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Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher
1920-1956

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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Senior Officers Retire

Within the space of a few short weeks, the Force has lost the services of three senior officers who have left to enjoy well-earned retirement. Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher retired to pension Sept. 1, 1956, Asst. Commr. G. J. M. Curleigh left the Force on July 14 and Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon will sever his connections on October 29. Collectively they have contributed more than 107 years of loyal service to law enforcement in this country.

Deputy Commissioner Belcher

Son of the late Deputy Commr. Thomas Sherlock Belcher who served the Force for 38 years, Alan Thomas Belcher was born in Calgary and engaged in the Mounted Police on Feb. 11, 1920 at the age of 17. He was commissioned an Inspector 11 years later after serving at Regina, Sask., Macleod, Edmonton, Alta., Vancouver, B.C., Herschel Island and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T. as constable and non-commissioned officer. As an officer he was first in charge of Great Slave Lake Sub-District and then went to Winnipeg as O.C. Minto Barracks and Port Arthur Sub-District in 1934. Later that year Inspector Belcher moved to Ottawa, but May 1935 found him in Halifax as O.C. of the Sub-Division there. Two months later he was back in Ottawa as second in charge of "N" Division and two years later he moved once again to Winnipeg. Promoted

to Superintendent in 1942, he was transferred to Regina on Feb. 1, 1943 as Assistant C.I.B. Officer for "F" Division and two years later became Officer Commanding "E" Division, with Headquarters at Vancouver, B.C. In 1947 as an Assistant Commissioner he took command of "K" Division (Alberta) and remained there until August 1950 when he was appointed O.C. "E" Division once again during the period when the Force assumed responsibility for policing the province of British Columbia. The following year Assistant Commissioner Belcher returned to "K" Division and in 1953 moved to Ottawa as Senior Assistant Commissioner. He was promoted to Deputy Commissioner on July 1, 1954.

Assistant Commissioner Curleigh

Born in England on Jan. 12, 1902, George James Mogridge Curleigh joined the RCMP at Ottawa on Oct. 9, 1920. He has had wide police experience throughout Canada including periods in both the Eastern and Western Arctic regions. In April 1934, while serving in New Brunswick, he was commissioned a Sub-Inspector. Transferred to "Depot" Division, Regina, he became Assistant Adjutant of the Force, at Ottawa, in 1935. Later that year he moved to Aklavik where he took command of the Western Arctic Sub-Division. In 1938 Inspector Curleigh became C.I.B. Officer in Edmonton and three years later moved to Halifax. On June 1, 1943 he became Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub-Division (Saskatchewan) and three years later took charge of Calgary Sub-Division. On Aug. 4, 1948 Superintendent Curleigh became C.I.B. Officer for "K" Division and two years later took command of "H" Division, Halifax, N.S. In August of that year he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissioner. From June 24, 1953 until his retirement, Assistant Commissioner Curleigh has been Officer Commanding "K" Division.



Assistant Commissioner McGibbon

Like Deputy Commissioner Belcher, Douglas Lorne McGibbon was the son of a distinguished former senior officer of the Force—Asst. Commr. John A. McGibbon. Born in Macleod, Alta., in 1901, D. L. McGibbon commenced his Police career at Vancouver, where he engaged in the Force on Apr. 9, 1921. Serving through the ranks, he was commissioned in February 1939 and from November 1940 until April 1945 he was stationed at Vancouver. Transferred to Calgary as Sub-Division Officer Commanding, he moved to Fredericton, N.B. in December of that year as O.C. "J" Division. In March 1951 he was transferred to Regina to take command of "F" Division. Two years later he took the Coronation "Ride" to England. A top-ranking marksman, Assistant Commissioner McGibbon has been identified with rifle shooting for many years and has competed in most of the important meets in this country, including the annual DCRA shoot at Connaught Ranges near Ottawa.



WATCH YOUR AIM!

By Cpl. B. G. BOUTILIER

A few timely remarks about an important feature of shooting which may help marksmen improve their scores.

THE fine article on revolver shooting, which appeared in *The Quarterly* for October 1955, was read with great interest. That the article was comprehensive and most instructive cannot be gainsaid, but this writer wishes to argue one statement which appeared therein; the statement that alignment of sights is a matter of course.

Trigger squeeze may be the most important factor in pistol shooting as far as an expert is concerned, but in the final analysis it is apparent that the steadiest, most unflinching hand will not make good scores if the sights are not properly aligned at the moment the revolver is discharged. Therefore it is submitted here that as far as the novice is concerned the importance of sight alignment cannot be over emphasized. The writer speaks as one who, after seven or eight years of wasting ammunition, has, over the past year or so, developed into a reasonably good revolver shot through no other expedient than that of concentrating on better aiming.

To see what happens when a gun is discharged with the sights out of alignment let's apply a bit of simple mathematics to the matter. Assume that we have a long barrelled target pistol with a distance of 12 inches between the foresight and the backsight. If these sights are perfectly aligned on the aiming mark at the instant of discharge, the bullet will travel down an imaginary straight line from the shooter's eye to the mark, resulting in a perfect hit. But if this gun were discharged with the sights $1/16$ of an inch out of alignment, it is apparent that the bullet will digress $1/16$ of an

inch from the desired path in every foot it travels. Then at a range of 50 yards or 150 feet, it will strike 9.375 inches to the right or left of the aiming mark, depending on which way the sights were out of alignment. Since the silhouette target used in our Annual Revolver Course is only 16 inches wide this means that the bullet would be thrown completely off the target, the distance from the centre point where we would aim to the edge being only eight inches.

If we have a shorter barrel, of say nine inch length, and the same error of alignment exists, the bullet will strike 14 inches off centre. Now consider your own service revolver with an approximate distance of only six inches between the sights. Horrors! The bullet will strike 18.75 inches off centre!

A little more calculation and we have the clinching argument for alignment of sights as the all important factor. With a distance of six inches between front and backsight, firing at a silhouette target at a range of 50 yards, we cannot have our sights more than $1/37$ of an inch (approximately) out of alignment. This much error would just catch the edge of the target eight inches from centre. With a greater error we will be off target completely.

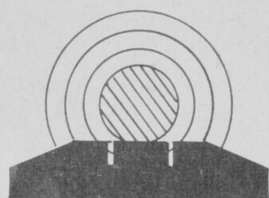
Having considered the effect of improper sight alignment, let us now consider what is the best way to ensure a good aim and consequently a good score.

It is generally conceded that it is physically impossible for the human eye to focus properly on two objects at different ranges even though the objects be in line with each other and with the observer's eye. It follows that in revolver

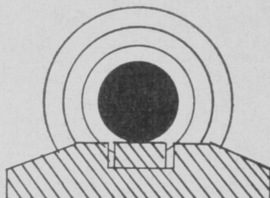
shooting we cannot keep both the target and our sights in sharp focus. Since alignment of sights is of such great importance, it seems logical that we should concentrate on maintaining a clear sight picture. Thus the eye should be focused on the sights; not on the target. A black aiming mark affixed to the target will then appear as a vague black blob each time it comes in line with our sharply focused sights.

Probably no man exists who can hold a revolver absolutely steady on an aiming mark, and the vague blob will apparently wander back and forth over our perfectly aligned sights. Each time it comes in line increase pressure on the trigger slightly, holding steady pressure as it wanders off and increasing slightly again the next

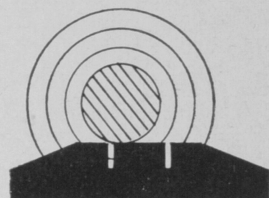
The accompanying diagram shows various positions of sight alignment. Position "A" shows the ideal sight picture. The eye is focused on the sights which are clearly seen and well aligned. The aiming mark appears vaguely outlined and is well centred. At "B" the eye is focused on the aiming mark, which is clearly seen, but the sights are vaguely outlined and have wandered out of alignment. Though the aiming mark appears well centred over the foresight, the resultant shot may well be thrown off the target. At "C" the conditions are the same as at "A", except that the aiming mark is not centred. However a shot fired in this position will be better than one fired under conditions shown at "B". In "C" we have not lost our sight



A



B



C

time it comes in line. Resist the temptation to give a quick squeeze or pull at the last moment, as this quick motion, which may be accompanied by flinching, may introduce the error in sight alignment which we are so anxious to avoid. Be careful not to press the trigger to either side, but straight back, as if attempting to draw it along the imaginary straight line from the aiming mark to your eye. After discharge follow through for a brief moment before coming back to the rest. This will eliminate any subconscious tendency to start either raising or lowering the gun a split second before discharge actually occurs. However, if the above method of aiming and trigger release is followed, you will not be fully aware of the exact instant of discharge, and all errors, including a tendency to flinch, will be minimized and a good shot well in the bull should result.

alignment, and can state definitely that the shot has gone to the right, but should still be on the target. In "B" it is apparent that the shot would go left, but under actual firing conditions, where there is no diagram to analyze, we would not know if our vaguely seen sights were off to the right or left, and would really have no idea where the shot went.

