury office in Toronto reported that they had no record of the money order having been cashed. They said, however, that if and when it was cashed, they would inform the Moncton office. By Apr. 13, 1951, the money order had not been cashed.

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Dube was given up for dead. The generally accepted theory was that he had drowned in the Scoudouc River, but whether by accidental means or by suicide was not known. Fishermen who had been scouting the river constantly since Dube's disappearance had located nothing.

However, on April 22, a resident of Shediac found a dark blue beret with red and white plaid band approximately 500 yards north-east of Foche Bridge, at the low water mark. It was turned over to the NCO in charge of Shediac Detachment. It appeared to fit the description of the one that Dube was known to have been wearing prior to the accident. It contained two badges, one inscribed "Bathurst Curling Club", and the other "Thistle Curling Club". The missing man was known to have the latter badge on the head-gear he had been wearing.

Subsequently a check was made with relatives in Quebec, and it was learned from a brother-in-law that he had given Dube both of these badges. This appeared to clinch the belief that Dube had been drowned.

Then dragging operations went into full swing again, but although they were continued throughout the summer, his body was not located.

The Force examined the theory that possibly Dube had staged the accident with the intent of making it appear that he had drowned and then live under an assumed identity. It was thought he could have re-joined the Army.

This idea was dispelled by the officer in charge of the Canadian Armed Forces Identification Bureau, however, on Aug. 23, 1951. But from him it was learned that in September 1942, Dube had injured one of his fingers to such a degree that it had caused him to faint, and in falling to the floor, he had struck the back of his head. It was related, however, that he suffered no ill effects from the blow.

The search for Dube's body continued

in the Shediac area but by March 1952, there was still no sign of it turning up. During the summer of 1952, a further check was made with the Army Identification Bureau, but once more with negative results.

Then, two years and 20 days after Dube's strange disappearance, members of the RCMP CIB at Halifax, N.S., learned that a man answering his description, except for moustache, had been observed in the vicinity of the Halifax Infirmary. A check was made at the infirmary, and it was found that the man—identified as Paul Dupuis—had been employed there as a male nurse since Jan. 16, 1951, eight days after Dube disappeared.

Dupuis was interviewed on Feb. 1, 1953, and he appeared extremely nervous when the investigator identified himself. Dupuis related that there had been a blank period in his life which he was unable to account for. He said he had made no mention of this previously for fear of being committed to a mental institution.

This "blank period", according to his story, occurred immediately prior to his waking up in a hotel room at Truro, N.S., one morning about a week before he secured employment at the Halifax Infirmary. Dupuis could not recall exactly how or when he got to Truro, but stated that the morning he woke up in the hotel room, he found a cut on the back of his head and his pillow was blood-stained. The name Laurent Dube meant nothing to him, he said. However, Dupuis did recall having served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps during World War II. He also showed the NCO the clothes he was wearing when he found himself in Truro, and they corresponded closely with the clothing worn by Dube the day of the accident.

He was interviewed again two days later and indicated a willingness to have his identity cleared up and agreed to have his fingerprints taken. These were

checked with the Army prints and on Feb. 10, 1953, Paul Dupuis and Laurent Dube were identified as one and the same person.

On being confronted with his true identity, Dube made preparations to leave Halifax on February 12, and was

finally reunited with his wife at Levis, near Quebec City.

An interesting feature of the case was that when Dube had been given up for dead, an insurance company, holding a policy on the subject's life, paid a large percentage of it to his wife.

* * *

R. v. Arsenault

Good Tracking by Young Constable Results in B.E. and Theft Conviction

IN a letter to the Attorney-General of British Columbia, Crown Counsel Frank S. Perry, LL.B., of Prince George, commented favorably on the "unusual ingenuity and persistence" of a young constable on the RCMP's detachment at that northern B.C. centre in bringing about the recent conviction of Willard John Arsenault on the charge of breaking, entering and theft.

The Policeman successfully followed a set of tracks through the city to where they led to a shack in the outlying sector of Prince George and there found and arrested Arsenault. To quote Mr. Perry: "... and it seems to me that if he (the constable) had not been as persistent as he was and observant, this man may not have been found."

This is the second case reported in this issue in which a member of the force was successful in bringing about a conviction under s. 460 of the Criminal Code through expert tracking. (See page 63 R. v. Mirasty and Charles.)

Shortly after midnight last January 28, two constables on night patrol duty, upon turning down an alley, picked up three men in the car's head-lights about halfway down the alley behind the Prince George Travel Agencies. Noticing the Police vehicle, the men quickly dispersed. The constables pursued and apprehended two of the group, but the third, who ran in a different direction, eluded capture.

The two, identified as John Emsky and Matti Sanders, both unemployed, failed to give a reasonable account of their presence in the alley or of their actions.

They were arrested for vagrancy and locked up in the Prince George guardroom. The two constables then returned to the alley and found that a window in the rear door of the Travel Agencies had been smashed; a small safe was found in the alley approximately 100 feet from the building.

One of the constables noticed tracks in the snow, evidently left by the third man in the party, and followed them. Nearly two hours later, he wound up at Cabin Number Two situated on the Island Cache in Prince George. The Policeman then secured the aid of a CNR employee, whom he instructed to return to the detachment office and obtain a search warrant. Upon entering the cabin, the constable found Willard John Arsenault asleep. He also found a pair of knee rubber boots and the tread on the soles was identical to that found in the snow. The boots were seized and Arsenault, also found to have no visible means of support, was arrested and charged with vagrancy.

The trio pleaded guilty to the vagrancy counts, and each was sentenced to terms in the Prince George Provincial Jail. Preliminary hearing on another charge of breaking, entering and theft was conducted on February 6, and the three were committed to trial by Police Magistrate P. J. Moran.

However, at the sitting of the County Court on Feb. 19, 1953, the charges against Emsky and Sanders were dismissed. But Arsenault was convicted and sentenced to a term of 18 months at the Oakalla Prison Farm.

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Old-timers' Column

Ex-Asst. Commr. Christen Junget

by SGT. E. SCOTT

With the RCMP again being honored by selection of a contingent to attend the Coronation of a British Sovereign, preparations many and varied got under way early. It was not surprising therefore when in February this year the Officer Commanding "E" Division received a request from "Headquarters" for photographs of the North-West Mounted Police Coronation Contingent of 1902. The suggestion was made that the loan of one or more such photographs might be obtained from among the many old-timers living on the Pacific Coast.

The suggestion was apt, for inquiries quickly led to the discovery that ex-Assistant Commisisoner Junget, who lives in the Victoria district, had been a member of that contingent; further than that, it transpired that Mr. Junget had two photographs of the 1902 party which he was happy to lend to the Force.

It would seem that this inquiry set the ex-officer thinking of the number of relics of bygone RNWMP days in his possession, for a few days later he paid a visit to the Officer Commanding and a most interesting chat followed regarding old-times and associations. During this conversation, Mr. Junget produced two most unusual documents which he desired to give to the Force for inclusion in the archives. Both were warrants, signed by the Home Secretary of the United Kingdom under the Fugitive Offenders Act of 1881.

These documents each authorized the return of a prisoner from the United Kingdom to Canada, and in both cases Mr. Junget had been detailed for the job of bringing the wanted men back to face trial. On the first occasion in 1906 he held the rank of staff sergeant, and by the time the second visit took place he had been promoted to Inspector. On his first journey Staff Sergeant Junget was a veteran of some seven years' service, but this was his first

visit to England and the stately precincts of Whitehall. In due course he was shown into the office of the then Home Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, the name of whose illustrious father, Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone, was still fresh in the memories of all loyal sons of the Empire. Mr. Gladstone extended a cordial greeting to the young policeman from Canada, chatted for a few minutes and then handed him the warrant which authorized Staff Sergeant *Christian* Junget to take the prisoner into custody and convey him to Canada, there and then to be dealt with in due course of law. In company with a Scotland Yard man, Staff Sergeant Junget then picked up his prisoner at Brixton Prison and was soon on his way to Canada.

The second visit to England in 1911 was, as later events proved, to be an even more memorable one than the first. Staff Sergeant Junget had received his commission in 1907 and it was as an Inspector that he made the trip. There had been a change of administration since the previous visit and the Home Secretary who greeted him at Whitehall when he arrived to take possession of his formal warrant, was a personable young man named Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill. Little was Inspector Junget to know that this youthful Home Secretary was to become such a mighty leader of the Empire in the two world wars which were to follow!

The writer arranged to have these historic documents photostated, and when a few evenings later he called at Mr. Junget's house to hand him copies for inclusion in his personal records, he was invited to come in and see the many other historical photographs and relics in this ex-officer's home.

Mr. Junget has lived since his retirement in the Municipality of Oak Bay, which adjoins Victoria on the east. From his spacious living-room a large window looks out over the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and on clear days a wonderful view of San Juan Island and snow-clad Mount Baker on the United States mainland is to be seen. When the stiff south-easters blow, the sight of the huge waves dashing up on the rocky beach below never fails to inspire awe in the minds of visitors. While some people may not have any great yearning for such an unobstructed view or so much fresh air from



Relics of NWMP days. Head-gear includes white helmet, "pillbox", and wedge cap. Rifles include Snider-Enfield, Winchester and Martini-Henry.

the Pacific, to Mr. Junget these features offer an additional advantage in this modern day; a year or two ago he acquired a television set and gets wonderful reception on it from Seattle, which is the only station from which we in this part of Canada are as yet able to receive programs.

Mr. Junget himself still looks fit, vigorous and active and does not by any means give the impression of being an ex-member of the Force who lives only in the past. His living-room, however, has an atmosphere which immediately takes a visitor back to the old days when the Mounted Policeman rode the plains. A collection of rifles, neatly mounted, contains several of the early arms of the Force, including the Snider-Enfield and the Martini-Henry. Just to give the rifles a little color, there is also one of the famed "pill boxes" (sergeant's rank), a wedge cap, and the historic white helmet. The wedge cap, worn only for a few years by the ranks after the turn of the century, was Mr. Junget's favorite

among the head-gear of the Force and it was with great regret that he saw it discarded. Looking at it, with its yellow wedge in the top still fresh in spite of age, the writer had to admit that members in those days must have looked very smart wearing it on parade. Mr. Junget did not speak so feelingly of the white helmet, possibly having bitter memories of the many hours required in whitening it in preparation for church parades. His recollection of the reasons leading to its use being discontinued is that inspecting officers of that day were apt to find the helmet, with its spike stuck in the detachment floor, being used as a waste-paper basket! The sight of an old sword in a corner near the firearms brought forth another interesting fact; for some years after 1900, sergeants of the Force carried swords when on parade.

Mr. Junget was born in Denmark but, in common with many members of the Force of European descent, he admits that he would now have great difficulty in speaking

the language. He still speaks effective, forthright English, with possibly just a trace of accent betraying his Scandinavian origin. He came to Canada as a young man and it was not long before the lure of the West caught him and he joined the North-West Mounted Police at the age of 22. Many tales have been told in *The Quarterly* at various times of the good old days at barracks in North Battleford, Regina and other places, and ex-Assistant Commissioner Junget can add his share. Out of his early recollections as a young recruit he tells of the day when he and a comrade were detailed for kitchen duty at Regina. Sam, the negro cook at that time, had occasion to go to town for supplies and left the two young constables with detailed instructions as to their duties, with emphasis on stirring the stew, which was apparently a favorite and oft-repeated dish in those days. The two recruits faithfully went about the performance of their culinary tasks including the diligent stirring of the stew—not too happily, it must be admitted, as in common with all members in those days they felt they had joined the NWMP for a life of action and adventure on the open plains, and kitchen duty was something very much averse to their nature. Still the job had to be done and they did it and when dinner time arrived, the steaming stew was carried to the mess tables by the hungry arrivals from stable parade. The usual hubbub of meal time in the mess was scarcely under way when the attention of all eyes was drawn by a thunderous “By Jove! . . .” from Corporal Stainer. This distinguished NCO, utter amazement on his face, was seen to be holding between his fingers at arm’s length, a small black object. Yes, true enough, it was a cockroach. A frantic search of their plates by all the men soon revealed that this was not the only such insect which had found its way into the stew.

Mr. Junget’s eyes twinkled and he chuckled heartily, “There was a terrible row over those cockroaches and my chum and I, having been on kitchen detail, were very embarrassed over the incident; in later years whenever we met, we looked back on it with horror, but we always had a good laugh over it.”

Mr. Junget confirms many of the tales we have heard of the Sergeants Major of two generations ago. “Grand, stalwart crea-

tures they were, stentorian voiced, barrel-chested, fresh-complexioned, and mustaches waxed to a fine point—there was never a recruit who wasn’t literally scared to death of them. I vividly remember an incident, shortly after being sworn in, when I stood in line with a number of other recruits as the Sergeant Major stopped before each man with his little questionnaire form. Having been born in Denmark, I was brought up in the Lutheran faith as were most of my countrymen, and when asked for my religion by the Sergeant Major, I simply answered ‘Lutheran’ not realizing that the Lutheran religion was possibly not very well known in Canada at that time. I can see to this day the expression on the face of that illustrious personage and the remark that followed as he turned to his Orderly,—‘Put him down as an Anglican!’—and an Anglican I was from that day, marching dutifully into the Chapel every Sunday on church parade.”

The speaker broke off his story-telling at this point and led the writer around the walls of the living-room. Among numerous photographs of NWMP members and scenes of former days were two magnificent framed pictures depicting water-front scenes, adorning the wall on either side of the fire-place, both presentations when the ex-Assistant Commissioner retired from the Force as Officer in Charge of “H” Division at Halifax in 1936. On the far side of the room, set in a little alcove, was a beautiful scale model of Nova Scotia’s famed *Bluenose*, hand-made to the minutest detail by the skipper of one of the “Marine” Division vessels. As we moved into the study, a chime of two bells greeted us from a ship’s clock, another presentation on retirement from the members of “H” Division. In the bookcase was a complete set of Annual Reports of the Force: “Settles many an argument over names and dates when you have these handy,” said Mr. Junget with a smile. From a large portfolio of correspondence and documents he drew a number of copies of old General Orders and Orders-in-Council containing his promotions; out of these he produced with pride one embodying G.O. No. 16897, dated Nov. 6, 1901—“The Commissioner has been pleased to promote Reg. No. 3430, Cst. Junget, C. of ‘Depot’ Division, to the rank and pay of Corporal from the First No-

vember, 1901, on account of excellent services while in charge of Yorkton Detachment". "While I was certainly very happy to receive my subsequent promotions, I can look back to none that mean more to me than this one, and mind you, it was to full corporal, not acting rank."

The conversation reverted to the 1902 Coronation contingent which consisted of one Inspector and 24 other ranks, of whom seven were corporals. As the NWMP detail was seconded to a military unit on this occasion, it was necessary, in order to comply with the prescribed military formation, for the corporals to remove their precious stripes. As a concession, however, they were permitted to wear chevrons on their shoulder straps. The uniform, of which each man had two, was apparently specially designed for the occasion, being of khaki serge instead of the familiar scarlet, and, according to Mr. Junget, these members were the first to wear the present day style of Strathcona boots. At this juncture, Mr. Junget reached into a cupboard and drew forth a small red leather bound volume; it

was a copy of the New Testament which was presented to all Colonial troops attending the ceremony. The one Corporal Junget took home with him contains the autographs of all except three members of the NWMP contingent, and a glance at these names brought forth memories of the early history of the Force.