Finally, a word on developing control of flinching, if you still find yourself doing so. Next time you're having a bit of practice on the range put a single shell in the cylinder, spin it and close it without looking. Then proceed with practice as if dry snapping. You know there's a live shell coming up, but you don't know when. Tendency to flinch will then show when the hammer falls on an empty cylinder, and control of this fault can be developed. A few such practices should eliminate the fault com-

pletely. Make sure that the recoil plate of your revolver covers all of the shell. If a bit of the cartridge rim shows as the

cylinder comes around you will know if the shell is in position to fire, and the value of the exercise will be lost. ●●●

Town Site or Frost Heaves

By Insp. P. B. COX

IN August 1944 I was flying a Norseman on the Arctic Coast during the brief summer experienced in that part of the country. I was new to the district, though I had known the west coast of Hudson Bay in years gone by, both from the air and on the ground. It was pleasant to be back for a visit to the North and I was looking casually around at the deserted land beneath when something aroused my curiosity. I circled inland to have a better look.

At the time I was over Victoria Island, 100 miles or so west of Cambridge Bay, flying along the coast at about 1,000 feet altitude. What I saw appeared to be a well laid out town site on a level piece of ground about a mile in from the coast. Circling lower for a better look I observed that the formation seemed to consist of about ten blocks each way, laid out carefully at right angles. Ditches or paths formed the dividing lines of these blocks. No sign of habitation could be seen but the whole layout was extremely symmetrical and gave every appearance of the site of an old settlement. I had never seen such a layout before. The ruins observed on the west coast of

Hudson Bay were all laid out haphazardly with no attempt made to have the houses in line, as though the former inhabitants had merely picked the best site for individual dwellings, as do the Eskimos of today.

I questioned my passenger, an old-timer in the North, who laughed and said, "They are simply the result of frost heaves." I circled again. Could he be right? I questioned this because of the size of the blocks and the symmetry of them. On my return flight I took some pictures but they were indistinct and not worth printing. Later that season I observed a similar formation near Cape Krusenstern but no one was with me who was familiar with the country. What are these formations? To this day I have been unable to find the answer. Has anyone seen them from the ground? Are they simply frost upheavals or are they the remains of an ancient civilization? I myself do not know. So little has been done in Arctic explorations considering the area to be covered. If anyone has the answer an article on these strange formations would be appreciated. ●●●

First Air Patrol

In an age when the Force has its own "Air" Division, and maintains aircraft at strategically important points from coast to coast, it is interesting to reflect that it is just 28 years ago that the first official patrol by air was ordered by Headquarters. (RCMP personnel had used air travel on duty before this, but strictly on their own initiative.) In July 1928, an Indian at Fort Hope on the Albany River, a remote place in northwestern Ontario, was reported insane. There was no one there to look after him and other natives could not be hired to take him "outside" to hospital. At the request of the Department of Indian Affairs, the Force assumed responsibility for bringing the sick man out for medical care. The late ex-S/Sgt. A. P. Colfer (Reg. No. 5099) then Sergeant in charge of Kenora Detachment was ordered to pick up the Indian. Through the excellent co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Forestry Branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests—and despite two days lost because of bad weather—Sergeant Colfer returned to Kenora with the patient just one week from the time the original request for assistance was dispatched from the North.

Baden-Wurtemberg Landespolizei

Two RCAF sergeants, both ex-constables in the RCMP (Reg. No. 16120 W. H. Davis and Reg. No. 14741 H. W. Pankratz), have provided *The Quarterly* with this summary of German police history and in particular, the police of West Germany. Sergeants Pankratz and Davis are members of the RCAF Police attached to 4(F) Wing, Soellingen, Germany.

THE most important function within a state has at all times been the maintaining of general order. The police, as part of the internal administration, has to carry out these duties—that is to say: the function of preserving public peace, safety and order.

From early history to the present the social life of the citizens in a state is reflected by the various police systems; in the history of the police we find all shadings—from police-despotism during dictatorship eras to the powerless police instruments of weak and decaying states where the civic rights of freedom were abused and led to depravity.

Our knowledge of police institutions of the old ages is extremely limited. In those eras the upkeep of internal order was primarily the duty of the military forces. With progressing governmental evolution a special cadre was detached from the armed forces for the sole purpose of maintaining order within the state; thus a police force was formed. In the early stage of governmental authority the police was the centre of all interior development, which today is called to govern, rule and administer. As long as the separation of public powers (legislature, jurisdiction and executive) had not taken place, the functions of the police were congruous with all interior states' affairs.

Around 800 A.D. under the rule of Charlemagne the so-called "Regal Laws" were promulgated entrusting the police with the maintaining of order in the state. Around 1500 A.D. the police was

the quintessence of all public powers and tasks. Around 1700 A.D. certain restrictions were imposed in so far as the foreign policy was segregated from their sphere of power and only the interior administration remained with them.

Soon thereafter the various German territories established their own permanent police forces. On Dec. 1, 1829, the "Gendarmerie" of the Land Baden commenced their duties within the scope of a land police institution. A special state police as we know it today, was not in existence at that time. Although there had been special army units assigned to promote and preserve the order in those areas that have formed the present Land Baden, a police force as such did not exist.

When, after 1806, our present Land Baden was constituted of a medley of little territories and districts, a strongly centralized state administration was needed in order to indoctrinate the populations of those various territories incorporated into the new independent State of Baden, with the feeling of solidarity. The "Organization Edict" promulgated in 1809 by Karl Friedrich, was the basis for the administration of this state.

So-called "Land Halbardiers" (*Landhatschiere*) were appointed to give efficient assistance to the Land Government in matters of public safety. It was their duty to enforce the pertinent laws and decrees issued by the Government; to supervise the police stations, patrols and night-watches existing in the towns and villages, and to give them any support if necessary.

In 1812 the security police institution of the "halbardiers" was disbanded and police duties were combined with the customs and excise institutions; their common personnel were called *Polizeigardisten* (police guards). This arrangement, however, did not prove satisfactory and thus the police personnel were segregated from the customs and excise services in 1826.

The public safety conditions at that time were poor: offences like blackguardism, robberies, vagrancies were increasing and a police instrument had to be established to remedy this evil. Then finally, in 1829, according to French model, the Gendarmerie Corps of Baden was established (gendarmerie comes from the French *gens d'armes*—men at arms) by the decree of Oct. 3, 1829.

The "Establishment Decree" promulgated by Grand Duke Ludwig states among others that "it had become necessary to establish a more suitable police instrument than hitherto in existence, which would be more efficient, homogenous and versatile in its dealings with the authorities of the neighboring states. The permanent anxiety for a proper management of public peace order and safety within the Land Baden has induced us to establish for this purpose a special armed corps, set up according to military scheme under the designation 'Gendarmerie Corps', to be in charge of maintaining public peace order and security within Baden effective 1 December 1829. . . ."

This new corps had a strength of 148 men divided into six divisions corresponding to the then existing six governmental districts. Each division was subdivided into several brigades, which usually consisted of one brigadier and four gendarmes. This was the beginning of today's web of police stations which spreads radially across the country. Each gendarme within his brigade, was assigned to certain duty patrol area. His duties consisted of regular and extraordinary service; regular service meant to assist



A member of the Baden-Wurtemberg
Landespolizei in uniform.

the legal and police authorities in the handling of criminal judgment matters, public peace, order and security; to enforce all pertinent laws and, by permanent vigilance and supervision prevent the violation of such laws. Extraordinary duties were those incidents where the gendarmes had to give assistance by force of arms.

The gendarmerie was placed under the control of the Ministry of Interior; all personnel were nominated by this ministry. As far as authority and organization were concerned, the gendarmerie was a military organized corps under the control of the Baden War Department, and all gendarmes were subject to military jurisdiction.

It is quite interesting to learn that in case of combined operations with the regular armed forces, the gendarmerie always had precedence, i.e. in case of equal rank the gendarme-officer was always in charge of the chief command. This privilege remained in existence till 1918 when the old army was disbanded. Supervision was carried out by the Corps-Commander and the gendarme-officers and brigadiers, all of whom were mounted till 1840.

Regularly once a month all members of the brigade had a meeting at the Brigadier's office, where they received their orders and instructions. This shows the basic scheme of police functions as it was still in effect in recent times—we would just have to put the "district" instead of "division" and the *Gendarmerie-kreis* (gendarmerie area) instead of brigade.

The first gendarmerie uniform consisted of a dark green tunic with blue trimming, yellow and golden braid, dark gray trousers with blue braid, black cloth leggings and a "shako" with plumes; their arms consisted of a percussion gun, a sword and revolver.

The "Gendarmerie Statute" promulgated in December 1831 was the manual for all personal and service matters of all gendarmerie members.

When in 1870 the Land Baden signed the Baden-Prussian Military Convention at Versailles, the gendarmerie was given special consideration. The military organizational scheme remained unchanged;

the commander, as far as military matters were concerned, was directly responsible to the Sovereign. Officers and men were of soldier status and subject to military court jurisdiction; the commander and all officers were appointed by the Sovereign. The lower ranks were increased in strength by non-commissioned officers of the Baden regular army, who had to have nine years of active service (five of those as NCOs). Up to 1933 the Baden Gendarmerie Corps came exclusively under the law and authority of the Land Baden.

Till 1923 the old organizational scheme introduced 93 years before remained in effect. After the Personnel Statute had been merged with the General Civil Service Law in 1918-19, the Gendarmerie Statute of 1831 was superseded by the "Baden Police Law" promulgated Jan. 23, 1923, which discontinued the military organization and incorporated the gendarmerie into the interior administration department. The gendarmerie members were no longer of soldier status; they became officials under the Baden Civil Service Law till 1937. From 1937 to 1945 the German Police forces were no longer under the authority of the German provinces or lands, but were directly under the German "Reich".

With the collapse of the German "Reich" in 1945 the German police collapsed also; most of the former members had been in some kind of Nazi organization and were fired; many of them were imprisoned on account of alleged war crimes. The few personnel remaining faced the difficult task to perform police duties in a destroyed and starving country, assisted by untrained, and often incapable new personnel.

After 1945 the police came under the newly formed land governments. In view of the various occupation zones new lands or provinces were established. The area of the old Baden Province was divided into the district of "North Baden" under U.S. occupation, and "South Baden" under French occupation.

ANYTHING IN AIRCRAFT

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Contrary to other provinces the gendarmerie was reinstituted in the land "South Baden" after the war, in order to do duty in the counties, and in addition the *Schutzpolizei* (Protective or Security Police) was set up in larger towns such as Rastatt, Offenburg and so forth. In North Baden, for instance, there was only the "Land Police" and, in larger cities such as Mannheim and Karlsruhe the "Municipal Police" under the control of the municipality. After the merger of the four lands—Nordwürttemberg, Nord-Baden, Suedwürttemberg-Hohenzollern and Suedbaden (South Baden)—into the so-called "Suedwest Staat" (South West State Province), certain organizational changes took place

within the police forces. The former gendarmerie and security police were combined in the Land Police which, depending on the duty regions, was subdivided into the sections "county areas" and "cities". (The former gendarmerie is now Land Police for County areas, and the security police, Land Police for municipal areas.) The present Land Police comes under the authority of the Province Baden-Wuerttemberg; it is, however, administratively managed by the four "Governmental Presidencies" (*Regierungspraesidien*) of the four above mentioned lands. The municipal police set-up remained unchanged and is the responsibility of the respective municipalities. ●●●

Who Says RCMP Men Heartless?

GOOD-DEED CLUB—One night last month, a *North Vancouver man* much the worse for drink was arrested for breaking and entering a knitting factory. Found guilty in the trial which followed he was given the alternative of paying a \$150 fine or going to jail. He chose the fine, and when defence counsel Andy Paull explained that his client had only part-time work as a longshoreman, he was given a month to pay.

The month passed, and the fine wasn't paid for the very good reason that the man had been able to save only \$135 from his meagre earnings. When he presented himself at North Vancouver RCMP Headquarters, a jail term looked like the only way out until a large-hearted fellow stepped forward and paid the other \$15 out of his own pocket.

Out of regard for the regulations of his force, the name of this good Samaritan won't be mentioned. His actions proved all over again that Justice has a heart, because he happens to be the same officer who arrested the wayward longshoreman that night in May.

(From The Vancouver Province)

Ed. Note: It may be argued that the good Samaritan was guilty of an infraction of our regulations in thus coming to a convicted man's aid. But who among us would not be proud to have committed such an offence?

Smugglers Load Beer Into Officer's Car

VANCOUVER (CP)—A suspicious RCMP officer arrested two smugglers with their contraband just south of here Monday, without even working up a sweat.

As much may not be said of the smugglers.

The officer reported he spotted a suspicious car parked on a lonely road outside Huntingdon, B.C., a quarter of a mile from the United States border.

Ordering it to move on, the officer parked his cruiser, of similar make and model, in its place and went for a look around. He came back to find the two suspects, laden with 31 bottles of U.S. beer which they had carried nearly a mile through thick woods.

They had just finished loading it into the back seat of the police car. The two men—and the beer—were turned over to Customs officials.

(From Victoria Daily Times)

Ed. Note: Our Preventive Service personnel may raise their eyebrows at the last sentence—surely the constable should have made the seizure himself? Actually the incident took place a stone's throw from the Customs office, which had tipped off our constable regarding the suspicious characters.

The Moravian Mission in Labrador

By Rev. Dr. F. W. PEACOCK
Superintendent, Moravian Mission, Labrador

For over 200 years members of the Moravian Church have labored among the Eskimos. This is something about their activities in Northern Labrador.

IT is probable that many, hearing the name Moravian Mission for the first time, immediately begin to visualize a fanatical group of zealots who because of religious persecution have fled their own country to find asylum in this far corner of the Dominion of Canada. The appellation "Moravian" has undoubtedly hindered a number of people from becoming members of the Moravian Church.

Who then are the Moravians? The Moravian Church is the oldest of the Protestant Churches and although it was born in Moravia in the year 1457, the name Moravian is really unsuitable and misleading. The real name of the Church is the *Unitas Fratrum* or United Brethren, and the first Moravians were quiet seekers and thinkers who followed the teaching of John Hus, the Bohemian, who was burned at the stake in the year 1415.

Suffering persecution, the Moravian Brethren at last found asylum on the estate of Count Zinzendorf and by the year 1727 were fully established in Herrnhut, in Saxony. From Saxony the spirit and ideals of the Brethren were carried to other countries including England and America and today the largest body of Moravians is to be found in the U.S.A. These different groups on the European continent, in England and the United States enjoy Home Rule and the directing board of each "province" is composed of nationals of the country in which the "province" operates. So we may justly claim that the Moravians represent an international unity with national diversity.

The Moravians, in spite of the smallness of their Church, are fervent in missionary endeavor, and were the first organized Protestant Church to send out missionaries to preach Christianity to the heathen. In the year 1732 its first missionaries went to St. Thomas in the West Indies to proclaim the Gospel to the West Indian Negro slaves.

In the year 1733 the Moravians began their work among the Eskimos in Greenland, a work which was handed over to the Danish State Church toward the close of the 19th century. But it was in the year 1752 that the Moravians first came to Labrador and the work there was in a way connected with the work in Greenland.

John Christian Erhardt was a pilot and a German. While pursuing his calling along the Greenland coast he came into contact with the Moravian Brethren. Erhardt saw the wonderful transformation the Brethren had made in the lives of the Eskimos living at New Herrnhut. He was quite familiar with the degraded character of native life in its natural condition and was therefore all the more astonished at the marvellous change in the Eskimos under Moravian influence. The missionaries told him that away across the water on the coast of Labrador, they believed there were people of the same race and language as the Greenland Eskimos who knew nothing of Christianity. This weighed heavily upon Erhardt's mind especially when it was confirmed by a Hudson's Bay Company manuscript which fell into his hands, describing the life and character of the Labrador Eskimo.

mo. He at once—in 1750—formed a project which led to negotiations with the H.B.C., concerning the sanctioning of mission work among the savages, but this venture was not successful.