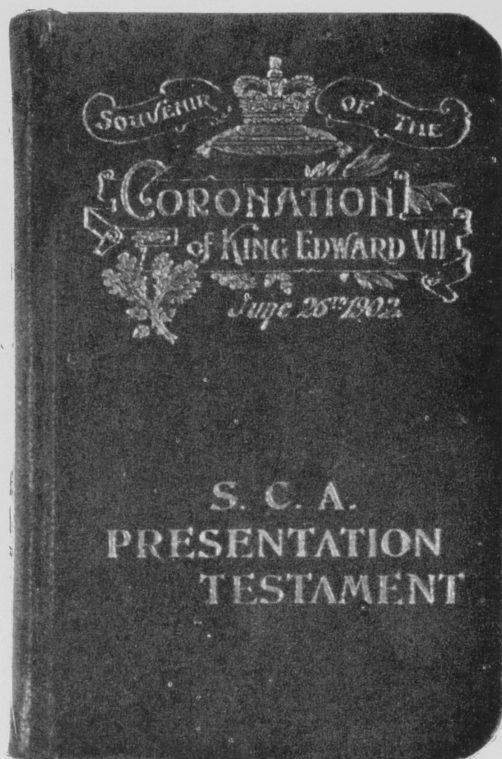
Mr. Junget ruminated at length on the many changes which took place in the Force during his time. He dates many of the more marked changes from the tenure of office of ex-Commr. Bowen Perry. He told of the many reforms which were put into effect shortly after Commissioner Perry took over, not the least of which was the free issue to recruits of many items of uniform which until then they had to pay for out of their own slender resources. "You were pretty well mortgaged to the Quartermaster for the first six months of your service in those days—every man wanted to look as smart as his comrade on parade."

Coming to more recent days, Mr. Junget spoke feelingly of his last and possibly his most difficult assignment—the taking over

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Presentation Testament given to Cpl. C. Junget, member of 1902 Coronation Contingent.

by the RCMP of the policing of the three Maritime provinces and the Preventive Service, in April 1932. In contrast with the people of the West with whom he had lived and worked for many years, Assistant Commissioner Junget found himself among a people with a more conservative style of living but who nevertheless reacted most favorably toward his command of the new regime, with which was included at the same time our Division then known as the Marine Section. The reorganization period was one of many trying days and difficult problems which had to be met with patience and fortitude, and in this Mr. Junget found himself with a tower of strength in Insp. L. H. Nicholson, who became a member of the RCMP with the absorption of the Nova Scotia Police force. In Mr. Junget's own words, "No job was too much trouble, there was no obstacle that could not be overcome by this indefatigable officer who handled many delicate situations with tact and diplomacy and who did

so much for me above and beyond the call of duty in those difficult days. You are very fortunate to have such an officer as your Commissioner today."

Mr. Junget came to Victoria immediately after his retirement in 1936 after 37 years' service, and has lived in the same beautiful home in Oak Bay since that time. Mrs. Junget, his faithful companion of the latter years of his long and distinguished career, died in April 1951, but two married daughters live close by, and though the grandchildren need no inducement to pay grandfather a visit, the prospect of seeing "The Lone Ranger" on the television set is enough to bring them running—and frequently. His health is as sound as ever—"Never appeared on the sick report once during my service; established something of a record there, I believe." Family affairs, associations with his many friends, and activities in the Rotary Club keep him fully occupied, and he has just completed plans for another trip to England and his native Denmark this summer, to which he is looking forward with keen enthusiasm.

* * *

Ex-Asst. Commr. Cecil Henry Hill, MC

Many older members of the Force will remember the tall, distinguished looking, soldierly former Officer Commanding the training centres at Regina and Rockcliffe who died suddenly on May 12 at Vancouver, B.C. Cecil Henry Hill was an Australian who joined the RNWMP on Sept. 1, 1908 as Reg. No. 4750. Two months later he was transferred North and served the next six years in the Yukon. He was promoted to corporal in 1912, to sergeant in 1914 and later the same year to sergeant major of "Reserve" Division. Two years later he purchased his discharge to join the Canadian forces for service Overseas.

Appointed a Captain in the 191st Battalion, he reverted to the rank of Lieutenant to proceed on active service. Lieutenant Hill was demobilized from the army on Feb. 1, 1919 after being wounded in action twice and being awarded the Military Cross. He rejoined the Mounted Police on Feb. 14, 1919 as a staff sergeant and on March 1 was appointed an Inspector. During 1924 and 1925 he was in charge of the RCMP party at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England and at various times

commanded the Force at Vancouver and Winnipeg Sub-Division, as well as the training centres. Promoted to Superintendent on May 1, 1932 he was raised to the rank of Assistant Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1938.

In November 1939 Assistant Commissioner Hill was granted leave of absence from the Force and was appointed Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal of the First Canadian Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He proceeded Overseas and was later appointed Assistant Provost Marshal 7th Corps and then Deputy Provost Marshal. In March 1941 he returned from England to resume his duties with the Force.

He retired to pension on Apr. 1, 1944 but his services were then enlisted to supervise the evacuated Japanese camps in the Slocan area of British Columbia. He carried on these duties until Sept. 30, 1946. In January 1947 Colonel Hill was appointed a police commissioner and deputy magistrate in Vancouver in a special advisory capacity to the Chief of the Police Department there. He resigned from that position at the end of the year.

* * *

Jessie DeGear

(Widow of Reg. No. 813 ex-Cst.

J. C. "Charlie" DeGear)

by CPL. G. A. MANSELL

Mrs. DeGear is one of the few surviving persons who lived at Battleford, Sask., during the second Riel Rebellion in 1885 and who can speak of historical events from first-hand information. Added to this is the fact that she is the widow of an ex-member of the Force and the sister-in-law of two other ex-members so that her story is of interest to the Force as a whole.

Jessie DeGear was born at Windsor, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1868, the seventh of 11 children of P. G. and Mary Laurie. The family moved to Winnipeg, Man., shortly after and were in Winnipeg in the year 1870 when Louis Riel took over Fort Garry. Mr. Laurie, a newspaper man, was ordered by Riel to publish the rebel press but refused. Mrs. DeGear is in possession of a photostat of a pass for her father signed by Riel.

Mr. Laurie moved from Fort Garry to Battleford, Sask., in 1878 to found the Saskatchewan *Herald*, the first newspaper



Mrs. J. C. (Charlie) DeGear. (Taken 1952).

west of Winnipeg, and in 1882 his family moved out to be with him. Mrs. DeGear with her mother and two brothers left Fort Garry in June 1882, travelled by passenger coach to Brandon, Man., and then by box car to the end of steel at Oak Lake, Man. From Oak Lake to Battleford they travelled by democrat with the mail drivers. The whole trip took 17 days and from the date of her arrival in 1882 Mrs. DeGear has lived in Battleford continuously with the exception of two years spent with her husband at the Saddle Lake Indian Reserve. During the Riel Rebellion in 1885 all the loyal residents of Battleford were moved in to the NWMP stockade from the town site. Among them was Jessie DeGear and she with the other residents of the town stayed in the stockade from March 25 to June. From her vantage point in the stockade Mrs. DeGear was able to watch the comings and goings of the Army, Militia and Mounted Police in connection with the Rebellion and at one time even watched the Indians setting fire to the buildings of the town of Battleford, just across the Battle River from the stockade.

It was at this time that she first met her future husband, Reg. No. 813, Jacob Cicero (Charlie) DeGear, a member of the NWMP at that time. Constable DeGear was stationed at Battleford and took part in the action at Cut Knife Hill on May 2



**Town of
Battleford, Sask.,
situated at its
first location on
south side of
Battle River, 1885.**

and 3, 1885 with "D" Division. Constable DeGear took his discharge in May 1887 and they were married immediately after.

Mrs. DeGear still enjoys normal good health and is quite active, doing her own house work and taking part in local ladies' organizations. She is a life member of the Canadian Legion Auxiliary in Saskatchewan and in 1952 was presented with the first life membership in Saskatchewan. Besides one unmarried son she has four other living children out of nine, 10 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren. Her large and scattered family entails much correspondence and when arthritis prevented her from writing by hand, she taught herself to use a typewriter.

Mrs. DeGear is still a remarkable woman; her memory for names, places and dates is clear and sharp and to listen to her is to see one part of the history of Western Canada unfold.

* * *

Ex-NWMP Surgeon Passes in U.S.A.

The oldest living graduate of McGill Medical School, Dr. William Edward Thompson, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., on Apr. 4, 1953 at the age of 94 years.

Born at Harbour Grace, Nfld., in 1859, the late Dr. Thompson graduated from McGill in 1882. He was employed as a

surgeon with the CPR following his graduation, and then when the fabulous Yukon gold rush opened, he went north.

On July 12, 1898, Dr. Thompson was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the NWMP at Dawson, Y.T. In those days, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons were regular officers in the Force. In addition to his duties to Police personnel, Dr. Thompson had to attend to all prisoners, Indians and mental patients, and also acted as medical officer to the Militia while a portion of the Yukon Field Force was stationed at Dawson. He also handled post mortem examinations and coroners' inquests.

When first appointed to the NWMP, Dr. Thompson served under the late Supt. Samuel B. Steele, and for many years, was under command of the late Asst. Commr. Z. T. Wood, father of ex-Commr. S. T. Wood.

When the Force adopted the practice of hiring contract surgeons, Dr. Thompson was retired on June 30, 1910. He was the last uniformed medical officer in the Force, although in more recent years, the late Dr. Maurice Powers held the rank of surgeon. However, the latter specialized in forensic medicine, occasionally taking charge of "sick parades" at "Depot" Division, Regina, in the absence of the regular physician.

* * *



Group at Battleford, 1905-06. Back row, l. to r.: Constables Crouch, French, Foster, Hancock, Dann, Sullivan, Sergeant Jackson, Constables Wallace, Tubb and Shay. Interpreter (?). Centre, seated on gun, Special Constable Dobray, kneeling with the dog "Barney" is Spl. Cst. F. L. Walker (of Calgary who sent photo in), seated are Sergeant Major Richardson, VC, Inspector McGinnis, Supt. A. C. Macdonnell, DSO, Doctor (?), Q.S.M. Light. Front, Constable Draycott, Trumpeter Hornidge, Staff Sergeant Meekin, Veterinary and Special Constable Williams.

RNWMP Vets Hold Annual Banquet

Following a turkey dinner with trimmings, some 85 members of the RNWMP Veterans' Association, "E" Division, their wives and friends sat around for nearly two hours of entertainment and reunion at their annual banquet at the Club Cafe in Calgary, Alta., on Feb. 21, 1953.

Included among the honored guests were: His Worship Mayor D. H. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay of Calgary; Supt. H. P. Mathewson, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division, RCMP, and Mrs. Mathewson; Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Askew, and ex-S/Sgt. E. E. Buchanan, president of the RNWMP "G" Division Veterans' Association, and Mrs. Buchanan.

"E" Division president, ex-Sgt. F. B. Johns, was the chairman. The Veterans' Association Dominion president, ex-Supt. F. P. Baxter of Calgary, was also in attendance.

* * *

RNWMP Veteran Returns To His Native Ireland

A newspaper clipping from the Dromore *Leader*, County of Down, Ireland, forwarded to *The Quarterly* office, contained an interesting item concerning an ex-member of the Force, headed: "Dromara Man Returns To His Native Heath".

The man is Reg. No. 5207 ex-Cst. James Branagh Rogan, who in 1952 returned to his native Dromara, near Dromore, to take up residence in his old homestead on Main Street.

It is now over 42 years since ex-Constable Rogan left Ireland and journeyed to Regina, Sask., to engage in the Royal North-West Mounted Police. He joined the Force on May 19, 1911, and served mainly in the southern Alberta area. He was promoted to corporal on Dec. 15, 1914, but due to ill health, was discharged as an invalid on Aug. 8, 1917.

Undaunted, however, Mr. Rogan joined the Alberta Provincial Police the following day, and then on Apr. 1, 1932, when that force was absorbed by the RCMP, he re-engaged in the latter. He continued to serve in Alberta, but this time in the Edmonton district. He was discharged to pension on Dec. 31, 1937, after completing nearly 27 years' service with the Force and the APP. Following his retirement, Mr. Rogan took up residence in Vancouver, B.C.

Prior to joining the RNWMP in 1911, Mr. Rogan served 2½ years with the British Army. He was considered an excellent horseman, and also an investigator of note while with the Force.

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DIVISION BULLETIN

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13112 Cpl. and Mrs. F. Thompson on Mar. 10, 1953, a son, Gordon Howard.

To Reg. No. 13660 Cpl. and Mrs. T. D. Clarke on Apr. 30, 1953, a daughter, Patricia Helen.

Marriages Reg. No. 15046 Cst. M. B. Swainson to Miss Gabrielle Cadieux on Apr. 25, 1953.

Reg. No. 15320 Cst. R. A. Vaughan to Miss Elizabeth Lewis of Yarmouth, N.S., on May 2, 1953.

Arrivals The following are recent additions to "Headquarters" Division: Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird and Cst. C. T. McDonald from "D" Division and Cst. J. J. P. Simard from "F" Division.

Departures Deputy Commr. C. K. Gray, Reg. No. 9932 Sgt. J. A. Doane and Reg. No. 10965 Cpl. K. R. Tench have retired to pension. The following have been transferred: Asst. Commr. S. Bullard and Cst. D. B. Davies to "D" Division, Cst. M. J. Wedick to "E" Division, Cst. R. A. Vaughan to "H" Division and Cst. J. G. Vincent to "F" Division.

Miscellaneous Since moving to the new Headquarters building and with the acquisition of an auditorium, the RCMP Band has presented regular half-hour band concerts during the noon hour.

Bowling The "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions' Bowling League completed a successful season with a dinner and dance at Beaver Barracks. Attending as guests of honor were Commr. and Mrs. L. H. Nicholson and Supt. and Mrs. J. F. Thrasher. Conveners for the occasion were the Chairman, Sgt. "Pat" Stanton; the Secretary, Miss Jessie Nixon and the Treasurer, Mr. Jim Murphy. Commissioner Nicholson, President of the League, gave a brief address, after which the prizes were presented by Superintendent Thrasher.

League winners were the "Pats", composed of Misses G. Gratton, F. Cosgrove and L. Wilson, Mr. M. Black, Sgt. Major R. Duff and Sgt. P. Stanton (captain). Play-off champions were the "Bobs"—the Misses S. Grafman and J. Desrochers, Messrs. Mousseau and McGuire, Cpls. S. Pond and R. Portelance (captain). Individual prize winners—Ladies: high average, Miss B. Cosgrove, 205; high cross, Miss J. Desrochers, 688; high single, Miss J. Kurtin, 331. Men: high average, Mr. B. Munro, 234; high cross, Cst. Bud White, 890; high single, Sgt. P. Stanton, 383.

Commissioner Nicholson also congratulated

the RCMP men's team on winning the Bilsby Shield, emblematic of supremacy in the R.A. Tournament. The team was successful in winning the coveted shield from a field of 58 teams from all Government Departments. The team consisted of: Sgt. P. Stanton (captain), Messrs. Lou Lortie and Bert Munro, Cpls. Holly Greaves and Tom Feaver, Csts. Bud White and Jack Turnbull.

Rifle and Revolver A few years ago, the RCMP Rifle and Revolver Club in Ottawa could state with conviction "that the shooting season just concluded has been a successful one". In part, that could be true today, except that the activities are no longer seasonal. As the winter schedule closes, members draw rifles and other gear for the summer big bore and pistol shoots at Connaught Ranges where we are affiliated with the NDHQ Rifle Association, the foremost shooting organization in Canada.

The club grand aggregate was won again this year by Sgt. E. C. Armstrong who displayed consistency in both rifle and pistol shooting. Other main prize winners in their respective classes were: Rifle—Cst. J. B. Saunders, Master; Cst. R. L. Miles, Expert; Cst. B. B. MacWhirter, Sharpshooter and Cst. M. J. Cote, Marksman. Revolver—Sgt. M. A. Harrington, Master; Sgt. R. A. Taggart, Expert; Cst. M. B. Swainson, Sharpshooter and Cst. G. A. Walker, Marksman.