Three London merchants then came forward—Messrs. Nisbett, Bell and Grace, members of the Moravian Church in Fetter Lane, London, England—and proposed fitting out a vessel with a view to a trade in oil and whalebone. Erhardt was to travel as supercargo, because of his acquaintance with northern seas as well as the Eskimo language and methods of trading among the Eskimos. As they were in full sympathy with the projected mission, they suggested that Brethren should be sent out to explore the coast, to learn the language and to make a general investigation with the object of establishing a mission station. Count Zinzendorf, then leader of the Moravian Church, was inclined to regard the plan with some distrust owing to its direct association with trade; yet, he was not disposed to hinder it. Four Brethren, George Golkowsky, John Christian Drum, Frederick Post and Matthew King volunteered for the mission and were accepted. It was left to the Brethren to decide whether they would eventually stay upon the coast, as the expedition was, strictly speaking, one of investigation. With the possibility of immediate settlement, a wooden house was taken with the cargo. Erhardt was to act as vice-captain of the vessel and also as agent in any possible business transactions.

The party set sail on May 18, 1752. On July 27, somewhere between 56 and 57 degrees north latitude they made their first contact with the Eskimos. Some trading was done, but although the natives appeared to be friendly they left the ship immediately their trading was finished. On July 31 the ship turned south owing to an unfavorable wind and dropped anchor in a bay where there was a promising prospect. Here they were visited by Eskimos and a brisk



Hebron Mission House and Church.

trade was carried on. On August 9, the foundation stone of the mission house was laid and the place called Hoffnungsthal. By the beginning of September, the building operations were well on the road to completion and the ship—*The Hope*—left the place for home. On September 15, the missionaries were surprised to see *The Hope* had reached open sea bound for Europe. Those on board saw kayaks being paddled toward them. The approaching Eskimos requested Erhardt to come farther north as a large number of Eskimos wished to trade. Erhardt complied and followed the kayaks until the ship stood off Davis Inlet.

Business was brisk. The Eskimos then requested Erhardt to land, stating that more business could be transacted there than was possible on the ship. Wishing for as large a cargo as possible, Erhardt readily consented. He, his assistant, C. Hamilton, Captain Madgson and four sailors, Roberts, Elick, Losen and Nowell left the ship in the only boat. The mate Goff was left in charge of the ship. The boat was seen rounding an island and was lost to sight. Two days passed and the party did not return. The ship's cannon was repeatedly fired to indicate her position to the shore party. On the 15th Goff returned to Hoffnungsthal. On the 16th Post and five sailors embarked in the missionaries' boat to investigate more fully, but owing to heavy seas were compelled to abandon their

project. A week had elapsed and all reasonable hope for the party was abandoned. The missing men were never heard from again and it could only be concluded that they had met an untimely end.

The crew of the ship had been so seriously reduced as to render a safe voyage home a matter of grave anxiety. Out of consideration for the owners and crew it was decided that the four missionaries should assist in manning *The Hope* on her homeward journey. The ship returned to Davis Inlet—but no trace of the missing party was discovered—then sailed for England, reaching there on November 23. The four missionaries who returned were destined never to set foot again upon the coast of Labrador.

In 1771, Jens Haven, a former Greenland missionary, led a second party to Labrador. The first mission station, which the missionaries called Nain, was built. In the party was another former Greenland missionary and the success of this second venture was due in no small measure to the fact that at least two of the missionaries spoke the Eskimo language.

Many of the early missionaries were men of humble learning—carpenters, builders and blacksmiths, men who were used to earning their bread by the sweat of their brow—but they were men of simple fervent faith. In their work of translating the Scriptures and preaching the Word they had many difficulties and they introduced many new words into the Eskimo language, e.g. the word *hailig* for holy and *saugak*—probably derived from the old Norse—for sheep.

The Brethren established their work upon the coast by the favor and goodwill of Sir Hugh Palliser, Governor of Newfoundland for he gave them much aid and encouragement before and after the settlement of Nain.

From 1771 to 1900 the Brethren spread along the coast both north and south from Nain, establishing stations at Hopedale, Okak, Ramah, Zoar, Hebron, Killi-

nek and Makkovik. After 1900 and the decline of the population several stations were abandoned.

In treating of the history of the Moravians in Labrador a word should be said about the trading activities because of which they have often been harshly criticized. The first trading expedition has been dealt with above. When stations were established it became evident that trade must be carried on, but the first and most important reason why the Mission entered the trade at a later stage was to protect the Eskimos from intercourse with unscrupulous traders, who gave the Eskimos hard liquor (e.g. rum) for furs, and who were not humanitarian and had no idea of mutual benefit when trading with the Eskimo. Had the Moravians not entered the trade, the natives would have flocked south seeking to trade for the “wonderful” goods offered by whites, and the Eskimos would probably have shared the fate of the numerous tribes that once inhabited Southern Labrador and would now have been long extinct. The Mission abandoned the business in the early 1920's and the trade is now run by the Department of Welfare in the Provincial Government of Newfoundland.

It was inevitable that with the coming of the Moravian missionaries to Labrador, the economy of the Eskimo should change. While the missionaries had no wish to upset the economy of those they had come to minister to, the introduction of the white man's trade goods and his demand for the products of the Eskimos produced revolutionary changes. Fish, oil, skins and fur took on a new value in the eyes of the Eskimo for these things could now be used to obtain the wonderful things the white man brought to Labrador as well as to feed and clothe themselves. Later on the skin of the silver fox brought fabulous prices and when the Mission relinquished the trade and a trading company came in, sealing was neglected in favor of trapping fur bearing animals.

Since the seal was, and is, the "staff of life" to the Eskimos, emphasis on trapping and the consequent neglect of the seal fishery brought suffering to the natives. White man's food, especially white flour and tea were used increasingly and the once perfect teeth of the Eskimo became carious and ugly. Stomach troubles increased, tuberculosis was rampant, scurvy and beriberi common. One was treated to the pathetic sight of Eskimos walking around in cast-off European clothing and wearing rubber boots instead of the far superior native clothing and skin boots. The price of cod-fish in the 1930's was extremely low, foxes dropped in price, poor relief was given at the rate of six to seven cents a day. Had it not been for the charity of the missionaries, life would have been much harder even than it was for the Northern Labrador Eskimos. Their brethren and sisters in Southern Labrador had been decimated and authorities are agreed that had it not been for the efforts of the Moravian missionaries the natives of Northern Labrador would have shared the fate of those in the south.

The medical work, performed by the missionaries since they first came to Labrador—Brasen, the first superintendent of the Mission was a doctor—became increasingly difficult. In 1919 the settlement of Okak, about 300 souls, was practically wiped out by "Spanish" flu. The Grenfell Mission doctors, Sir Wilfred Grenfell and Dr. Harry Paddon, made annual visits to the Moravian stations after the beginning of the 20th century. Patients were transported to Grenfell hospitals in the summer after the closing of the Mission Hospital at Okak. The early Moravian missionaries performed minor operations including amputations of limbs under conditions of great difficulty. But changes came and soon every missionary who came to the coast received a short course in medicine at some approved missionary medical college. This training was extremely limited but the missionaries learned in

the school of experience and performed a valiant service.

By 1942 the Eskimos had reached the lowest ebb economically; many were broken in health. That year the Department of Natural Resources in the Commission of Government to Newfoundland took over the trade in Labrador. The government trading posts were to work for the rehabilitation of the Eskimos, and this work was undertaken with and in co-operation with the Mission.

In 1943 before the Government had really time to reorganize the trading posts a particularly virulent form of influenza struck the coast. Here at our headquarters in Nain there were 41 deaths as a result of this epidemic—12½ per cent of the population which was underfed and suffering because of years of malnutrition had not the physical stamina or resources to fight off the flu and so they died. Thanks to the prompt action of the Government Agent, Insp. Walter Rockwood of the Newfoundland Ranger Force, the epidemic was confined

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Eskimo woman in tailed parka—Nain.

to the lower part of the Northern Labrador coast for all communication with the north had been broken off at the beginning of the epidemic. This action undoubtedly saved many lives.

The war years brought better prices for cod-fish (dried) and seal oil. This, together with the new emphasis laid upon the seal fishery, did much to re-establish the economic life of the Labrador Eskimos. They were not prosperous but they were able to make a living.

In 1951 there was a further change for the Department of Welfare in the Provincial Government of Newfoundland took over the trade and physical welfare of the Eskimos under the title of "The Division of Northern Labrador Affairs". The new Division worked much more closely with the Mission and other Government Departments, and the overall picture of economic life in Labrador saw new improvements.