Many other competitions were fired during the past season. In the DCRA winter series, two teams were entered and two teams from "Headquarters" shot in the Inter-Divisional rifle and pistol competitions with another from "A" and "G" Divisions combined. When the final aggregate of the three monthly matches were posted, the No. 1 "Headquarters" Team had won the trophy, nosing out "C" Division which had jumped into the forefront early in the season.

"A" Division came third, one point back of Montreal. In the revolver division, "Headquarters" placed second.

During the season, a rifle and pistol match was staged with cadets from the Royal Military College at Kingston. The RCMP won the pistol match but the cadets turned the tables in the rifle portion. This event seems destined to become an annual home-and-home competition and a fine camaraderie is in evidence between the two Forces.

To add an international flavor, two postal

**"Headquarters" team,
winners of the
Bilsky Shield
and the
RA Tournament.**



matches were shot against clubs in England. The first one was against the Corps of Royal Military Police in Surrey, and associated therewith is Capt. W. G. Lloyd who will be remembered far and wide as an ex-sergeant major. The match consisted of two rifle targets, one Canadian, the other English. The Force was nosed out in the final standing by a margin of nine points. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong posted the top score in the match with 199-15X. We again competed this year against the Metropolitan Police of London, England,

but final results have not been received to date.

A team entered the Ottawa and District Small Bore Association this year and gained a tie for top position at the end of the season. Cst. C. J. Young was the captain of the RCMP entry.

During the winter, many members competed in the NDHQ pistol and rifle competitions. Cpl. J. Zavitz won the pistol aggregate and Sgt. C. C. Wilson did likewise in the rifle section.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14710 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Davidson, a son, John Arthur Dundas, on Feb. 27, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14495 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Jensen, twin daughters, Judith Ann and Janet Elizabeth, on Mar. 22, 1953.

To Reg. No. 12574 Cpl. and Mrs. Guy Stein, a daughter, Monique, on Apr. 15, 1953.

Departure On June 1, Cst. A. J. "Hank" Rokosh departed from the confines of "A" Division Special Branch to take up new duties in "D" Division, Winnipeg, Man.

To Pension The following five members of the division retired to pension on the dates mentioned: Reg. No. 10662 Cst. W. Johnston on March 1; Reg. No. 10718 Sgt. J. E. Legault on June 6; Reg. No. 11070 Cpl. J. A. L. Paten-

aude on June 8; Reg. No. 11236 Cpl. T. W. Wallace on May 29 and Reg. No. 11657 Cpl. M. G. Schrader on May 31.

On May 15, Corporal Patenaude was the proud recipient of a travelling bag and cigarette lighter, presented by Insp. D. J. McCombe on behalf of division members, on the occasion of the commencement of his retirement leave. He intends to take an extended trip to B.C. prior to settling in St. Johns, Que.

Corporal Schrader was presented with a smoking set by fellow members of the Governor-General's Troop to mark his retirement from the Force. He plans to return to the east where he will take up commercial fishing in Nova Scotia.

Following his retirement leave, Corporal

Wallace will take over as Chief Security Officer with the Cobalt Chemical Company in Cobalt, Ont.

Off Course Sgt. C. C. Wilson and Cpl. R. P. Malloy of "A" Division Traffic Branch recently

returned from Vancouver, B.C., following completion of a course in traffic rules and regulations at the Fairmont Training Sub-Division, and are now busily engaged imparting their recently-acquired knowledge to fellow members.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. S. Kubin, at Ottawa on Apr. 2, 1953, a daughter, Nancy June.

Promotions Congratulations to A/Sgt. M. W. Ney, Aircraft Technician at Rockcliffe, A/Cpl. J. F. Austin, co-pilot on the Beechcraft at Edmonton and A/Cpl. E. G. Varndell, spare captain, presently stationed at Edmonton, who were promoted to the above ranks effective May 1, 1953.

Departures Spl. Cst. C. A. Cowherd, Aircraft Technician in charge of the Norseman aircraft at Fort Smith, left the "Air" Division in May.

The Milk Run Our Grumman "Goose" air-

craft based at Patricia Bay, B.C., set a high mark on Feb. 21, 1953 when it transported a total of 28 prisoners and escorts during this day between Patricia Bay and Vancouver, B.C.

Indian Sign Over-ambitious natives who cannot read the "NO PUSH" signs on the fragile tail control surfaces of the DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft, have always been a problem to the personnel of this aircraft based at Winnipeg. For this reason, something new has been added to the tail-plane, in the form of signs printed in the syllabic language now being taught in many schools in the North. They always provoke comment from the uninformed.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 14330 Cpl. and Mrs. G. L. Clark, at St. John's, Nfld., twins, Judith Karen and Randolph Courtney, on Mar. 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14624 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Burkholder, Whitbourne, Nfld., a son, Gordon David, on Mar. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 16199 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Rose, Gander, Nfld., a son, Derek Lloyd, on Mar. 24, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 16184 Cpl. A. T. G. Morris of St. John's to Miss Rosemary Jordan of Marlbank, Ont., at Toronto on Feb. 14, 1953.

Reg. No. 16223 Cst. W. R. Bowering of St. John's to Miss Olive Ruby Hawkins of St. John's on Mar. 7, 1953.

Reg. No. 16219 Cst. C. M. Matthews of Burgeo, Nfld., to Miss Betsey Bursey of Lower Island Cove, Nfld., at St. John's on April. 11, 1953.

Bowling The final chapter of our winter sports attraction came to a close on April 22 when the "Westerners" were crowned "B" Division bowling champions for 1952-53. The league had a most successful season. The "Peppers" under Cst. Mike Pepe finished in top spot in league competition with the "Argos" captained by Cpl. Gord Clark in second place.

Cst. Josh Purney led his "Westerners" into the third position. In the play-downs, Purney's team upset the Argos to advance into the finals, swept aside the "Peppers" and for the third consecutive year, an underdog team has won the coveted Canteen Trophy. The Corporal's Plaque goes to Constable Pepe's aggregation.

Individual trophy winners for the season were: High Average—John Roy (212) and Doreen Knight (184); High Three—Frank Hammersley (723) and Phyllis Hayes (738); High Single—Trainor Fraser and Mabel Nickerson (309).

In addition, the stenographers' team in the Ladies' Civil Service League captured that championship. Phyl Hayes distinguished herself by winning a spot on the "all-star" team which defeated a group from the Business Ladies' League on St. Patrick's Day.

An enjoyable dance, held in the "B" Division drill hall on May 14 brought to a close the bowling season. The Officer Commanding acted as prize-giver. Champions each received desk pens, mounted on an onyx base, surmounted by a miniature bowling pin. Second place winners each received small alabaster marble ash trays, surmounted by a miniature bowling figure. Individual prize winners received miniature bowling pins mounted on two-tone maple and walnut bases.

1952-53 BOWLING CHAMPIONS

Back row—l. to r.: Cst. H. Moll, Miss Roberta Walters and Cst. G. M. Sproule.

Front row—l. to r.: Miss Bernice Spurrell, Cst. J. E. Purney and Miss Phyllis Hayes.

Rifle and Revolver Club Early in January 1953, the indoor shooting range, situated in the basement of the gymnasium, was completed by the installation of a heating unit. Great interest was manifested in both rifle and revolver shooting and it was decided to run weekly shooting competitions using the .38 Smith and Wesson Service revolvers under the supervision of S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson. In addition, a team was entered in the Inter-Divisional .22 Revolver and Rifle Competition.

Youth and Police Members of Division Headquarters and St. John's Detachment were again active during the fall, winter and spring months with the Kinsmen Boys' Club and have taken a leading part in supervising club activities.

The Boys' Club, which has a full-time director, has a membership of 250. The club met three nights a week in the RCMP gymnasium, one of the nights being set aside for the Kinsmen Boy Scout Troop, in connection with which a member of the Force also assisted.

During the season, organized games and sports, tumbling and callisthenics were staged.

Divided into teams, points were allotted each week for attendance, conduct and grooming, and at the closing exercises held on May 8, the boys on the winning team were awarded prizes. A special prize—a model bull-dozer donated by Lt.-Col. C. A. Pippy, a special friend of the Force here in Newfoundland—was presented to one of the boys. A committee of the RCMP supervisors had to pick out the most deserving boy for the award and their unanimous choice was a nine-year-old lad by the name of Paul Billard.

The closing exercises were attended by provincial government and civic officials, the Kinsmen Club and others interested in youth work. The Premier was represented by the Hon. Dr. H. L. Pottle, Minister of Welfare, who made the presentation of prizes.

RCMP personnel assisting with the Boys' Club during the year were Sub-Insp. E. A. Pennock, Sgt. E. J. Power, Cpls. L. A. Arkles and J. Pinto and Csts. A. R. Wilvert and T. R. Smith.

At these closing exercises the President of the St. John's Kinsmen Club paid tribute to those members of the Force who had given their time and services to the Boys' Club during the year and thanked the Force for making the gymnasium available.



News Briefs Cst. O. J. Lutes of Goose Bay and Cst. B. M. McIntosh of Nain, Labrador were visitors to "B" Division Headquarters on escort trips during April . . . Csts. D. L. Lolato, C. H. Powell and B. Dawson arrived here recently for duty in this division . . . Cpl. K. D. Smith was transferred to "J" Division in March . . . Cst. H. E. Kippen departed for duty at "HQ" Division in March . . . Mr. Moses Blundon was engaged recently as Radio Technician for duty at Division Headquarters . . . Sub-Insp. E. A. Pennock returned to St. John's in April after attending C.P.C. 19 at Rockcliffe . . . Cst. M. A. Pepe of St. John's Detachment attended the Highway Traffic Act course held at Fairmont Training Sub-Division, Vancouver, during April and May . . . Csts. R. J. Forward, D. L. Goodyear, E. A. Rose and J. R. Nash attended Refresher Course B-1 at "N" Division, Rockcliffe . . . Spl. Cst. J. C. Lindsay, Engineer with No. 9 Detachment, "Air" Division, stationed at St. John's, attended the RCAF Survival Course in Edmonton recently . . . Congratulations are extended to Sgts. E. J. Power and R. E. Goodyear, Cpls. G. R. Smith and J. M. Avery on their recent promotions . . . An addition to "B" Division Headquarters building is now under construction, which, when completed will provide badly needed space for the division's rapidly expanding Records Branch. Other facilities to be provided by the change will be an enlarged office for the readers, an office for the NCO in

charge of readers, a sitting-room for the stenographers and an office for the use of the Divisional Personnel Officer during his visits to this point . . . Mrs. E. Porter, wife of

Inspector Porter, Officer in charge C.I.B., with daughters Brooke and Erica departed from Gander on May 9 via B.O.A.C. for the purpose of visiting relatives in England.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 11836 Cpl. and Mrs. J. C. E. Dubord, a daughter, Marie Colleen, at Drummondville, Que., on Feb. 25, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13504 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. G. A. Martin, of Restigouche Detachment, a daughter, Marie Elizabeth Lise, on Mar. 8, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15316 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Bouffard, at Montreal, Que., a son, Adrien, on Apr. 26, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15360 Cst. J. P. Pelot to Miss Katherine Coffin of Morell, P.E.I., on May 2, 1953, at Billings Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.

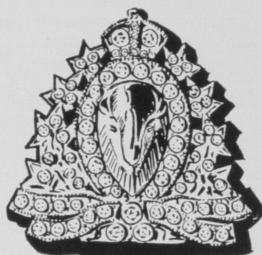
Reg. No. 15057 Cst. J. J. B. M. Locas to Miss Arlette Gendreau at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on May 28, 1953.

Reg. No. 15307 Cst. J. E. B. Robitaille of Sherbrooke Detachment to Miss Geraldine Priscilla Routhier, on May 30, 1953.

Rifle and Revolver Club The winter season ended with the "Hot Shots" winning the Revolver House League. Congratulations to Csts. E. Perrin (captain), A. M. Gilbey; R/Csts. P. Niemi, D. Dandurant; Csts. J. Beaudoin, J. Giroux; Cpl. N. King; Csts. J. Parisien, J. Girard, O. R. Aubry and D. Cobbs.

Excellent showings were made by both R/Cst. W. Lutes and Cst. W. C. Rahm at the Province of Quebec Annual Handgun Tournament held on March 28-29. Competition was keen and a number of excellent shots from south of the Border were present to test their skill against the northern marksmen. Reserve Constable Lutes won the Centre Fire Open Championship and Provincial Individual Championship with the highest aggregate score in both the Centre Fire and .22 Calibre Matches. Constable Rahm took first place in the .38 Calibre Sharpshooter Class and second place in expert class

Tradition...



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

- R.C.M.P. sterling silver signet ring with crest: \$7.50
- Sterling silver lapel button: \$1.50 (not illustrated)
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- R.C.M.P. rhinestone brooch, rhodium finished: \$13.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

Mappin's

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS

St. Catherine at Metcalfe

Montreal

of the Individual Championship Aggregate Match.

The "C" Division Revolver Club Team No. 1 again took first place in the New England Police Revolver League Postal Matches for the months of January and March, thereby completing the third series without a loss.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to Sgt. J. E. M. G. R. McKenzie and Cpl. A. L. Regimbald on their recent promotions.

To Pension Members of "C" Division Headquarters bade farewell to Reg. No. 10828 Sgt. Major F. DeMiffonis on May 16 upon his retirement to pension. The Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. Noel Courtois, on behalf of members of the division, presented him with a portable radio and wished him every success upon re-entering civilian life.

Congratulations You have all heard the expressions "you can't teach an old dog new tricks" or "I am too old to take up studying again". A member of this division has proven otherwise. Cst. J. E. F. Roy entered the University of Montreal three years ago in a class

of 107 to study Commercial Science. Only 40 members of this class finished the course which terminated in May, 28 passing the final examinations. Constable Roy completed the course with honors and received his licence of Commercial Science on June 3. He is to be congratulated on the achievement accomplished in spite of the fact that he had left school 14 years prior to entering university.

Bowling During the recent season eight teams participated in the Ten-Pin League with the finals being between the Colts and Badges. The winning team, Colts, consisted of the following members: Csts. J. H. M. Poitras (captain), J. R. G. R. Crevier, G. Gaudet, D. Laroche and J. N. J. L. Doyon. In the Duck-Pin League which comprised four teams, the season ended with the Canadians on top. This team was captained by Miss M. Levac and ably supported by Miss J. M. Scott, Miss J. Marcil, Csts. J. H. E. Parisien, G. L. Melancon and J. E. M. Claude. Trophies and spoons will be presented to the members of the winning teams at a social to be held in the near future.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15367 Cst. R. H. Thompson to Miss Elizabeth W. Utley, at Blairmore, Alta., on Jan. 10, 1953.

Reg. No. 16736 Cst. R. Cave to Miss Marguerite Calkins, at Regina, Sask., on Apr. 4, 1953.

Activities With an extraordinary mild Saskatchewan winter behind us, the local scene has shifted quickly into full summer manoeuvres. The new riding school has begun to take shape directly west of the old stables and the new "C" Block under construction west of the Chapel is even further advanced. On the north side of the square, the post garage is being extended to accommodate more equipment and provide additional parking space.

Among the many parades recently held in "Depot" Division we feel the one held on Mar. 13, 1953, is worthy of mention. On that date a display of the Force's readopted Cavalry Drill was presented. On May 24, our Chapel was the setting for a special service in commemoration of the inauguration of the North-West Mounted Police on May 23, 1873. This 80th anniversary service was conducted by the Chaplain of the Force, Bishop E. H. Knowles and Rev. W. Cole, Assistant Chaplain.