The Mission has run schools for the Eskimos for almost a hundred years. At first these were much like the "dame schools" in England, for the school was held in the Mission house by the missionaries and their wives. Later a need was

felt for a boarding school and one was established at Makkovik. Attendance at this school was confined largely to the children of settlers who lived away from the stations in the bays. In the 1920's a residential school was established in Nain. The beginnings were small and as long as the children could read and write everyone seemed satisfied. This school was attended mostly by Eskimos with a sprinkling of settlers' children, and was divided into two parts, the English-speaking school and the Eskimo-school. The school was gradually built up and soon 40 to 60 children were in residence. Much credit for the growth of the Nain School in the early years must go to Miss K. Hettasch who served as a teacher there for over 20 years.

Up to 1940 the school had been entirely supported by the Moravian Mission. The Eskimo children were taught, fed and clothed by the Mission which made a charge of 50 cents per session for each child boarding in the school. In 1942 the charge was increased to one dollar per session per child. In 1940 the Newfoundland Government made a small "grant in aid" to the Moravian Mission for its schools. Since then the grant has been greatly increased but the Mission still loses over \$6,000 a year on its schools. In 1943, the writer's wife—Doris M. Peacock, B.Sc. (Hons.) University of Wales—took over the superintendency of Moravian Schools in Labrador and since that time great progress has been made. The Newfoundland Schools' curriculum is followed and all the Eskimo children are becoming bilingual. When the Eskimos enter school at six years of age practically none of them speak English. This retards progress but those leaving school at 15 years can, and often do reach grade seven, and it is hoped that within a few years grade nine will be the usual standard at which 15-year-olds leave school.

It is hoped that from our schools we shall be able to recruit store-keepers, teachers, missionaries and recruits for the RCMP. We already have one of our own

young ladies, teaching in Nain school—Miss Beatrice Ford who left our school in Nain at the age of 15 years with grade seven, went on to high school and attended the Memorial University of Newfoundland where she obtained her Grade I Teacher's Diploma. Next year Miss Ford, who speaks Eskimo fluently, will take another year's course at the Memorial University.

A year ago an appeal to the Department of Health in the Provincial Government of Newfoundland resulted in the appointment of a nurse for Nain—Dorothy M. Jupp, S.R.N., S.C.M.—and she has worked in Labrador for other bodies for 14 years.

Mercy flights by members of the RCAF have made a tremendous difference to life in Northern Labrador. It is not possible to estimate the number of lives saved by the fliers of the RCAF who immediately respond to a call for help.

In 1949 the Mission established a small broadcasting station in Nain so that religious, educational and musical programs might be broadcast to the Eskimos in their own language. Two broadcasts of world news in Eskimo are a popular feature and help to bring to the natives a knowledge of events in the great outside world. The radio station involves the writer in quite a lot of work and were it not for generous help by members of the small white community broadcasts would not be possible. In this connection I would like to mention



Matilda Fox—Nain Eskimo.

especially the help given by Csts. A. B. McIntosh, J. Butt and C. Trickett of the RCMP. The former has given a number of talks over the Nain station and his talks in English, on the relation of the Police to youth, have been translated into Eskimo and broadcast, and have been much appreciated not only by the elders in the village but also by the young folk. The three constables mentioned have also contributed much to the well being of the community by their sympathetic but firm attitude to the natives.

In our community, friendliness, courtesy and co-operation are the key-notes and Government store-keepers, RCMP constables and missionaries are endeavoring to work together so that the Eskimos of Northern Labrador may become good citizens of the Dominion. ●●●

Mr. Canada in Scarlet

No one knows better the importance of having impeccably uniformed and pleasant-spoken outer guards around the Centre Block of Parliament Hill than the RCMP officers who appoint constables to this duty. While the men on foot and horse at the base of the Peace Tower do not shiver in an igloo in the Far North or lead dogs after desperate criminals in the Canadian bushlands, their value can truly be said to be comparable to those doing more arduous duties.

For decades, the Canadian has been portrayed as a tall robust man wearing a Stetson hat, not only in Canadian newspapers and periodicals but in those of the United Kingdom and the United States as well. The hat alone is a stroke of near-genius in Canadian public relations, and its wearers, in the eyes of visitors from the United States, are each and every one of them "Mr. Canada".

Our summer friends may or may not know that in this country we argue about a "distinctive national flag", and that some have misgivings about whether the device of the maple leaf should be red or green. But there's no doubt whatever in their minds that the uniform of the RCMP on Parliament Hill is the true badge of Canada, and this is one reason why these men are so constantly being posed for photographs. . . .

(From the *Ottawa Journal*)

SUMMIT DETACHMENT

By Supt. J. S. CRUICKSHANK

**This is the second in a series of short articles
based on incidents in the Force's history.**

IT WAS a cold January day in 1898 when Insp. Robert Belcher arrived at Skagway, Alaska, with a fresh draft of 29 NCOs and constables for service in the Yukon. At this time the Force had an office in Skagway under the command of Supt. S. B. Steele, for the Police were building up their forces to cope with the influx of thousands of people to the Klondike gold-rush. All Police supplies had to be entered at Skagway and packed in from that point.

The town of Skagway at this time and for some months later was little better than a hell upon earth. The desperado "Soapy" Smith and a gang of ruffians ran the town. Murder and robbery were daily occurrences. Hundreds came there with plenty of cash and the next morning had not sufficient to buy a meal, having been robbed or cheated out of their money. Men were frequently seen exchanging shots in the streets and on one occasion a "battle royal" occurred near the NWMP office with bullets passing through the building.

Thousands of immigrants with gold fever were entering the Territory without payment of Customs duties on supplies and effects so that on February 9, Inspector Belcher received orders to proceed to the Summit of Chilcoot Pass, establish a post and commence collecting Customs duties. This was known as the poor man's pass as opposed to the White Pass, for during the winter a man could freight his outfit in by his own labor rather than have to pay 50 cents per pound to a pack outfit.

Purchasing a small quantity of lumber at Dyea, a first stop was made at Sheep Camp where the Vigilance Committee

was found to be shooting it out with a man accused of theft, the accused losing his life with a bullet in his forehead. Leaving the camp the party arrived at its destination at 7 p.m. Feb. 11, 1898, and pitched the first tent to be erected on the Summit, 3,000 feet above sea level. The Summit was bounded by high hills and in places was as wide as a hundred yards. Through this point thousands of people were to pass en route to the diggings as far north as Dawson and the Alaska boundary.

On February 12 a place was cleared for the erection of a building 12 feet by 12 feet and the next day, commencing at 3 a.m., all hands began to build the cabin using one inch green planks, the only available lumber. This afterwards caused much annoyance for although banked with snow, the lumber shrank to such an extent that fine snow constantly drifted in through the crevices and soaked everything. A roof was made by stretching a tarpaulin over the top. The main camp, consisting of four tents, was made on the shore of Crater Lake nearby.

Despite the rush to open for business, three days later saw a storm of hurricane proportions which lasted for ten days and made it dangerous to leave a tent, for the snow was so blinding it was difficult to retrace one's steps. On the third day of the storm the level of Crater Lake commenced to rise and water was soon six inches deep in the tents, wetting everything including blankets. It being out of the question to move the tents the sleighs were placed in them so the Police personnel could make their beds on them and be above water level. The horse and store tent blew down but it



View of scene of summit of Chilcoot Pass in May 1898. Summit Detachment in lower right hand corner.

was not until February 21 that the entire camp could be moved to higher ground. By this time all the men had colds but to keep warm all firewood had to be brought from a point seven miles away. It was impossible to keep horses under these conditions and they were sent to Bennett when the storm ceased.

On February 26, the first fine day after the storm, the Union Jack was hoisted and the collection of Customs duties began. It was soon found that frost accumulated on the tarpaulin roof of the cabin and when the fire was started in the morning everyone suffered a daily shower bath until about noon, when the tarpaulin dried out. The Inspector and a corporal who slept in the cabin did so in wet blankets until spring. The men in the tents had the same experience.

On April 3 the heavy snow resulting from this storm caused an avalanche at the foot of the American side of the Summit which caused the death of 53 people who were attempting to get through the Pass. Inspector Belcher and

his detachment assisted in the exhumation of the bodies and listed the names and property of those killed in the disaster.