The Regina Band wound up a winter schedule with its third annual visit to the city's high schools. The members of the band are now looking forward to the part they will play as the official guest band at the Kinsmen International Band Contest, held in Moose Jaw, Sask., each spring.

Archery Constable Maguire of the P.T. staff is organizing this branch of our sports activities and a popular response is anticipated.

Badminton According to the number of participants in the tournament, badminton seems to have gained popularity this season. The badminton tournament finals took place March 29 after which lunch was served in the mess and the presentation of prizes made by Inspector Lockwood to the following successful contenders: Spl. Cst. R. Canning, men's singles; Spl. Cst. R. Canning and Cst. Bud O'Connor, men's doubles; Mrs. Val Canning, ladies' singles; Mrs. Val Canning and Mrs. Mary Clowes, ladies' doubles, and Mrs. Shank and Spl. Cst. R. Canning, mixed doubles.

Baseball The season got away to an auspicious start with an initial turn-out of over 35 members. Several work outs have been held and the material available for the division team appears exceptionally strong. In order to give every enthusiast a chance to "play ball", three teams have been organized.

Bowling With the kind permission of Supt. J. C. Story, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division, the Scarlet and Gold Bowling League wind-up banquet and program was held in the division mess with Cst. B. Brehaut acting as M.C. Supt. W. H. Williams, acting Officer Commanding "F" Division, presented the trophies and prizes to the winning members and Mrs. Helen Huber, captain of the victorious Allouettes, accepted the cup on behalf of her team. A varied program followed with Cpl. J.



RCMP INTER-SERVICE HOCKEY LEAGUE TEAM
(winner of United Services Trophy) 1952-53

Back inset: Csts. R. W. Holsten, C. M. Goode, F. E. S. Barton and D. G. Roberts.

Back row: Csts. R. R. V. Spencer, R. J. Brioux, T. R. E. Pasch, R. G. Hemsworth, B. Jack, W. Watson and D. W. Goodwin.

Front row: Csts. J. Stephenson and K. D. B. Fitch, Sub-Inspr. A. S. McNeil (sports officer), Csts. J. W. R. Duguay, S. A. Strang, D. F. Leedham and J. F. McNaughton.

Front inset: S/Sgt. J. F. Stewart (manager).

Hamill presenting vocal selections accompanied by Cst. J. L. Reid, Cst. A. C. Minshull rendering numbers on his accordion and Cpl. L. S. Bowman showing a variety of films.

Boxing Last month "Depot" Division held one of its semi-annual boxing tournaments under the supervision of senior boxing instructor Sgt. J. C. Coughlin. Through the evening, parents and friends showed genuine interest and enthusiasm as recruits battled it out under regulation ring rules. Ten matches were held, one of these being a four-man blindfold slugging fest. The winners of each match were awarded small gold-colored cups with their names inscribed on each. Two cups were awarded for the four-man bout. The last two men left in the ring qualified as winners.

Hockey An eight-team Inter-Squad League was formed and after completion of an 18-game schedule, "A" and "P" Squads were tied for first place. As plans for a play-off did not materialize due to early thaws of outdoor ice and inability to secure indoor ice at local rinks, it was decided that "A" and "P" Squads would be considered co-holders of the Inter-Squad

Trophy. A division team was chosen from the pick of the inter-squad teams and was entered in the United Services Hockey League. This team went through the regular schedule without a loss, but dropped the second game of the two-game-total-goal play-offs. The loss was trivial, however, as the club still retained possession of the United Services' Trophy by a four-goal margin. In addition this team played 11 exhibition games with district teams, winning eight and tying once.

Soccer The first game of the season was played at the RCMP sports field against the Regina Nationals, and a full summer slate of matches is anticipated. Corporal McCallum is in charge of the team.

Volley-ball The 1952-53 volley-ball season has been completed and "O" Squad (1952) declared inter-squad champions. The trophy was presented to the squad by Supt. J. C. Story, Officer Commanding, at the graduation exercises on May 21, 1953.

Shooting The increased membership in this club permitted us to double our team entries

this year in all but the Inter-Divisional Revolver Competitions. The keener competition fostered some creditable scores over the five-month period and a greater number of the Dominion Marksmen trophies in the sporting rifle class were earned this year. Our first team bowed to the better guns of "C" Division, "HQ" Division and Brandon, Man., Sub-Division in the rifle competitions.

To start the summer season, a "Coronation

Shoot" was sponsored by the local club along with the S.P.R.A. and the R.M.G.R.A. on the RCMP range on May 18. The RCMP shooters copped the major portion of the prizes in the expert and tyro classes which included the keenly contested Nokomis Trophy (four-man team, aggregate of the 200, 500 and 600 yard ranges). Our club has hopes of fielding a larger representation at the Provincial and Dominion finals this year.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 13313 Cst. and Mrs. K. B. MacFarlane, Melita, Man., a daughter, Elizabeth Joan, on Feb. 14, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13512 Cst. and Mrs. P. A. Carter, Winnipeg, Man., twin daughters, Barbara Joan and Marilyn Eve, on Feb. 17, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13813 Cpl. and Mrs. H. S. Singleton, Beausejour, Man., a son, John Herbert, on Feb. 19, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14744 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Greening, Fort William, Ont., a son, James Michael, on Mar. 9, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14224 Cpl. and Mrs. C. Rachel, Winnipeg, a daughter, Barbara Anne, on Mar. 9, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13657 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Brown, McCreary, Man., a son, David Brett, on Mar. 18, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15303 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Reay of Flin Flon, Man., a daughter, Erla Francine, at Dauphin, Man., on Apr. 1, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13318 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Crawford, Hamiota, Man., a daughter, Joan Mary, on Apr. 11, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13888 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Davidson of Flin Flon, a daughter, Deena Rae, on May 8, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15342 Cst. R. L. Snell to Miss Elizabeth Rose Zwarich on Apr. 6, 1953. To reside at Swan River, Man.

Reg. No. 15007 Cst. C. V. Lawrence to Miss Ferne Cooper of Dauphin, Man., on Apr. 9, 1953. To reside in Winnipeg, Man.

Departures On Mar. 10, 1953, Spl. Cst. S. R. Jackson completed 20 years' service with the Force and decided that he would call it a day. "Stew" served in "F" Division until 1942 when he was transferred to Winnipeg. As a token of sincere appreciation a gathering was held at "D" Division Headquarters and he was presented with a mantel radio by the Officer Commanding on behalf of all members of the division.

Reg. No. 13021 Cst. J. V. Margetts retired after approximately 22 years' service, 14 of

which were spent in the RCN and RCNVR. His eight years with this Force were almost entirely spent in the "Marine" Division. His last tour of duty was at Kenora Detachment.

Reg. No. 12669 Cpl. D. J. McMahon was transferred from Fort William Detachment to "H" Division on Feb. 16, 1953.

On Feb. 12, 1953 a combined Valentine and Farewell Dance was held at Brandon Sub-Division Headquarters. Highlights of the evening were presentations to Miss Norine Moon and Cst. R. S. Brown. Norine, Brandon Sub-Division stenographer for the past four years, who left to tie the bonds of matrimony, was presented with a torchiere lamp by Insp. R. S. Nelson on behalf of all members of the sub-division. Mrs. Nelson presented her with a set of sterling salt and pepper shakers on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary. Constable Brown, stationed at Treherne Detachment, was presented with a desk set by Inspector Nelson on behalf of all sub-division members prior to his transfer to "HQ" Division, Ottawa.

On Apr. 8, 1953 a farewell party was held at Portage la Prairie in honor of Reg. No. 11200 Cst. W. J. G. Gamble. "Bill", after 20 years' service decided to accept the position of Parks Board Superintendent for the City of Portage la Prairie. During the course of the evening, he was presented with a silver tea service. The presentation was made by Insp. S. E. Raybone.

Portage la Prairie Detachment took a second farewell party in its stride when on Apr. 29, 1953, S/Sgt. R. W. (Slim) Alcock was honored guest. "Slim", on completion of 25 years' service, decided he had not had enough and is now the Chief of Police for the Municipality of St. Vital (located in Greater Winnipeg). A chest of silver was presented by Supt. M. F. A. Lindsay. S/Sgt. W. W. Gray, formerly of Dauphin Sub-Division, has assumed charge at Portage la Prairie.

Brandon Sub-Division took time out on May 11, 1953 to say good-bye to Reg. No. 10416 Cpl. W. J. G. (Bill) Stewart who is being



Above—Frank Long, famed cook of “D” Division.



transferred from Wasagaming Detachment to Roblin Detachment in Dauphin Sub-Division. As a token of esteem Corporal Stewart was presented with engraved book ends by Insp. R. S. Nelson while Mrs. Nelson presented Mrs. Stewart with a table model tri-lite. Cpl. W. D. Young has taken over at Wasagaming.

A farewell party was held at Winnipeg on May 1, 1953 in honor of Deputy Commr. and Mrs. J. D. Bird prior to their departure for Ottawa. A large representative group of “D” Division with their wives and girl friends gathered in the auditorium at division headquarters where a nine-piece orchestra contributed much to the success of the evening. This enjoyable event was highlighted when Supt. W. M. Brady made a suitable presentation to Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Bird, the latter also being the recipient of a bouquet of roses presented by Miss Aleta Ward.

Deputy Commissioner and Mrs. Bird, during their sojourn in western Canada, particularly in “D” Division, have made many friends both within the Force and on “civvy” street. Our deep sense of loss in their departure is tempered by the thought that our former O.C.’s promotion to a wider field of endeavor does not sever the bonds of friendship so firmly established.

At the same time we wish to extend a hearty welcome to Asst. Commr. S. Bullard and family, the former having assumed command of “D” Division.

On leave, pending discharge to pension, is Spl. Cst. Frank Long, “D” Division’s Chief Cook, Caterer and Chef—the man who caused the Winnipeg RCMP mess to be outstanding in the Force for 21 years. Whenever “D” Division personnel meet former members of that division, mention of “Frank” is invariably made. Frank is genuinely missed, although he has left behind a staff of cooks who were personally schooled by him.

Curling On Feb. 13, 1953, a sociable get-together was held in Winnipeg, by the kind permission of the Officer Commanding, for the curling enthusiasts of the Winnipeg Sub-Division. The annual one-day bonspiel got off to a flying start at 8 a.m. with six country and six city rinks participating. The city boys came off second best with the Richardson Rink copping top honors. Personnel of the winning rink were: Cpls. William Charles Richardson, skip; Adam Wildgoose, third; Clifford Stanley McArthur, second; Raymond Clifford Albert Leach, lead.

Left—Superintendent Brady presenting clock to Deputy Commissioner Bird.



DAUPHIN SUB-DIVISION HOCKEY TEAM

Back row, l. to r.: Csts. A. W. Eyolfson, R. O. Wood and R. E. Keiser, Cpl. J. M. Lapointe, Csts. P. L. Keele and E. J. Cutts

Centre row, l. to r.: Csts. A. L. Metcalfe, A. M. Clarke, G. R. Lawrence, D. L. J. Pollock, A. Kozak and R. A. Boles.

Front row, l. to r.: Csts. G. G. Sage (captain) and C. W. Nolan, Cpl. S. B. H. Littlewood (manager), Cst. E. R. Ramage, Insp. W. H. Nevin (Officer Commanding), Cpl. W. E. P. Bach and Cst. W. G. Logan.

Shooting On Mar. 28, 1953, the RCMP team consisting of Sgts. C. E. Hannah, John A. Primrose, W. A. Gill and E. Stanley made a commendable showing when they placed second in the Winnipeg Electric Company annual shoot for the MacLimont Trophy. In all there were 13 teams entered.

Hockey Being the centre of a district noted for its devotion to the grand winter game of hockey, it was only natural that those members stationed in and around Dauphin who had previously played hockey should find their interests rekindled.

Although organization was not complete until the hockey season was far advanced, the RCMP team played a total of 14 games against clubs in Dauphin, Winnipegosis, Makinak, Ste.

Rose du Lac and Roblin. Eleven games were won with three losses posted.

An unexpected angle to our hockey activity was the definite interest in the Force it aroused in young men in their late teens. This was evidenced by questions about participation on hockey clubs by young men being counselled about the Force as a career. And what better recruiting medium could there be than a group of RCMP members demonstrating skill, bodily fitness and good sportsmanship while taking part in Canada's national game?

Promotions Our congratulations to the following members of "D" Division on their recent promotions: Sgts. F. M. Murray and E. Stanley; Cpls. D. K. Whyte, T. S. Hierlihy, W. E. P. Bach, C. Rachel, N. Stavenjord and J. M. Lapointe.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 16574 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Trehearne at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 9, 1953, a son, Edward Seane.

To Reg. No. 16621 Cst. and Mrs. F. D. Johnson at Vancouver, on Jan. 10, 1953, a son, Richard Franklin.

To Reg. No. 16655 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Ritchie at Rossland, B.C., on Feb. 18, 1953, a son, Kenneth Joseph.

To Reg. No. 16564 Cst. and Mrs. C. McG. Brown at Rossland, on Feb. 20, 1953, a son, Brian Charles.

To Reg. No. 15239 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Petersen at Mission, B.C., on Feb. 26, 1953, a son, Gary Archibald Michael.

To Reg. No. 13586 Cpl. and Mrs. J. Rogers at Nelson, B.C., on Mar. 1, 1953, a son, Randall Stewart.

To Reg. No. 16439 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Domay at Burnaby, B.C., on Mar. 5, 1953, a daughter, Sari Ann.

To Reg. No. 16406 Cpl. and Mrs. D. H. Pye at Nakusp, B.C., on Mar. 7, 1953, a son, Frederick Carter.

To Reg. No. 15140 Cst. and Mrs. W. D. Armstrong at Chilliwack, B.C., on Mar. 11, 1953, a daughter, Penelope Lee.

To Reg. No. 16535 Cst. and Mrs. H. T. Gaskell at Chilliwack, on Mar. 22, 1953, a daughter, Marjorie Clare.

To Reg. No. 12913 Cpl. and Mrs. E. V. Carter at Vancouver, on Mar. 31, 1953, a daughter, Adrienne Bridget.

To Reg. No. 14594 Cpl. and Mrs. S. A. Rammage at Nelson, on Apr. 4, 1953, a daughter, Fay Janette.

To Reg. No. 16410 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Purdy at North Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 20, 1953, a son, David Alexander.

To Reg. No. 16651 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Kirchner at Ocean Falls, B.C., on Apr. 20, 1953, a daughter, Barbara Leslie.

To Reg. No. 12071 Sgt. and Mrs. J. H. S. P. Jones at Vancouver, on May 7, 1953, a daughter, Clare Elizabeth Petley.

Marriages Reg. No. 15271 Cst. L. R. Crosby to Miss Diana Violet Elliot of Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 9, 1953, at Steveston, B.C.

Reg. No. 15226 Cst. W. G. Pooler to Miss Barbara Leotta Allin of Pouce Coupe, B.C., on Feb. 20, 1953, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 15230 Cst. D. B. Lemieux to Miss Maxine Moon of Stockton, Man., on Feb. 21, 1953, at Brandon, Man.

Departures Our best wishes go with the following members who have been transferred: Csts. J. L. Hickling and M. Prentice from Prince Rupert, Cst. D. G. Berkey from Squamish and Cst. E. E. Jones from Salmo to "G" Division; Cst. J. M. Milligan from Natal to "HQ" Division, and Csts. R. Cave and J. G. Barnes from Vancouver to "Depot".