It was not too long before the Police building and tents were nine feet below the original snow level so new tents had to be brought in and erected. All members of the Police suffered greatly from the combination of wet bedding and the cold. In May, as the snows melted, the cabin sank and it was found it had been erected on about 20 feet of snow. It finally came to rest on a rock ledge some nine feet above the ground level and was then replaced by a new building.

In all, between 25 and 30 thousand people crossed the Summit, packing their guns in their baggage as soon as they got to the border. From February 26 to June 30 when Inspector Belcher handed over his duties to a regular Customs Officer he collected \$174,470.32, most of it in gold coin and bank-notes, which was later deposited in Victoria, British Columbia. ● ● ●

"Not in the Record"

By Sgt. J. W. TODD

The mysterious disappearance of Frederick Joseph Labrie and Jean Labrie, the long investigation into it and the unusual method of identification which enabled police to write *finis* to the case.

AT 11 p.m. on Jan. 18, 1954 Henry Joseph Laurier Seguin committed suicide in Cornwall County Jail just one hour before the time set for his execution by hanging for the murder of Leonard Hurd of Maxville, Ontario. On Aug. 16, 1952 Hurd's body was found in his taxi-cab about five miles from his home. He had been shot to death with a .22 calibre rifle which was found not far from the murder scene. Discharge papers left in the rear seat of Hurd's taxi bore the name of Henry Seguin, who had a long police record and was well known to the Cornwall City and Ontario Provincial Police. Police learned that he had recently been in the area using the name of Beaudry. The .22 calibre rifle had the name H. Beaudry inscribed underneath the butt plate. Subsequent inquiries left no doubt that Seguin was the man responsible for the death of Hurd and a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Ontario Provincial Police. Although the country was circularized, weeks and months went by without his arrest being effected.

On Dec. 15, 1952, Leonard Hellyer, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Williams Lake, B.C. left the bank at 11 p.m. As he got into his car the opposite door opened and a man got in. Poking a gun into the side of the bank manager, he ordered him to return to the bank, warning him that if he made any false moves he would shoot him the same way he had shot another man. The two men returned to the bank and the gunman was trying to get Hellyer to open

the vault when two employees of the bank returned for some parcels they had left there. In the ensuing excitement, the banker was shot in the leg and the gunman escaped. Williams Lake Detachment, RCMP, with help from surrounding detachments, blocked off the area and the trail of the bandit was picked up and followed throughout the night. In the morning the Police caught up with the gunman who opened fire but was promptly shot through the chest by one of the constables and his arrest effected. Papers identified the bandit to be Henry James Redford. He was removed to the Williams Lake Hospital and placed under guard. In the ensuing investigation Police learned that he had registered at an hotel in Williams Lake under the name of Henry Godin. His fingerprints were forwarded to RCMP Headquarters and on December 22 Williams Lake Detachment received word that the man they had in custody was Henry Seguin wanted for the murder of Leonard Hurd in Ontario.

The full details of the foregoing were contained in the April 1954 issue of the *RCMP Quarterly* and have been just briefly outlined here. Seguin for his offences at Williams Lake was charged with robbery while armed, wounding with intent and shooting with intent, and received sentences of 15, 20 and 15 years respectively to run concurrently. Subsequently he was returned to Ontario and tried for the murder of Leonard Hurd, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, which brings us to our opening remarks.

Henry Seguin was born near Cornwall, in 1925. At the time of his death he was but 29 years old and was the holder of a criminal record that has seldom been equalled in the Canadian annals of crime. Commencing when he was but ten years old, his record included five convictions

for theft, five for escape, three for shop breaking, and others for breaking, entering and theft, theft of car, parole violation, robbery, robbery while armed, shooting with intent, wounding with intent and murder. Sentences awarded him grossed a total of 57 years in prison.

One might well say that the foregoing was sufficient infamy for any one person, especially as the last four mentioned crimes took place in a period of less than four months. However, after reading the following narrative you will probably agree that all of Seguin's criminal history is "Not in the Record".

Henry Seguin arrived in British Columbia about a week or ten days after Hurd's murder in Ontario and obtained employment on August 28 at the Crescent Lumber Company, Williams Lake, operated by Fred and Emil Rich. In October Frederick Joseph Labrie and his wife Jean also entered the employ of the same company and made the acquaintance of Seguin, thus entering upon the last month or six weeks of their lives.

The Labries and their association with Henry Seguin is the subject of the following case history which has only recently been concluded. Married in Calgary in 1949, the couple moved to British Columbia where they are known to have lived in the Golden, Kelowna, Lumby, Vernon, Williams Lake and Prince George areas. Fred followed such occupations as mill-worker, general laborer and on one occasion they both operated a concession on a carnival ground. They never remained long in one place and did not accumulate much of this world's goods. Jean Labrie's maiden name was Payuk and in 1952 she was 26 years of age. Fred Labrie was born on Dec. 25, 1926.

After Seguin's trial in Williams Lake, Insp. Robert Wannell of the Ontario Provincial Police arrived in British Columbia to gather evidence that would assist in the prosecution of Seguin for the murder of Leonard Hurd. During the course of this investigation he was



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accompanied by the writer (of Kamloops Sub-Division C.I.B.) who was familiar with Seguin's criminal activities in British Columbia. Shortly before the offences at Williams Lake, Seguin had lived with the Labries for a short period in Kamloops, B.C. Efforts were then made to locate Labrie and his wife for questioning and it was at this juncture that the police first became aware of the couple's disappearance. They had last been seen in Kamloops on or about Nov. 17, 1952, but it was late in January 1953 before an intensive investigation was commenced in the Kamloops and Williams Lake areas to determine their movements. The following is, as close as can be ascertained, in chronological order, what is now known to have been the last few months of their lives.

During the summer of 1952, Fred and Jean Labrie operated a refreshment concession at Kinsmen Beach Park, Vernon, B.C. They purchased from Bennett's Stores (Vernon) Limited, household

effects to the value of some \$1,500 including a refrigerator, washing machine, combination radio and gramophone, kitchen furniture, vacuum cleaner, china cabinet and other articles to be used in the setting up of a home. The payments on these purchases amounted to about \$125 per month. Payments were made for two months but when the summer season ended at the Park, the Labries livelihood was curtailed. They left Vernon in a Ford light delivery $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck, purchased from Shillam's Garage in that city, and proceeded to Williams Lake. The furniture purchased from Bennett's was stored with the firm.

On Oct. 2, 1952 Labrie found employment in a Williams Lake sawmill owned by Emil and Fred Rich. Here, as previously stated, the Labries met Seguin who at that time was using the name "Henry Godin". Labrie and Seguin remained with the Crescent Lumber Co. until November 7. Four days prior to this, the Labries had a domestic quarrel and Jean said she was going to leave her husband and had no intention of seeing him again. She hitch-hiked into Williams Lake from the mill site and there pawned a diamond ring, obtained a loan of \$15 and stated her intention of proceeding to Vancouver, B.C. However, Labrie received word from his wife in Kamloops and on November 7 Labrie and Seguin left Williams Lake in the former's truck and travelled to Kamloops where they arrived two days later. Fred found Jean working as a waitress in the Royal Cafe and living in a rooming house on Seymour Street.

Next day the two men went to a real estate agent, looking for premises to rent and were shown a duplex at Mission Flats. The other half of the duplex was occupied by a Mr. and Mrs. Alton. On November 12, Mrs. Labrie was first seen at the duplex together with Fred and Seguin and, according to Mrs. Alton, the Labries were arranging to have their furniture shipped to Kamloops for the purpose of setting up housekeeping in

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the duplex. On November 14, all of the goods held in Vernon, were shipped by O.K. Freight Lines to Kamloops; the arrears in payments had been paid with money supplied by Henry Seguin, who also paid the transportation charges. The furniture was moved into the duplex the same day and the party of three, Jean, Fred and Henry, were joined that evening by another girl who remained at the duplex until Monday, November 17. It was the intention of Labrie and Seguin (who at that time was still using the name Godin), to start a sawdust delivery business in the Kamloops area. The transportation used at this time was still the truck purchased by Labrie in Vernon. During the week November 10-16 Jean Labrie continued to work at the Royal Cafe where her daily shift was from 12 midday to 8 p.m. and as the shifts changed on Tuesday of each week, the last day she would work the 12 to 8 shift was November 17.

While at Williams Lake the Labries had acquired a black and white or dark brown and white female dog which answered to the name "Tootsie". The dog had been brought to Kamloops by Fred and Seguin.