Arrivals A hearty welcome to "E" Division is extended to Cpl. S. P. Gregory from Tatamagouche, N.S., and Cst. M. L. Wedick from "Headquarters", both now stationed at Division Headquarters in Victoria. Nelson Sub-Division has seen the arrival of Csts. G. M. Howe, W. B. Graham, T. J. Gaudette, A. J. Moles, J. A. Trace and J. K. Strang, all from "K" Division.

Pension The following have or will retire to pension on the dates listed: Reg. No. 11256 Cpl. W. W. McLeod on Dec. 12, 1952; Reg.

No. 16296 Sgt. A. J. Pomeroy on Apr. 16, 1953; Reg. No. 10372 Cpl. M. J. Olsen on June 25, 1953; Reg. No. 10711 Sgt. A. F. Unia on July 21, 1953 and Reg. No. 12202 Sgt. F. S. E. Scoates ("Marine" Division) on Aug. 21, 1953.

Courses Insp. J. H. McClinton, Division Headquarters, Sgt. F. L. Jeeves of Nanaimo and Sgt. F. E. Nelson of Trail have returned after attending Canadian Police College Class No. 19 at Rockcliffe, Ont.

Something new has been added to the training classes conducted by the Force; May 8 saw the conclusion of the first month-long Highway Traffic course to be conducted on a national scale in Canada. In attendance at Fairmont Training Sub-Division were members from all except "C", "G" and "O" Divisions. Chief instructor was S/Sgt. J. G. M. Lock of Division Headquarters Traffic Branch, and guest lecturers included Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson of Vancouver; H. A. Maclean, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Attorney-General; J. A. Pryde, Chief of the Washington State Patrol; J. H. Harding, Traffic Engineer, Department of Public Works; Supt. G. Ambrose, Vancouver City Police Traffic Division and H. S. Gray, Superintendent of the Vancouver Testing Station.

Shooting The Division Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club has concluded a satisfactory indoor season. On May 8 the club accepted a challenge from the Pacific Coast Rifle Association, composed of members of HMCS *Naden*, and competed in a friendly four-man small-bore rifle match with three of their teams. The shoot took place at the Navy's indoor range at Esquimalt, and the RCMP came out on top by one point with a score of 374.

Recreation Of the two RCMP bowling teams entered in the commercial league in Victoria, team No. 1 finished third. Outstanding performer was Mrs. Bill McLatchie, wife of Cpl. W. E. McLatchie of RCMP team No. 2; she tallied the highest ladies' single game score of the season with a 335.

Youth and the Police Participation in Scout and Cub activities has again been general in many parts of the division. Members stationed in the Victoria area participated in the highlight of the Cub year at Macdonald Park on May 23. Approximately 1,400 Cubs took part in the annual Boy Scout-Cubs rally and taking the salute, as they marched in packs past the reviewing stand, was Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, who later congratulated them on their fine display, and their leaders on the splendid results of their efforts. Among the latter were Cpls. H. D. Howell and T. J. L. Kelly, Cst. R. W. Strouts and Miss S. M. Slaney of Division Headquarters civil staff. The 700-odd Scouts of the district put on their



Cpls. T. J. L. Kelly and D. H. Howell with the St. Louis Pack at the annual Cub Rally, Victoria.

part of the show in the evening, Cpl. W. F. Austin being present with his Gorge Vale Troop.

News from the Sub-Divisions Chilliwack Sub-Division reports that its first annual ball which took place on February 24 went off extremely well. Through the courtesy of the Army authorities, the affair was staged at the Recreation Hall of the RCSME at nearby Vedder Crossing. The Officer Commanding, Sub-Insp. H. E. Bloxham and Mrs. Bloxham received the guests, who included Mayor and Mrs. T. T. McCammon of Chilliwack, Judge and Mrs. F. K. Grimmett, Major and Mrs. W. E. Blake and a number of officers and other ranks of the RCSME and their wives.

From Kamloops also comes news of the 12th Annual Police Ball, held this year on May 5. After the Grand March, preceded by the skirling bagpipes of Cpl. J. W. Todd, Mayor J. E. Fitzwater extended an official welcome to the more than 500 guests. This was followed by a few words of appreciation from the Officer Commanding the Sub-Division, Insp. H. J. Spanton, and the Officer Commanding the Division, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, who spoke of the worthy cause which lay behind this outstanding event of the social season—the granting of a bursary to two worthy students.

At Fairmont, following the return of S/Sgt.

G. H. Griffiths from a drill instructors' conference at Ottawa, patrol NCOs from all sub-divisions gathered in April for a brief familiarization course in the newly adopted cavalry drill.

We hear from Nelson of an unfortunate highway accident which befell Cst. W. G. McLaughlin. Driving through mountainous country near Sandon, his car was enveloped in a mud and snow slide and carried down into a canyon. The three passengers were fortunately unharmed, but Constable McLaughlin suffered severe leg injuries. We are glad to hear of his satisfactory recovery and return to duty.

From Prince Rupert comes the heartening report of another successful season put in by Cst. Joe Ward and his boys' boxing club. At the provincial Golden Gloves Tournament in Vancouver, Joe and his proteges came away with the heavyweight, light heavyweight and heavy middleweight championships, the Best Out-of-Town Boxer, the Best Coach, and the Best Boxing Club awards.

There have been a number of changes of personnel in the sub-division, and informal presentations by the Officer Commanding were made to those leaving for other points.

Two stalwarts of the Preventive Service Branch in Vancouver, Sgt. Alec Unia and Cpl. Joe Olsen, have said good-bye to the Force and their presence in our midst will be keenly



**Eight-year-old
Lesley Angela
Clark.**

missed. Supt. G. J. Archer, Officer Commanding the Sub-Division, presided during April at a gathering of members who were paying their parting respects to these two popular NCOs. Presentations of a radio alarm clock to Sergeant Unia and a tri-lite to Corporal Olsen were made.

Another interesting news item from Vancouver concerns Lesley Angela Clark, the eight-year-old daughter of Cst. and Mrs.

Larry Clark of North Vancouver Detachment. All alone, little Lesley left Vancouver by TCA last December to spend a year with her grandparents in England. Met at Dorval Airport by Corporal and Mrs. Morin of nearby Caughnawaga Detachment, she was seen safely aboard the transatlantic plane a few hours later, and arrived in London the next day. Grandparents on both sides of the family, we understand, are among the world-wide list of *Quarterly* readers.

Sorrow To the sorrowing parents of Reg. No. 16810 Cst. Stephen Kasper, we extend our deepest sympathy. Constable Kasper, returning by aircraft on May 11 to his detachment at Prince Rupert from escort duty, lost his life when the Canso plane crashed in the harbor. His was a quiet, unassuming but likeable personality, and he had an excellent physique supported by considerable boxing and athletic skill. Since his transfer to Prince Rupert only a few weeks previously he had established himself as a popular and valuable member of the detachment, and his untimely death at the age of 26 is a loss keenly felt by the Force.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. C. Muirhead of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Sandra Dae, on Nov. 15, 1952.

To Reg. No. 12937 Cpl. and Mrs. P. A. Anderson of Morse, Sask., a son, Philip Edward, on Nov. 29, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14290 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Leeuw of Hanley, Sask., a daughter, Barbara Joan, on Jan. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15010 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Edmondson of Foam Lake, Sask., a son, Thomas Michael, on Mar. 11, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14695 Cst. and Mrs. A. Sondergaard of Carnduff, Sask., a son, Bruce Allan, on Mar. 24, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14950 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. Isaac of Yorkton, Sask., a son, William Robert Edmund, on Mar. 31, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 14776 Cst. J. T. Dalglish to Miss Eileen Hazel Swartz at Nut Mountain, Sask., on Feb. 21, 1953. They have taken up residence at Swift Current, Sask.

Reg. No. 15395 Cst. H. K. Knopf of Hudson Bay Detachment to Miss Irene Mae Stoner at Hardisty, Alta., on Apr. 4, 1953.

Obituary Ex-Cst. Kenneth Sinclair passed away at his home in the Shaunavon district, Sask., on Mar. 8, 1953 at the age of 83. Ex-Constable Sinclair was born in Scotland and came to Canada with his parents when quite young. Upon discharge from the NWMP he

took up land in the Shaunavon district where he remained until his death. He left a large family, several of whom are living in the Shaunavon area.

Reg. No. 3015 ex-Cst. Robert Haldane Lock died at Mission City, B.C., on Apr. 12, 1953, at the age of 85. He engaged with the NWMP at Regina on Mar. 3, 1894 and took his discharge when his term of service expired five years later.

He is survived by his three sons, George of Prince George, B.C., and Charles and Robert (the latter being RCMP ex-constable, Reg. No. 10413) of Mission City, B.C. He was predeceased by his wife in April 1944.

Ex-Spl. Cst. George King Laphorne died at Burnaby, B.C., on Mar. 17, 1953 at the age of 58. (See Obituary Column for details of service of these three ex-members.)

Yorkton Sub-Division Cst. Alex Cameron of Yorkton City Detachment was transferred to Division Headquarters at Regina during April 1953 and Reg. No. 10593 Sgt. R. J. M. McNally, Section NCO at Canora commenced retirement leave on April 15 after 24 years' service. A stag get-together was held in the Banquet Room of the Yorkton Hotel on April 10 to wish Sergeant McNally and Constable Cameron the best in their new fields. Sergeant McNally was presented with a chime mantel clock suitably engraved while Constable

**Presentation to
Cst. A. Cameron
and
Sgt. R. J. M.
McNally by
Inspector Forbes
at Yorkton.**



Cameron was the recipient of a Gladstone bag. Sergeant and Mrs. McNally are making their permanent home at Canora, the sergeant having acquired an insurance business there.

Sports Activities During the winter months the Yorkton Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club functioned with enthusiasm. Insp. H. C. Forbes kept up his weekly collection of pots and there was considerable agitation to remove his "amateur" status. However, a handicap system eventually enabled some of the myopic shots to taste the fruits of victory. Weather and roads prevented many out-of-town members from participating in the weekly shoots but on the occasion of a sub-division conference on March 16, several did attend. Cpl. G. R. Ringer of Balcarres and Cpl. H. J. Fitzallen of Ituna went home with the lion's share. The club received the proverbial shot in the arm with the announcement that Cst. R. E. Sims had tied for the Minto Cup in the 1952 Annual Revolver Practice.

During the winter of 1951-52 local members accepted a challenge for a broomball game on skates from the Associated Canadian Travelers, the proceeds to go to the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The game was a highly enjoyable spectacle and the RCMP scraped through with a win. The financial success of this venture and the attendant goodwill demanded that this game become an annual event. Accordingly, a cup, suitably inscribed, was donated by a local organization for the competition and this year's contest took place in the Yorkton Arena on February 20. We called on some of our more renowned hockey players like Cpls. D. H. Minor of Kelvington and S. D. A. Wannamaker of Punnichy to

bolster the attack, while Sgt. R. L. Stevenson of Melville played in goal. His appearance in the net, which left very little room for the ball, evoked a vociferous and highly amusing protest from the opposition but this was ironed out in full view of the large crowd by the referees who examined the subject to ensure that his size had not been endowed by artificial means. The game was allowed to continue when it was discovered that the A.C.T. goalie was almost as broad as he was long and actually displaced more goal area than our nominee. Again we won by the margin of one goal and were duly presented with the cup. Proceeds of the game totalled in excess of \$500.

With the wind-up of winter activities plans for a full summer's recreation have been formulated. Csts. H. K. Ward and J. C. Hinks are playing important parts in the organization of local boys' baseball. Golf is claiming its usual host of followers and a sub-division tournament is planned for midsummer or early fall.

Sub-Division Dance The Third Annual Yorkton Sub-Division Ball was held at the Yorkton Lakeview Lodge on May 8, 1953. This colorful formal dance which was blessed with perfect weather and good roads was declared by everyone to be the most successful effort and it has now definitely attained recognition as being Yorkton's social event of the year. Credit in this respect is largely due to a hard working Dance Committee comprised of S/Sgt. F. H. Stronach, Sgts. N. F. Bennett and J. J. W. James and Csts. M. F. Cameron, A. F. Dye and L. B. Shields.

Pension Reg. No. 10173 S/Sgt. C. Mears

and his wife were the guests of honor at a mixed party held in the RCMP Sergeants' Mess at Regina on May 15, 1953.

Staff Sergeant Mears is retiring to pension in the near future and members of the Sergeants' Mess, officers of the post, and their wives gathered together for a social evening

to mark the occasion. During the proceedings Supt. W. H. Williams presented suitable gifts to Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Mears, conveyed the good wishes of all for their future health and happiness, and at the same time paid tribute to the staff sergeant's long and loyal service to the Force.

"G" Division

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

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. N. Ford at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., a son, Alfred Chesley James, on Jan. 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14604 Cpl. and Mrs. E. R. Lysyk at Fort Smith, N.W.T., a son, Edward, on May 4, 1953.

Adoption Reg. No. 14307 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Stewart of Moose Factory Detachment have adopted a lovely little baby girl "Donna Mae" born Jan. 8, 1952.

Economy at Aklavik, N.W.T. The following episode which took place at Alkavik Detachment during the past winter tends to show that members serving in the far north do not lose their sense of humor. Owing to the high cost of electricity at this detachment it became necessary to post a memorandum on the local detachment bulletin board requesting a strict

conservation of power. The following report was sitting on the desk of the NCO in charge the next morning, illuminated by a *candle*:

"Re: Electrical Power—Aklavik Detachment

With reference to the above and instructions issued this date with regard to conservation of all possible electricity, it is respectfully suggested that the most effective means of doing this would be to change office hours at this detachment to 11 a.m. to 12 nn. and 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. By doing this it would save many kilowatt hours for the Government and also many killing hours for the young constables."

A perusal of Aklavik Detachment diaries indicates that the above suggestion was not taken into effect.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 13677 Cpl. and Mrs. W. A. Coombs at Sydney, N.S., a son, John Graham, on Aug. 30, 1952.

To Reg. No. 14763 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Coleman at Truro, N.S., on Feb. 2, 1953, a daughter, Dale Allison.

To Reg. No. 14817 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Douglas, at Inverness, N.S., a daughter, Deborah Irene, on Mar. 4, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15272 Cst. and Mrs. W.

Uhryniw, at Sidney, a son, Alan Bruce, on Mar. 5, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15095 Cst. H. W. Vaughan to Miss Marie Merriman of Fredericton, N.B., on Feb. 7, 1953.

Reg. No. 15320 Cst. R. A. Vaughan of Pictou Detachment to Miss Betty Lewis of Yarmouth, N.S., at Ottawa, Ont., on May 2, 1953.

Miss Verta Irene Webber, switchboard operator at this Headquarters, became Mrs. Hugh Allan Duggan at Dartmouth, N.S., on Apr. 14, 1953.

Illness Cpl. P. McGough, who has been ill for some time with chronic laryngitis, has now been discharged from Camp Hill Hospital, and it is sincerely hoped that his condition will continue to improve.

Departures Cst. M. A. Sheridan has proceeded to "G" Division for Northern service and Cst. J. F. Fay has been transferred to "HQ" Division for duty in the Identification Branch at Ottawa.

Arrivals We welcome to the division Cpl. T. Guthrie and Cst. R. A. Vaughan from "HQ" Division and Cst. G. F. LaBrecche of the "Marine" Division. Corporal Guthrie is now

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stationed at Sydney, Constable Vaughan at Pictou and Constable LaBreche at Halifax.

Halifax Sub-Division welcomes Cpl. E. G. Moxham, who has been transferred from Amherst Detachment to Dartmouth Detachment, replacing Sgt. E. C. Chute.

Recent arrivals at Truro Sub-Division are: Cpl. A. G. Cuning at Amherst from Division Headquarters, Cst. D. W. Cass from Sydney Sub-Division to Truro Dog Section, Cst. J. Nesbit from Division Headquarters to Shubenacadie Detachment, Cst. H. L. Wilson from Division Headquarters to Sheet Harbour Detachment and Cst. A. A. Matheson from Barrington Passage to Detachment to Pictou.

Retirements It is with regret that we announce the retirement to pension of Reg. No. 11174 Sgt. E. C. Chute, upon the completion of 21 years' service. Sergeant Chute engaged with the Force in November 1931 at Regina, Sask., and apart from a short period spent in "B" Division in 1950, all his service has been in "H" Division. Since May 1951 he was in charge of Dartmouth Detachment. He was presented with a Gladstone bag by members of "H" Division, and with his family, will be residing at Truro, N.S.

Reg. No. 11682 Sgt. W. C. Bryan of Special Branch at Division Headquarters, proceeded on retirement leave on April 1.

Recreation Several of the members at Division Headquarters have been getting extra fresh air and exercise in the good old-fashioned way—by "goin' fishin'". So far, Corporal Skinner

of the P.S. Section has been the luckiest. He landed a brook trout weighing over three pounds from his own "Secret Lake", not too far from Halifax.

Another form of recreation, which may appeal to the more robust, is swimming in the cold and very wet Atlantic Ocean. We understand that Constables Phinney, Watt and Westlake, who are quartered in our "Thornvale" Barracks, dashed down to the Northwest Arm on May 10, hesitantly tried the water with one toe, then courageously plunged in. It is reported they managed to splash about for all of 37 seconds!

Social Members of Truro Sub-Division held a social evening at the "Open Kitchen", Pictou Road, on April 8, to bid farewell and bon voyage to Cpl. and Mrs. S. P. Gregory prior to their leaving for Victoria, B.C., on transfer. On behalf of members of "H" Division, Insp. J. A. Young, Officer Commanding the Sub-Division, presented Corporal Gregory with a gift which it is suspected Mrs. Gregory would take possession of—one dozen silver teaspoons.

On April 30, a successful Sydney Sub-Division party was held in the newly-decorated and renovated ward-room of Point Edward Naval Base. Music was provided by the new record player and P.A. system purchased by the club.

Sports "H" Division Headquarters has just completed a successful winter season. The intermediate rifle team won the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League championship and

L. to R.: Dave Walker, Harper MacNeill, Cpl. W. A. Coombs, (skip), George Wilde, Cy Bowser, standing in front of Nova Scotia Junior Trophy donated by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, Nova Scotia Branch, for annual competition.

(Photo by Abbass)



the junior rifle team copped the junior division of the league. Individual members did exceptionally well, walking off with more than their share of weekly spoon awards.

"H" and "Marine" Divisions' R. and R. Club enjoyed a closely contested rifle competition, with Cpl. L. Thurston winning the Senior Championship, Cst. G. Hosker the Junior Championship and Miss Fran MacGillivray the Ladies' Championship. Runners-up in these sections were Cpls. J. Skinner and K. Fraser and Miss Doris Brownell, respectively. Winners of the Improvement Match were Insp. E. L. Martin and Miss Anne Hirtle.

An active program is being drawn up for summer activities and should duty permit, it

has all the ear-marks of being a highly successful outdoor season.

Truro Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club has been organized and members are joining up with the North Nova Scotia Rifle Association.

In Sydney, the bowling team gained the finals.

Cpl. W. A. Coombs of New Waterford Detachment is the only Sydney Sub-Division member who is curling. In 1952, he skipped a Sydney rink to the Provincial Championship in Sydney, and duplicated the feat this year. Corporal Coombs had taken his Provincial Championship team to participate in the Maritime Junior Play-downs on both occasions, and each year they have been runners-up.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 12029 Cpl. and Mrs. W. R. Bryenton, a daughter, Brenda Dawn, on Feb. 28, 1953, at Saint John General Hospital, Saint John, N.B.

To Reg. No. 15047 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Rippin, a son, Christopher David, on Mar. 1, 1953, at Soldier's Memorial Hospital, Campbellton, N.B.

To Reg. No. 13163 Cpl. and Mrs. M. J. Y. Dube, a daughter, Marie Louise Jacqueline, on Apr. 18, 1953, at Saint John General Hospital, Saint John.

Marriages Reg. No. 14854 Cst. M. R. DeKouchay to Miss Elma Lois Fisher of St. George, N.B., at Saint John, N.B., on Dec. 27, 1952.

Reg. No. 15375 Cst. G. A. Covey to Miss June Yvonne Hovey of Fredericton, N.B., at Fredericton on Mar. 7, 1953.

Reg. No. 15377 Cst. E. R. Madill to Miss Donna Estella Carlin of Martinon, N.B., at Saint John, on Mar. 21, 1953.

To Pension On April 1, Reg. No. 11435 Sgt. LeB. Malloy and Reg. No. 11481 Cpl. J. H. Pettigrew proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension and at a gathering the same day presentation was made to Sergeant Malloy of an electric drill and to Corporal Pettigrew, an electric razor and fishing rod as tokens of esteem. Both members had completed approximately 25 years' service with both the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the RCMP.

On April 30 a further presentation at Division Headquarters was made to Reg. No. 11430 Sgt. A. T. Faulds on the occasion of his retirement to pension. As a farewell token, a chest of silver was presented to Sergeant Faulds by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the division. Sergeant Faulds served both in the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the RCMP.

Another popular member of the division proceeded on leave pending retirement to pension on May 11 in the person of Reg. No. 11407 Cpl. G. H. James. "Jimmy" served in both the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the RCMP, his combined service exceeding 25 years. Corporal James was presented with a club bag.

Curling Interest in the ancient Scottish (or is it Irish) game has increased during the past season. Supt. E. H. Perlson, a member of the Fredericton Club has added considerably to his stock of glasses and silver spoons in competitive play during the year. Insp. J. A. Stevenson, as a member of the team skipped by Mr. Justice G. F. G. Bridges, participated in the Provincial Bonspiel held at Bathurst, N.B., this entry being runner-up in "A" Section. Sgt. Major G. McD. Mackay as a member of the Fredericton Curling Club played as second in the George Clark rink which won the Richards Trophy in the City Bonspiel. On the Thompson rink in club play "George", as mate, won a Neill medal, one of the oldest annual awards of the club. Sgt. F. Dobbs, Cpl. C. R. Bone and Cst. R. K. Pollard curled throughout the season as members of the St. Stephen Curling Club joining forces with Jack Hahn of the Bank of Nova Scotia. They reached the semi-finals before being knocked out, however. Corporal Bone won a cup as lead for the H. Richard's rink that won the club event sponsored by the Canadian Cottons Ltd., and Sergeant Dobbs played second stone for the J. Meahan rink which was one of the two selected to represent the St. Stephen Club in the Junior Provincial Bonspiel at Fredericton.

Law School Graduate The opportunity is taken to extend congratulations to Cpl. M. J. Y. Dube on his graduation as B.C.L. from the University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Law, on May 14, 1953. At the Encaenia held



Graduation of Corporal Dube, showing presentation of Faculty Prize by Dean of the Law School, Hon. W. E. Harrison with Dr. A. W. Trueman at the rostrum.

at the University, Corporal Dube, after three successful years of study, received the Faculty Prize for the highest third year student, having obtained 82.1% in his final exams. This member had obtained the highest standing in his second

year and was on that occasion awarded the Carswell Prize.

Conference On April 9 and 10 the senior NCOs in the division attended the Senior Staff Conference held at Fredericton.

REFRESHER COURSE "HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SQUAD"

"J" Division Headquarters, May 4-9, 1953

Left—l. to r.: Csts. D. J. Hender, R. C. Hubert, W. E. Snow, J. A. Lawson, W. C. Rowe, A. D. Pike, J. H. L. A. Coache and J. F. J. D. Prince.

Centre—seated: Inspr. J. A. Henry, The Hon. Mr. D. D. Patterson, Prov. Secretary-Treasurer, Supt. E. H. Perlson, Inspr. H. G. Langton.

Back row: Cst. E. A. Hayes, Cpl. G. M. Baker, Sgt. Major G. M. Mackay, Cpl. C. A. Loughheed, Mr. C. McNabb.

Right—l. to r.: Csts. K. I. McNivin, D. Chiarot, T. H. Morton, H. D. Zwicker, J. Dubois, W. Weiss, H. E. A. Milward and J. J. C. Fortin.



Motorcycle Courses In preparation for highway work, a number of members were given instructions in the use of motorcycles during April. In commenting on this, local newspapers reported that the RCMP Headquarters was conducting its annual spring course in the operation of motorcycles which explains the "*beviess* of motorcycle squads travelling about the city and environs". We had always associated this term with the chorus line-up!

On May 9, 18 members of the division who formed the nucleus of the motorcycle squad completed a week's instruction at Division Headquarters, and on their pass-out parade were inspected by the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, the Hon. Donald D. Patterson, acting for Premier Hugh John Flemming.

Youth and the Police Saturday mornings at Division Headquarters recently took on the aspect of "children's day" when the younger members of the families of the staff and their friends congregated to participate in a Youth and the Police program, combining the showing of films with talks given by Cpl. W. L. Carey. The first screening was held on Apr. 25, 1953.

Badminton The last badminton tournament of the season was held in the gym at Fredericton, N.B., during the evening of April 14 with 16 taking part. A short talk on sports in the division was given by Superintendent Perlson. First prize was won by Cst. D. F. Christen and Miss Dorothy MacNabb and the consolation prize by Cst. T. P. Carroll and Miss Elizabeth Bird. A lunch was served after the tournament.

Shooting The "J" Division Rifle and Revolver Club concluded the winter season

with a chicken shoot on Apr. 30 and May 1, following which there was a get-together at which prizes were presented to Carl MacNabb, Corporal Carey and Miss Melba Ward by the Officer Commanding.

Bowling On April 22 and 29, bowling teams of the Fredericton and Saint John City Police and RCMP met for the New Brunswick Police Bowling Tournament, one team each being entered by Fredericton City Police and the RCMP and two by the Saint John City Police. When the smoke cleared, the leading Saint John team had a total pinfall of 4,240, the second Saint John team 4,137, Fredericton City Police 4,067 and the RCMP 3,898.

Volley-ball During the past season a team made up of members of Moncton Detachment entered the Moncton City Volley-ball League and made a good showing.

Visits On Apr. 22, 1953, Col. W. C. Lawson, Commissioner of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, visited "J" Division Headquarters to renew his acquaintanceship with members of the staff.

Renovations Further renovations to the buildings in "J" Division, featuring the tiling of the hall and stairways have added to the appearance of the interior of the building.

Red Cross During February a special meeting of the Fredericton Branch of the Red Cross was held at which Cpl. R. McNabb was presented with a Governor-General's Certificate after having given in excess of 20 blood donations. The presentation was made by Lt.-Col. B. R. Howard, the Provincial Commissioner. Cpl. G. M. Baker, to whom a Certificate was also issued, was unable to attend the ceremony. Ex-Supt. N. J. Anderson is the President of this Branch.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 12868 Cpl. and Mrs. G. W. Mortimer of Edmonton, Alta., a daughter, Barbara Ruth, on Feb. 21, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15011 Cst. and Mrs. M. M. Collins of Calgary, Alta., a daughter, Mary Ann, on Feb. 22, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13035 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Mead at Eckville, Alta., a daughter, Barbara Roxanne, on Mar. 3, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15228 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Kirk of High Prairie, Alta., twin boys, Leland Anderson and Lachlin Donald, on Mar. 7, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13449 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. McDonald, at Lethbridge, Alta., a son, John Hugh, on Mar. 29, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14885 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Simmonds at Innisfail, Alta., a son, Robert Irvin, on Mar. 31, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14625 Cst. and Mrs. F. H.

Carron of Calgary, a daughter, Lynda Mae, on Apr. 1, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14712 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Kenny of Mayerthorpe, Alta., a daughter, Colleen Lyn, on Apr. 28, 1953.

Marriages Reg. No. 15384 Cst. W. S. M. A. Smith of Viking Detachment, to Miss Hazel M. Berg of Marwayne, Alta., on Mar. 19, 1953.

Reg. No. 15168 Cst. R. E. Ellis of Stettler Detachment to Miss Lorene Isabella Coykendale of Camrose, Alta., on Feb. 25, 1953.

Departures Spl. Cst. Roy Koyich of Division H.Q. Special Section was the recipient of a Gladstone bag at a farewell ceremony in the reading room of the RCMP barracks at Edmonton on March 31 upon the occasion of his discharge to pension. Presentation was made by Insp. C. W. Goldsmith.

General Calgary Sub-Division was repre-

sented at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II by two members, Sgt. T. A. Horn and Cst. R. M. Camphaug. Sergeant Horn was the first of the contingent to arrive in England, as he was appointed to do Guard Duty in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the British Industries Fair in April.

Insp. A. T. Lashmar, Officer Commanding Red Deer Sub-Division, has returned to Red Deer, having completed the Canadian Police College Course at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., recently.

Edmonton Guard-Room For a number of years, the Edmonton City Police have been accommodating RCMP prisoners in their lock-up. Recently, however, owing to additional building operations at the City Police building, the Force was notified that for the time being, it would be necessary to look after its own prisoners, so the guard-room which had been converted and used for offices by Division Headquarters Detachment had to be turned into a guard-room again. This was done on April 28. Temporary offices, until other space is available, have been arranged in the gymnasium. Fortunately, with the arrival of fine weather, most of the activities for which the gymnasium was used can be carried on outdoors.

Sports and Social Activities The semi-annual meeting of the Division Social Club was held at the Edmonton barracks on May 1, at which directors for the various summer activities were elected. Following are the names of those who will be responsible for the direction of various sports for the coming season: Tennis, Cst. L. W. Morgan; Fastball, Cst. H. H. Stewart; Golf, Cst. D. Lauber; Social functions, Miss Gwen Turner and Cst. A. Stewart.

Curling The Alberta Associated Police Curling Bonspiel for 1953 was held at the Glencoe Club, Calgary, on March 3 and 4. The major event was for the A. T. Belcher Trophy, the secondary event for the Patterson-Jennings Trophy and the third for consolation. Twenty-four rinks entered the Bonspiel.

The A. T. Belcher Trophy was won by an Edmonton City Police rink skipped by Chief R. Jennings, with J. McMurray as third, J. H. Cookson as second and H. I. Moore as lead. Runner-up in this event was an Edmonton RCMP rink skipped by S/Sgt. H. G. Wickstrom.

The Patterson-Jennings Trophy was won by a Lethbridge RCMP rink skipped by Cst. J. Belzer, with S/Sgt. J. C. L. Guimond as third, Cst. R. H. Pinnock as second and Cst. D. H. Penny as lead. Runner-up in this event was another Lethbridge RCMP rink skipped by Cpl. A. E. Dickinson.

The Consolation event was won by a Calgary RCMP rink skipped by Cst. B. O. Beckett,



Top to bottom—

Edmonton City Police Rink: Jack Moore, Jack Cookson, Jim McMurray, Reg Jennings.

Lethbridge RCMP Rink: J. Belzer, L. Guimond, R. H. Pinnock, D. H. Penny.

Calgary RCMP Rink: W. J. E. Pomeroy, B. O. Beckett, R. T. Hayden, E. Todd.

with Cst. W. J. E. Pomeroy as third, Cst. E. H. Todd as second and Cst. R. T. Hayden as lead.

A banquet was held on March 4 at the Glencoe Club, and Chief Justice C. C.

McLaurin, Calgary, presented the prizes to the respective winners.

It was decided at an official meeting of the Association that the 1954 Bonspiel will be held at Lethbridge.