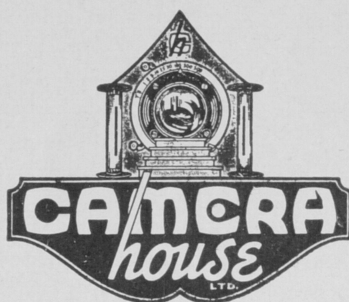
During the investigation a great deal of time was spent in an attempt to trace the activities of the Labries and Henry Seguin on November 17 and, although it is possible that they may have been seen the next morning, the last time that the Police were able to place them exactly was at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 17th when Jean Labrie finished her tour of duty in the cafe and was paid for her week's work by the proprietor, "Happy" Wong. She had cashed the cheque in the restaurant and left in the company of her husband.

Mrs. Ivy Alton was somewhat hazy about the movements of the persons in the duplex on the Monday or Tuesday, but did remember the two women leaving first and later the two men in Labrie's truck. She did not see the women again or Fred Labrie but at some time later

Seguin returned with the truck. She was quite definite that this was the first time she had seen Seguin driving this vehicle.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 18, Seguin using the name Godin, inserted a small advertisement in the *Kamloops Advertiser*, a twice-weekly advertising bulletin to the effect that he had to dispose of household effects including a refrigerator, radio, chesterfield, kitchen furniture and so forth. This ad was carried in the November 20 issue of the *Bulletin* and as a result Seguin sold to various persons in the Kamloops area practically all of the furniture that had been brought from Vernon by the Labries.

Seguin remained at the Mission Flats duplex for some weeks after the disappearance of the Labries. He told inquirers that they had returned to Vernon and that he had purchased the furniture from them because he intended to get married, but owing to a difference arising between him and his bride-to-be



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he had found it necessary to sell everything. Mrs. Alton, with whom he was most friendly, had no reason to doubt this story and no complaint was received by the Police about the disappearance of Fred and Jean Labrie. The dog "Tootsie", remained at the duplex with Seguin for some days but as a result of it snapping at children a complaint was made to Seguin about its behavior. He stated he would be sending it on to the Labries at Vernon; they had not been able to take it with them. Seguin spent the proceeds of the sale of Labrie's furniture on the purchase and trade of two motor vehicles and a trailer, but eventually found his money running out. Probably loath to obtain employment for fear of detection, he went to Williams Lake on the evening of Dec. 13, 1952 and two days later held up the Bank of Commerce and wounded the manager.

At the time of his arrest papers found in his possession gave his name as Redford but later he was identified locally as Godin, the alias he had been using in the Williams Lake and Kamloops area. At Kamloops the Police seized an automobile, held in a local garage for repairs, and a trailer located at the Riverside Auto Court where Seguin had rented space. The trailer contained a large amount of food stuffs, old clothing, both male and female, and items of personal adornment. It was obvious that all of it could not have been obtained by Seguin since his arrival in the Williams Lake area in August from Ontario. It was concluded, therefore, that the contents of the trailer were doubtless the property of the Labries which he had not been able to dispose of through sale.

Among the seized articles there was little of an identifiable nature, but a gold locket, forwarded to a sister of Jean Labrie, was positively identified as belonging to the missing girl. Also in Seguin's effects at the time of his arrest was a discharge button No. 1389898, which had been issued to Frederick Joseph Labrie on his discharge from the

Armed Forces in February 1943. Labrie habitually wore this emblem and it was considered extremely strange that the button would be in possession of another person.

It will be remembered that a fourth person stayed with the Labries and Seguin at Mission Flats during the week-end of November 15-16 and inquiries succeeded in locating her at Trail, B.C. She was interviewed at length by the writer and her recollection of what transpired on Monday, November 17, was that Fred and Henry had left in the morning. The latter returned alone and said Fred was working at a mill. Later, Seguin took Jean Labrie to work and returned to the cabin for supper. Afterwards he took his companion uptown to the rooming-house where she had been previously staying, telling her that he had something to talk over with the Labries and that he did not want her around. She intended returning to the duplex but never did and had not seen Fred or Jean Labrie again. She did see Seguin after November 17 and he told her that the Labries had returned to Williams Lake. This interview, of course, strengthened the contention of the investigator that there had been foul play.

Another item that added to this belief was that a .32 auto shell casing was found in Labrie's truck which Seguin had also sold. Another shell had been found by a young boy who had been playing in the truck. (The weapon used by Seguin in the attempted bank robbery was a .32 Browning automatic.) It appeared, therefore, that the weapon had been fired inside the truck.

Inquiries were made throughout the Dominion of the numerous relatives of Jean Labrie and of the parents of Fred as to whether or not any of them had received a communication from either of them over the 1952 Christmas season. No one had heard from them and this bore out the contention that they were not alive. Throughout the ensuing

months articles were published in the RCMP *Gazette*, Division Circulars, the newspapers in British Columbia and the Yukon Territories, and stop notices were placed in the F.B.I. files in the United States in case either of these persons came to the notice of law-enforcement officers. As is usual on extensive investigations of this nature many leads were forthcoming and all were investigated. One piece of information indicated rather definitely that the Labries had left the Kamloops area on or about November 17, having been picked up by a travelling salesman. From another source it was learned that the couple had been seen in Vancouver. In the final assessment, however, there can be no doubt that the Labries did not leave the Kamloops area, for reasons which will be apparent later.

Following Seguin's trial at Williams Lake for the offences there he was confined in the British Columbia Peniten-

tiary and he was interviewed there on Feb. 12, 1953 by an NCO from the Vancouver Sub-Division C.I.B. and the writer. Seguin objected to being questioned and was definitely hostile throughout the entire interview, but the sequence of events as known to the Police were outlined to him. Seguin admitted that they were substantially true, but denied emphatically that he had anything to do with the disappearance of the Labries. He said he had returned their dog about two or three days after they had left the Mission Flats duplex and that he had seen Fred Labrie about one week later. He believed they had either returned to Vernon or Williams Lake. When he was confronted with the fact that a .32 calibre cartridge case had been found in the cab of the Labrie truck he stated that these had undoubtedly fallen from his pocket where he had placed them after they had been fired in target practice, and denied he had ever fired a .32

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automatic pistol inside the truck cab. Seguin impressed both members of the Police as a man with a lot on his mind.

Police found a truck driver, who had given Fred Labrie a lift from the Kamloops Tire Hospital in the early afternoon of November 17. He had taken him to a place some 2½ to three miles south of Kamloops on the Merritt road where Labrie's truck had stopped because of a flat tire. The trucker learned that Labrie had recently come from Williams Lake and was endeavoring to locate some mill where he would be assured of a sawdust supply for a delivery service in and about Kamloops. He had advised him to canvass the mills on the Long Lake Road; the significance of this will become evident later in the narrative.

During 1953 Henry Seguin was returned to Ontario to stand trial for murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. His appeals all being dismissed the date of execution was set for 12.01 a.m. Jan. 19, 1954. In view of the fact that Seguin undoubtedly knew more about the disappearance of the Labries than he had admitted, it was felt that he should be questioned in the hope that he would admit killing the couple for the sake of his conscience if nothing else.

Seguin was interrogated by the writer after leave to appeal again had been refused, once on January 16 and twice on Jan. 18, 1954. Any hope that Seguin would admit to the murder of the Labries was short-lived. He was extremely evasive in his answers for a good deal of the time but finally denied emphatically having killed them. During the last two or three days of his life Seguin was engaged in writing a long letter to be delivered to his sister in Cornwall and this letter was finally given by Seguin to Father Villeneuve for delivery. Inspector Wannell of the O.P.P. and the writer had the opportunity of reading this letter and it contained nothing relating to the Labries, dealing mainly with

the imagined injustice of his trial for the murder of Hurd. An hour and a quarter before he was due to hang for the murder of the Maxville taxi-driver Seguin took poison which he had undoubtedly concealed in his body for a considerable length of time and in keeping with the statement made in the last page of the letter to his sister, he did in fact cheat the law at the end.

Photographs of the Labries were again circularized and at the same time a news item was placed in the local paper requesting range-riders and hunters to be on the alert for human remains when going about their usual duties or hunting in the country surrounding Kamloops.