Volley-ball The Reserve Army at Wetaskiwin, Alta., was host to the RCMP of Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Camrose on April 12 for a volley-ball tournament. As well as playing hosts on this occasion, the Reserve Army turned out the winning team. Arrangements are now under way for a return engagement in the near future to be held at Red Deer.

Hockey Head-lining the winter sporting activities of Calgary Sub-Division was the reorganization of the hockey team. Although starting too late in the season to participate in any league, the club avenged last year's defeat at the hands of the Drumheller Detachment squad in decisive fashion on March 15 by chalking up an 8-0 win.

Following this triumph, the victors challenged the Calgary City Police on March 25 and were victorious to the tune of 5-3.

Bowling The winning team for the second half of the Calgary Sub-Division season was captained by Sgt. C. Rawsthorne, and this team also emerged as the winner in the play-off match in April.

A bowling dance was held at the Officers' Mess, Mewata Armouries, Calgary, on the night of May 8. Prizes were given to Cst. B. O. Beckett for men's high single of 383 and Radio Operator S. Byatt, MBE, for men's high three games of 775. Miss Ruth Gair was twice on the prize list, having retained ladies' high single of 330 and ladies' high three games of 764. A trophy donated by the RNOWP Veterans' Association was presented to Sgt. C. Rawsthorne and his team by Mr. F. Burt Johns, President.

Rifle and Revolver Club Keen interest has continued in the Calgary Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club, which now has the best of equipment and every effort is made to put it to good use.

Sgt. C. E. Gray was the recipient of a silver spoon for having the best average in the rifle shoot for the months of January, February and March while Cpl. A. J. Waters received a silver spoon for having the best average in the same period in the revolver shoot.

The club has entered the Dominion Marksmen Competition. It is intended to donate silver spoons at the Annual Revolver Practice this summer.

After several years of having to carry out practices and qualification shoots on makeshift ranges Edmonton has been successful in securing a lease on a suitable location from the Provincial Government on which a permanent revolver range is being constructed. The ground on which it is located is six miles from the barracks on a flat at the edge of the river.

A number of members of "K" Division have joined the Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association.

At Grande Prairie, Alta., where members of the Peace River Sub-Division have the use of the Reserve Army Range and Army Cadet .22 rifles, regular practices are fired each week. Also, three teams of five men each have been organized and are involved in friendly competition. The local cadets issued a challenge to the RCMP and in the first shoot the cadets came out on top with a score of 558 out of a possible 560. The RCMP team scored 557.

Occasional shoots are held at the Army Cadet range at McLennan, Alta., with personnel from McLennan, High Prairie and Peace River Detachments participating.

Dog Trials Amateur shooting dog stakes were run off at Edmonton Beach, May 10 as the Edmonton Sporting Dog Club got its spring trial events off to a good start. Cpl. Russ McKinney's black Labrador, "Cutbank Redhead", placed first in the shooting dog stakes which were four tests of double land, triple land, blind retrieve and double water.

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and

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OTTAWA



RED DEER PERSONNEL

Back row: Cst. J. L. VanBlarcom, Sgt. D. H. Beeching, Cpl. W. C. A. Constable, Sgt. G. S. McGlynn, Cst. R. D. Novikoff, Cpl. N. Stonell, Cst. A. F. Tomsett, (has now taken his discharge). *Middle row:* Misses L. M. Faught, P. M. Dorkin, I. J. Reimond. *Front:* Insp. A. T. Lashmar.

What makes this showing outstanding is the fact that Corporal McKinney obtained his dog as a cast-off when it was 18 months old.

Social A most enjoyable Division Staff Party was held on the evening of May 1. Owing to the gymnasium being used for other purposes, the function was held at the Men's Lounge of the Prince of Wales Armories which was put at the disposal of the committee through the kindness of Maj. A. C. Tate, Camp Commandant.

Over 200 members and their guests, including a number from outside detachments were present. In addition to the dancing, an attractive floor show was presented by the Heavener Dance Studios. Mr. Harold Wright acted as Master of Ceremonies and music was provided by Abe Kohn and his five-piece orchestra. Appetizing refreshments were prepared by the ladies of the Scarlet and Gold. During the evening Inspector Lee presented prizes and trophies won in the last season by members of the Bowling Club, and Inspector Glendinning performed a similar office for the winners in the Indoor Rifle Club.

Red Deer On Nov. 1, 1951, the Red Deer Sub-Division commenced operating in "K" Division, with a total of 15 detachments under its command.

The sub-division is located halfway between Calgary and Edmonton on No. 2 Highway, and borders the Saskatchewan boundary to the east and the foot-hills of the Rockies to the west. Within the confines of the sub-division may be found areas rich in oil, such as the Stettler and Camrose Detachment districts. This recent

oil discovery has brought about an influx in population to these points, and has, to some degree, increased the volume of work to these particular detachments. As well, there are rich farming districts to the north-west, possibly the richest in the province, and heavy ranching to the south-east. That part of the sub-division to the west with detachments at Rocky Mountain House and Nordegg indicate the rugged timber and mountain beauty, contrasting with the rolling farm and ranching areas to the south and east. Provost Detachment takes care of the most easterly area up to the Saskatchewan boundary. To the north, Wetaskiwin Detachment forms the boundary line with the Edmonton Sub-Division area, with Olds Detachment at the extreme south end of the Red Deer Sub-Division.

The sub-division, commanded by Insp. A. T. Lashmar, has a staff of ten personnel, including three female civil servants, and since November 1951, a large volume of work has been handled, easing the heavy burden previously shared by Edmonton and Calgary Sub-Divisions.

Youth and Police The activities carried out from the Calgary Sub-Division in this field are many and varied. Most detachment members are active—some giving talks and instructions in boxing, tumbling and other sports in season. One member reports that since undertaking this work he has noted a very distinct difference in the attitude of the young people of the district and finds a greater degree of co-operation than was previously present. The Police films are much in demand and these are supplemented by films

of a suitable nature from the National Film Board and from the Calgary Safety Council.

Calgary Sub-Division Headquarters employs one man on recruiting and Youth and Police, the latter duties generally being carried on in the evenings. Scout troops have requested assistance in locating Scout Masters and in reorganizing and schools ask for talks on safety, law and citizenship. The close co-operation between the Force and the Calgary City Police has done much to make the Youth and Police program a success at this point. Youth and Police work is not new to the Calgary City Police for it was in 1937 that a member of that Force undertook to instruct in wood-working at Boys' Town. Continuously since that time members of that force have been in touch with youth work. The traffic department has a man employed on these duties full time giving lectures on safety, traffic by-laws and assisting in the organization of School Patrols. Very often in Calgary when a member of the RCMP is requested to give a lecture he is accompanied by a member of the Calgary City Police, also in uniform. The effect of this on the young people has been worth-while. They

come to understand that the two forces co-operate and work together, and as a result obtain a better understanding of the relationship between the two forces.

Two uniform members of the Calgary City Police have a particular appeal to the young people. They are Cst. H. A. Anderson, former member of the Calgary Stampeders Football team who played in centre position the year they won the Grey Cup, and Cst. Ralph Olin whose skating ability qualified him to represent Canada on the speed skating team at the last Olympic Games. The combination of a sportsman and a policeman has done much to give a better understanding of a policeman's position in our society of today.

It has been found that in many instances young people, even those who have gone past public school, appear to have no real understanding of the origin of our laws, the way the laws are made, and why it is necessary to have policemen to enforce them. Many have failed to realize that the law protects them, and that the infraction of a law most always infringes on the rights of some other person.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Transfers Cst. D. P. Mattocks was recently transferred to "G" Division. Prior to his departure, he was presented with a suitable memento from the members of the division. The following have been posted to "L" Division: Constables Coutts and Martin from "Depot" Division, and Constables Fraser, Snizek and Vetesi from "J" Division.

Discharge Reg. No. 16133 Cst. B. J. Hatcher has purchased his discharge and is stationed with the RCAF Service Police in Newfoundland. Prior to leaving, a presentation was made by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the members of the division.

General Cst. J. E. Nightingale has attended a course at Fairmont Training Sub-Division, Vancouver, B.C., re "Enforcement of Provincial Highway Traffic Acts".

Bowling The Bowling Club has now completed its competition for the season and con-

gratulations are extended to the winning team of Cst. J. Arvay, captain, Miss Thelma MacLean, Cst. Al Frenette and Miss Claire MacDonald.

Shooting Sgt. D. R. George is scheduled to participate in the final shoot in competition for the Connaught Cup at Rockcliffe, Ont.

The division rifle team, composed of Cpls. A. M. Johnston and W. M. Beatty and Csts. W. J. R. Macdonald, F. H. Pinnock, J. Arvay, W. J. P. Coughlan and R/T C. D. Gillis, participated in the Garrison League Rifle Competition. This league is made up of teams from the Navy, Air Force and RCMP. Competition was keen, and in the face of overwhelming odds our team made a creditable showing to finish in second place. At the conclusion of the final shoot, the Garrison League Cup, held by the RCMP team the previous year, was presented to the members of the RCAF team.

"Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. G. T. Piccott, a son, Rodney Arthur, on Feb. 15, 1953.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Doucette, a daughter, Jannie Ann, on Feb. 20, 1953.

Marriages Spl. Cst. J. H. Mombourquette to Miss Rebecca Annie Sweeney, at New Victoria, N.S., on Apr. 11, 1953.

Spl. Cst. J. J. LeBlanc to Miss Myrna

Catherine Roy, at Liverpool, N.S., on Apr. 11, 1953.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this division: R. F. Latimer, G. W. Pierce, F. S. d'Entremont, C. G. Pothier and J. Craine.

Pensioned Good luck and best wishes to the following members who have gone to pension: Reg. No. 12164 S/Sgt. R. A. Conrad; Reg. No. 12171 S/Sgt. T. W. Brown; Reg. No. 12194 Sgt. C. E. Roach; Reg. No. 12207 Sgt. J. E. E. Rioux; Reg. No. 12195 Cpl. J. McIntosh and Spl. Cst. G. F. Kane.

"N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Civil Servant and Mrs. Leo Vezina, (the former employed in "N" Division Q.M. Stores), on May 7, 1953, a daughter, Suzanne.

To Civil Servant and Mrs. W. Champagne (the former employed in the Division Training Office), on May 14, 1953, a son, Joseph Gilbert Michel.

Marriages Reg. No. 15070 Cst. W. F. MacRae to Miss Muriel A. Craig of Ottawa, Ont., on May 9, 1953.

Arrivals "N" Division welcomes the appointments of Csts. W. R. Leitch, formerly of "D" Division to the Physical Training Staff, A. B. Ewen, formerly of "O" Division and P. J. C. Morin, late of "J" Division to the Riding Staff.

Departures Cst. D. G. Falconer, formerly of "N" Division Riding Staff, was transferred to "F" Division on Feb. 1, 1953.

Coronation Troop On Jan. 12, 1953, 46 members—headed by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon and Insp. R. J. Belec—selected to represent the Force at the Coronation of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II in London on June 2, commenced a lengthy and rigorous program of training under the capable instruction of the "N" Division Riding Master, S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson.

A dress rehearsal was staged in the Riding School before the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, the Officer Commanding, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk and approximately 250 spectators, on the occasion of the Graduation Exercises of Officers and NCOs attending Canadian Police College Class 19 on Mar. 27, 1953.

In preparation for the Musical Ride presentations in England scheduled to follow the Coronation, 24 members of the Coronation Contingent displayed their prowess on the barrack grounds on the evening of April 15

Recreation The Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League has completed a successful season. Combined teams from "H" and "Marine" Divisions placed first in the Intermediate and Junior Classes. Preparations are now being made for a smoker and the presentation of prizes.

Sorrow Spl. Cst. Joseph Reynold Hallowell died on Mar. 10, 1953, at Halifax, N.S. He joined the RCMP on Nov. 1, 1946, and served on board "Commissioner" Class Ships in the Engine Room Department. In World War II he served with the Royal Canadian Artillery Overseas from June 5, 1941 to Oct. 20, 1945.

before an estimated 1,000 guests including Deputy Commr. C. K. Gray who took the salute during the march-past, and various other senior officers of the Force.

During the afternoon of April 18, in spite of rather inclement weather conditions, the troop again presented the Musical Ride and march-past during the Commissioner's inspection.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band attended and rendered appropriate selections during these reviews.

On April 22, members of the staff of "N" Division held a farewell stag party in the auditorium in honor of the Troop. Commissioner Nicholson and several officers, together with Superintendent Kirk attended. During this evening of entertainment, recreation and relaxation, the Commissioner presented winners of a revolver competition with crested cigarette lighters.

The Contingent left Rockcliffe on April 25 by train for Quebec City where they embarked on the Cunard Steamship *Scythia* and were followed by their mounts which left Rockcliffe on May 1, to embark also at Quebec on the Canadian Pacific Steamship *Beaverburn*.

Canadian Police College Graduation Exercises for the Canadian Police College Class 19 were held in the riding school on the morning of March 27 with several honored guests in attendance, including the Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Commissioner Nicholson and Superintendent Kirk.

The Minister of Justice—dealing with the importance of law and order and its enforcement—and the Commissioner, spoke appropriately to the gathering and a two-minute silence was observed in respect to the late Dowager Queen Mary. Detective Sgt. A. I. Carter of the Windsor City Police Department, class valedictorian, spoke fittingly on this occasion with his usual Irish wit.



CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE CLASS 19

Front row—l. to r.: Sub-Inspr. E. A. Pennock, Lieut. A. Irwin, Insprs. T. M. Guernsey and H. A. Larsen, F.R.G.S., Sub-Inspr. G. W. Mudge, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, The Minister of Justice, The Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Q.C., Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, A.D.C., Insprs. J. H. McClinton, J. J. Burns and A. T. Lashmar, Sub-Inspr. J. T. E. Allard.

Centre row: Sgts. F. E. Nelson and F. L. Jeeves, S/Sgt. D. McLay, Sgts. J. S. Craig and R. L. Welliver, Sub-Inspr. M. W. Jones, Sgts. J. E. M. Hanna, J. J. Grogan, F. H. Thomson and R. J. E. Dobson, S/Sgt. B. D. Peck, Sgt. N. McLeod.

Back row: Sgts. J. R. P. Laliberte, G. J. Douglas, D. R. George and A. W. Francis, D/Sgt. A. I. Carter, Sgt. J. T. J. Ouimet, S/Sgt. H. Klassen, Sgts. D. C. McDonald, J. A. R. Fenwick and J. G. C. Downey, C/Sgt. Major H. Robertson.

Graduation On May 5 a group of over 100 excited children, accompanied by their teachers, from the Manor Park Public School, witnessed the pass-out display of drill and physical training by Squad No. 1 on the occasion of their graduation from Part I Training. During an intermission, members in training for the Governor-General's Mounted Escort on Coronation day in Ottawa, led by Cpl. D. A. Hadfield rendered an interesting display of horsemanship with a march-past, the Officer Commanding, Superintendent Kirk taking the salute.

Social and Sports Although a fine new outdoor rink had been prepared, looking toward an exciting schedule of hockey, an unseasonable winter discouraged the expenditure required for hockey equipment and in its place an enthusiastic Broomball League was formed with members of "N" Division Staff, the Coronation Contingent, Refresher Class B-1, No. 93 Squad and No. 1 Squad participating. "N" Division Staff won the series and 93 Squad was runner-up. Plaid sport shirts have been presented to each member of the winning team and crested sweat shirts went to each member of 93 Squad.

An enthusiastic season of the "N" Division Bowling Club was concluded on April 13. The teams captained by Mrs. D. A. Hadfield and R. M. Buchanan played off for the winner's spot, the latter winning by a nose. To wind up the bowling season a party was held in the

auditorium on May 8 and during the evening "Olde Tyme" and modern dances were in vogue with the squares called by S/Sgt. J. Batza of "A" Division. Things were kept at a lively tempo by jovial Corps Sgt. Major H. Robertson. Trophies were presented to each member of the winning team by the Officer Commanding. Recipients were: Mrs. P. Thomson, Mrs. C. Dupuis, J. Moon, D. A. Hadfield and R. M. Buchanan, captain.

Prizes were also presented to the runners-up: Mrs. A. Johnson, P. J. C. Morin, L. R. J. Lecompte, C. McDiarmid and Mrs. D. A. Hadfield, captain.

E. Mathieu and Mrs. Hazel Pomfret were awarded trophies for gaining the high cross for the season.

On the evening of March 27, the Canadian Police College Class celebrated graduation in grand style with a banquet held in the "N" Division mess, followed by a party in the recreation room. Honored guests included the Commissioner and a number of senior officers and lecturers. The Commissioner was guest speaker. Sgt. F. L. Jeeves, formerly of the British Columbia Provincial Police, spoke on behalf of the class.

On March 6 a banquet was held in the "N" Division mess, tendered by the staff to celebrate the conclusion of Refresher Class B-1. Honored guests included the Commissioner who commented on the value of this course of instruction.

"O" Division (Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13912 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Hawrys of Owen Sound, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1953, a son, Brian Alexander.

To Reg. No. 13159 Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Thompson of Hamilton, Ont., a son, Douglas Lloyd, on Feb. 23, 1953.

To Reg. No. 15026 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Carreau of Cobourg, Ont., on Mar. 17, 1953, a daughter, Catherine Ann.

Marriages Reg. No. 14887 Cst. J. W. O. C. Ellis to Miss Marie Anne Lorraine Lavoie at L'abord a Plouffe, Que., on Mar. 7, 1953.

Reg. No. 15169 Cst. D. I. Watson to Miss Monetta Joyce Breen at Owen Sound, Ont., on Mar. 21, 1953.

Arrivals Members of "O" Division welcome the following recent arrivals: Csts. G. F. Morey and C. A. Richter from "A" Division and C. H. Thomas and R. H. Archibald from "Depot" Division.

Departures To the following members who have left to take up duties in other divisions, we extend our best wishes: Cpl. D. R. Scanlan to "A" Division; Cst. C. E. Gaines to "HQ" Division; Csts. K. C. Brown, G. A. Barrett and E. G. Kurtz to "G" Division, and Cst. J. J. M. Maynard to "C" Division.

Sorrow We were all grieved to learn of the death of Reg. No. 12986 Cst. A. W. D. L. Butchers at Niagara Falls, Ont., on May 14, 1953. In apparent good health Constable Butchers suffered a heart attack from which he died a few hours later. (See Obituary Column for details of his service.)

Retired Dr. Frederic N. Hughes, MD,CM, LRCP, S. Edin., has left our services to retire to his private practice after acting as post physician at Toronto for more than 20 years. During this period Dr. Hughes has made a host of friends with his quick wit and ready smile.

Our spring dance on May 10 fitted in well with Dr. Hughes' retirement for it afforded a splendid opportunity to make a suitable presentation. Among those present were Asst. Commr. M. F. E. Anthony and Insp. G. C. Roberts from "HQ" Division, Ottawa, and ex-Asst. Commrs. F. W. Zaneth and R. Armitage.

With suitable remarks outlining in brief the background of the guest of honor, the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Howe presented the Doctor and his wife with a beautiful walnut radio-phonograph console. Mrs. Hughes also received a huge bouquet of red roses.

Bowling Another successful bowling season has come to a close. The Alley Cats made up of Ron Bahen (captain), Jim Jopp, Helen Kasil, Millie Edwards, Jacqui Darwent and Joan Yeo, top team most of the year, proved champions to the end by winning the play-offs. Top honors went to Jim Jopp for his high triple of 844 and to Sandy McCallum for high single of 322, both without handicap.

A banquet was held on June 3 at the "Maison Dore" when trophies and spoons for individual prizes were presented.

Spring Dance The Spring Informal Dance was held at Beverley Barracks on April 10. There was modern and old-time music by that inimitable pair, Cst. "Skaft" Scaftfeld of Hamilton and "Red" Kelly.

Softball A strong softball team organized at Division Headquarters has entered the Civil Service League and racked up a win in their first game of the season with a score of 11 to 5 over the HMCS *York*. The season was launched with a smoker at Beverley Barracks on May 1.

Revolver Club Early in March, the Officer Commanding outlined a plan to increase interest and activity in the revolver club. The plan was received with enthusiasm and 20 teams were organized with a captain and

Dr. F. N. Hughes and Asst. Commr. J. Howe.



instructor detailed to each. Commencing March 27, .22 calibre revolver practice was held each Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m. By May 1, each team had fired a series of at least two targets in team competition.

Interest in revolver shooting soared as team competition spirit developed. Members who heretofore had considered themselves incapable of turning in a high score, learned to their amazement and satisfaction that they could shoot in the high 80's and better.

Commencing May 21, this team competition switched to the outdoor range at Long Branch. Each Saturday morning six teams compete with .45 calibre service revolvers.

Congratulations Congratulations are due to Cst. Nathan L. Casselman who, while serving as a deck-hand aboard the RCMP Patrol Boat *Shaunavon* studied for and received his "Inland Mate Certificate". He has now been placed in charge of the Patrol Boat *Cutknife* at Sarnia, Ont.

Book Reviews

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND THE POLICE, by Capt. G. Douglas Gourley, M.S., Los Angeles Police Department. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 134. \$6.50.

Captain Gourley has contributed a serious study to the important problem of the relations of the police to the public which they serve. The author is well equipped, both intellectually and by experience, for the exhaustive work which he has undertaken, and the result is a book which should find a place in every police library.

The writer takes nothing for granted. The factors which have produced public attitudes toward the police are illustrated by a wealth of statistics which in turn have been produced by the most painstaking research.

Why are policemen held in such low esteem? *What* have policemen done or left undone to produce such unfavourable public attitudes? *What* can policemen do to win the respect of the citizens they serve? These are the questions posed by Captain Gourley as he undertakes the study and the sound and sensible conclusions which he provides, together with the process by which he arrives at them are worth the serious attention of every police officer.

Beginning with a clear and succinct statement of the problem, the writer discusses previous attitude surveys, research methods and sources of data, the overall picture biographical and sociological factors, and the significance of occupation. In the summary and conclusion the whole question is re-

capitulated and the final pages "Guideposts to Satisfactory Public Relations" round out a work which this reviewer found not only instructive and stimulating but one to which he will refer again.

The book is well illustrated, and points are forcibly brought home by some excellent graphs. Not the least interesting features of the work are the foreword by August Vollmer, and an extensive bibliography.

Captain Gourley's work is heartily commended to every serious student of the problems presented by public attitudes toward the police. R.M.

THE COLONIAL POLICE, by Sir Charles Jeffries. Clarke, Irwin and Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Appendixes. Indexed. Pp. 232. \$4.

The author, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a man well versed in his subject. As he points out in his Introduction, the Commonwealth consists of a number of sovereign states, namely the United Kingdom itself, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. However, with these he is not concerned in his book. It is the 40-odd Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States and Trust Territories which are dependencies of the U.K.

"The Colonial Police" is divided into three parts: The Colonial Police Service, The Colonial Police Forces and The Colonial Policeman and His Work. In Part One, Sir Charles Jeffries points out "The British Police Tradition" and then

traces the origin and early development of the Colonial Police, following with the history and organization of police forces in each Colony.

Part two gives an outline of the work in the various "Colonies": the Caribbean, the Far East, West Africa, East and Central Africa and the cities and islands which come under the Commonwealth. There is also a chapter on the renowned but now defunct Palestine Police.

The third part deals mainly with the Colonial Policeman, his character and his work. "In 1944," says the author, "when I was motoring through a country village in the interior of the Gold Coast, I saw a sight which has persisted in my memory. It was a policeman standing at the roadside. Nothing, it may be said, very remarkable about that. Yet it did strike me as remarkable that here, in the heart of Africa, stood the embodiment of the law, in peaked cap, navy-blue tunic and trousers, blue-and-white armlet, the exact counter part of his opposite number in any English town, except that the benevolent smile with which he watched the crowd was framed in a black instead of a white face."

The author divides the Colonial Police Service into three main phases: first, the experimental period at which time improvised police forces and various expedients were given a trial; secondly, after the 1860's, the police forces were organized on a uniform, quasi-military pattern, taken chiefly from the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the final phase, deals with the adaptation of the British police system principles as related to the social and political realities of the Colonies.

Throughout, Sir Charles Jeffries brings out the main principle of the Colonial Police Service: the police are the agents of the law, not of the government, and the force behind the police is the will of the people.

To the average reader, this documentary is not likely to hold much interest, but to the policeman, the magistrate, to anyone who has ever lived or has planned to live in the "Colonies", or to those interested in the policy or problems of the British Commonwealth, it serves as a useful source of information. The book is augmented and enlivened with accounts of worthy cases and incidents which have cropped up in the "Colonies" from time to time. T.G.S.

THE PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT AND CRIMINAL, by George N. Thompson, MD, FACP. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 161. \$5.

It is extremely difficult for a layman to assess the true value of this volume in the proper perspective. The book is a scientific work by a medical specialist who put into it the results of 15 years of research and while it is undoubtedly worthy of study it is so technical in most of its phraseology as to be unintelligible for the most part to any except medical men or workers in fields of allied sciences.

The problem with which the author is directly concerned is—as the book's title tells us—the psychopathic delinquent, and also his treatment, management and rehabilitation. As a result of extensive research, Dr. Thompson tries to outline a scientific solution to the problems of these unfortunates who are the victims of a pathologic state known as the "psychopathic personality". The author does indicate too, that the feeling prevalent in many of even the most up-to-date correctional institutions that treatment and rehabilitation of these particular delinquents is hopeless, may now be supplanted by a new hope engendered by recent advances in therapies applicable to those diagnosed as such cases. "It is possible," writes Dr. Thompson, "that the treatment of these cases is the most important problem facing science, for this individual repeatedly has precipitated nations into war, recently brought mankind to the brink of annihilation, and may yet achieve this goal if certain individuals are not recognized and removed from political power."

The author is Associate Clinical Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry at the School of Medicine, University of Southern California at Los Angeles, Cal. H.E.B.

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Obituary

Reg. No. 2580 ex-Cst. George Henry Thomas, 83, died in February 1953 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP Jan. 26, 1891 and was discharged at Dawson, Y.T. when his term of service expired Aug. 31, 1899. He re-engaged in the Force on Oct. 8, 1900 and served until June 25, 1901.

Reg. No. 1286 ex-Cst. James Moore, 88, died Jan. 10, 1953 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the NWMP on Apr. 28, 1885 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 27, 1898. He served at Fort Macleod.

Reg. No. 4538 ex-Cst. Walter Victor Perraton, 67, died Feb. 2, 1953 at Edmonton, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Feb. 18, 1907 and purchased his discharge Apr. 18, 1907.

Reg. No. 3486 ex-Cst. Arthur Boucher, 82, died at Aylmer, Que., on Feb. 2, 1953. He engaged in the NWMP on Mar. 24, 1900 and was discharged "time expired" on July 30, 1902. He served at Regina and at Dawson, Y.T.

Reg. No. 2547 ex-Cst. Floyd Rennie Gibson, 84, died at Vancouver, B.C. on Feb. 22, 1953. He joined the NWMP Dec. 6, 1890 and was discharged when his term of service expired Dec. 5, 1895.

Ex-Spl. Cst. George King Laphorne, 58, died Mar. 17, 1953 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the Force as a special constable on Nov. 1, 1924 and was discharged to pension July 27, 1946. During that period he served from Apr. 1, 1934 to May 31, 1934 as a regular member of the RCMP, with regimental number 12112. He was employed in "F" Division C.I.B. office and for many years was in charge of the C.I.B. Records. During World War I Mr. Laphorne served Overseas and was wounded in action.

Reg. No. 3015 ex-Cst. Robert Haldane Lock, 85, died in April 1953 at Yorkton, Sask. He engaged in the NWMP Mar. 3, 1894 and was discharged when his term of service expired five years later. He served at Regina, Saltcoats, Fort Pelly and Yorkton.

Reg. No. 6530 ex-Cst. Albert deForrest Hilliker, 59, died Mar. 18, 1953 at Kamloops, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on Apr. 29, 1916 and was discharged "time expired" on May 5, 1920. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft. He was stationed at Dawson, Y.T. and Merritt, Kamloops and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 10307 ex-Cpl. Walter James Gillissie, 45, died Mar. 18, 1953 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP on May 30, 1927 and was discharged to pension Oct. 31, 1948. He was stationed in "A" Division, for many years in the Fingerprint Section at Headquarters.

Reg. No. 3213 ex-Cst. William Parker, 83, died July 5, 1952 at Cambria, Cal. He joined the NWMP on Mar. 1, 1898 and was discharged Mar. 31, 1900 after completing two years of service in the Yukon.

Ex-Asst. Commr. Cecil Henry Hill, MC, 67, died May 12, 1953 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP as Reg. No. 4750 on Sept. 1, 1908 and purchased his discharge June 1, 1916. He re-engaged in the Force on Feb. 19, 1919, was promoted to the rank of Inspector on Mar. 1, 1919, to Superintendent on May 1, 1932 and to Assistant Commissioner on Jan. 1, 1938. He retired to pension Apr. 1, 1944. During World War I he served Overseas as a commissioned officer, was wounded twice and was awarded the Military Cross. In World War II he was on loan to the Department of National Defence and served as Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal and Deputy Provost Marshal of the Canadian Forces Overseas, from November 1939 to March 1941. (See Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 3155 ex-Cst. Arthur Bertrume Frank Solly, 77, died in April 1953 in British Columbia. He joined the NWMP on Oct. 2, 1896 and was discharged on Dec. 31, 1899 after completing two years' service in the Yukon.

Reg. No. 5626 ex-Cst. Alfred Baldry Kennedy, 66, died Apr. 18, 1953 in Huddersfield, England. He joined the RNWMP July 9, 1913 at Calgary, Alta., and was granted a free discharge on Jan. 31, 1918 while in England, to join the Royal Engineers. He served at Calgary, Macleod, Regina and was a member of the Baker Lake Expedition from 1914 to 1917. Prior to joining the Force he served in the Royal Navy for ten years and was a commissioned officer.

Reg. No. 12986 Cst. Alfred William David Lorne Butchers, 38, died at Niagara Falls, Ont., May 14, 1953. He joined the Force Oct. 28, 1937 after serving as a special constable from July 17, 1933 to Oct. 27, 1937 in the Fingerprint Section at Ottawa. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Reg. No. 2884 ex-Cst. Donald Sinclair, 82, died Jan. 20, 1953 at Shaunavon, Sask. He engaged in the NWMP Apr. 18, 1893 and was granted a free discharge July 31, 1897 after completing a term of Yukon service.

Reg. No. 2913 ex-Cst. (Arthur) Albert Edward Hopkins, 83, died Nov. 29, 1952 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the NWMP at Winnipeg, on June 9, 1893 and was discharged "time expired" June 17, 1901. He re-engaged in the Force Aug. 16, 1901 and took his discharge Aug. 15, 1904. He served at Battleford, Egg Lake and Fort Saskatchewan.

Reg. No. 5717 ex-Cst. Arthur Nalder, 65, died in February 1953 at Lacombe, Alta. He joined the RNWMP on Aug. 9, 1913 and purchased his discharge May 25, 1917. During World War I he served Overseas with the RCNVR.