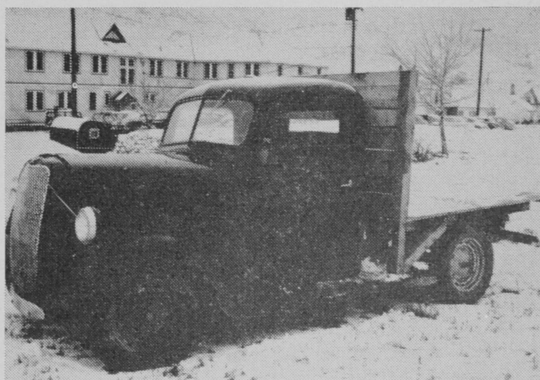
The status of the Labrie case remained thus until Sept. 18, 1955 when Stanley Jennings of Kamloops, reported to the Police office that while hunting in the Long Lake area he had come across two skulls and other human remains in the bottom of a creek bed which ran parallel to the road, but some 60 feet below it at that point. On September 19-20 two constables of Kamloops Detachment searched the area, recovering numerous pieces of human skeletal material and clothing, both male and female, scattered over a distance of about 150 feet. All of the remains were taken to Dr. F. P. Sparkes, Pathologist of the Royal Inland Hospital. Examination left no doubt as to how the male subject came to his death as the skull contained two holes, undoubtedly made by a bullet of small calibre, which entered to the rear of the left ear, with the point of exit being in the right temporal area. The bones of the female failed to reveal any evidence of violence but on the feminine clothing there was ample evidence of it having been cut with a knife. One of the articles found at the scene was a hunting knife in a leather scabbard.

No doubt remained in the mind of the investigator that these were the remains of Fred Joseph Labrie and his wife, Jean. However, it was necessary to procure sufficient evidence to place before a

Coroner's jury. Many of the bones were missing from the skeletons but enough of the large bones remained so that Dr. Sparkes, by the application of Pearson's formula, was able to estimate the height of the subjects in life. Fred had previously been convicted for assault and had been in the Kamloops Provincial Jail. Records listed his height to be five feet, ten inches; Dr. Sparkes computation of the male skeleton was that it would be five feet, eight and one-half to nine inches. The height of Jean Labrie had been variously given from five feet to five feet, four inches, undoubtedly with high-heel shoes on. The figure arrived at by Dr. Sparkes was four feet, 11 inches.

Due to the fact that the skeletons had been exposed to the elements and animals for nearly three years, a great number of the teeth were missing. Some in the female skull contained fillings and inquiries were instituted in Calgary and Edmonton in the name of Jean Labrie and Jean Payuk to see if identification could be made in this way. Similarly, inquiries were made of the Canadian Army authorities for Fred Labrie's dental charts at the time of his discharge from the Army, in 1943, but they were of little value for the purpose of identification; Labrie had no fillings showing. An unusual condition existing in the male skull, which a local dentist stated he had not seen duplicated in another person throughout his experience, was that one half of the palate was a quarter of an inch higher than the other and the subject had a condition known medically as a deviated septum which showed visibly as a crooked nose. It was hoped that Labrie's Army medical charts might show such a condition but there was no record of it.

On Sept. 30, 1955, the Officer Commanding Kamloops Sub-Division and the writer again searched the area where the skeletons had been found and this time the practically complete remains of a dog were found. The skull showed



Top—Labrie's truck in which probably both he and his wife met death.

Centre—Right half of this duplex at Mission Flats was occupied by Labries and Seguin.

Bottom—Scene where remains of Labries were found after three years. Ravine to left of roadway is approximately 60 feet deep.

evidence of a bullet having passed completely through it and by a quantity of hair found, it was readily seen that this had been a dark brown and white animal. These remains were taken to Dr. Alan H. Tench, a veterinary surgeon at Kamloops, where the skeleton was reconstructed. The veterinary stated that in

life the animal would have stood about 18 to 21 inches high at the shoulder, which compared favorably with the dog owned by the Labries, and it was a female.

Where the human remains were found, a piece of cloth which had quite obviously been a pocket was picked up. It contained 27 cents and a crumpled counter slip upon which the words "Royal Cafe" appeared. Several white imitation pearl buttons were also found, similar to the type worn on the uniform of a waitress. A pair of gray shoes and pieces of a blue dress and white slip completed the women's clothing found. The male clothing consisted of a man's hat and portions of a brown and gray plaid trousers, a black leather belt and a pair of brown "loafer" shoes. These articles were shown to Mrs. Alton, who was closest to the Labries during their stay in Kamloops, but she was unable to identify any of them. It was decided to take the clothing to Williams Lake and interview the Rich family but before showing the hat to Mrs. June Louise Rich she was asked to describe the hat worn by Labrie and gave a remarkably close description of the head gear that the police had in their possession. This was a summer style painted straw hat with perforations in the side for ventilation and a dark blue or purple band. The size of the hat was 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ and Fred Labrie was known to have a small head. The hat contained a hole in it that when placed on the male skull coincided with the wound of entry to the rear of the left ear. Mrs. Rich also identified the plaid material as being similar to that in a pair of dress pants worn by Fred Labrie while he was employed at the Crescent Lumber Co. Emil Rich, her brother-in-law, said the hat was similar to that worn by Fred Labrie and he identified the pair of gray shoes as being like those worn by Jean Labrie.

Emil Rich was almost positive that the hunting knife in homemade leather scabbard was taken from a panel truck

belonging to him. He had kept the knife in the glove compartment of the truck and had first noticed it missing after the Labries and Seguin had left the Williams Lake area. There had been no scabbard with the knife at the time he had it.

Although the foregoing was sufficient to satisfy the investigators as to the identity of the remains, it was felt that there was not sufficient to place before a jury, and that some additional identification was necessary before an inquest could be held.

At this time it came to the attention of the writer and the constable in charge of identification work in the sub-division, that considerable success had been achieved in identification by photography. A recent article published in an English publication, *The Police Journal*, entitled "Photography as an Aid in Identification: Plumbago Pit Case" written by G. Webster, Research Technician, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Ceylon, quoted several cases where identification was effected by means of superimposed photographs of the skulls of deceased persons upon their features in life. The procedure outlined in these cases was followed by the constable with remarkable success. The technique used was as follows:

Copies were made from photographs of the subjects on 4 x 5 film. The negative obtained in each case was placed under the ground glass of the camera and the outstanding protuberances such as orbital ridges, cheek bone, jaw bone, chin, and bridge of the nose were marked. The skull of the subject was then fixed on a photographic tripod so that it could be placed stationary in any position and was moved until the points previously mentioned coincided with all of the protuberances and points marked on the ground glass. This was then photographed in that position. Following this the negative of the subject in life and that of the skull were placed together and enlarged and exposed on Kodabromide paper, the result showing the photo-



Two photos of Frederick Labrie and one of his wife showing superimposition of photos of skulls over those of subjects in life.

graph of the skull superimposed upon that of the subject in life. This was the first time that any attempt at this type of identification had been made in the Identification Section at Kamloops and there was a great deal of trial and error before a satisfactory result was achieved. It was found that it was necessary to level the camera both vertically and horizontally and it remained in that position; the lining up of the skull with the marks previously placed on the ground glass of the camera was done by the movement of the skull alone. Both a profile and a full face photograph were available of Fred Labrie so that identification was doubly effected in his case.

With the completion of this work the Police were in a position now to proceed with an inquest and this was opened on Feb. 15, 1956 before Coroner Dr. I. G. Smillie. Witnesses were recalled to recount the findings of the skeletons, the association of the Labries with Henry Seguin at Mission Flats, the identification of the clothing found with the human remains and the employment of Jean Labrie at the Royal Cafe at Kamloops. Dr. Sparkes, gave evidence as to his examination of the remains. He was shown the photographs prepared by the Police and stated that in his opinion the

male skull was that of Fred Labrie and indicated the points of similarity between the skull and that of the person in life. This was also done with the superimposed photograph of Jean Labrie. The constable fully explained to the Coroner and Jury the process whereby the photographs were taken and the superimpositions made. The writer outlined the investigation conducted by the Police subsequent to the disappearance of these two people. At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury retired and later brought in the following verdict:

"WE, the Coroner's Jury, touching the death of Frederick Joseph Labrie and Jean Labrie feel, because of evidence and pictures displayed, certain that the remains of a male and female skeleton are those of Frederick Joseph Labrie and his wife, Jean Labrie. Also that death was caused by a bullet wound in the head of Frederick Joseph Labrie and that multiple knife wounds caused the demise of Jean Labrie. It appears that the killing occurred after the deceased were last seen on or about Monday, November 17th, 1952 at the Royal Cafe in Kamloops. It also appears that Frederick Joseph Labrie and Jean Labrie met death in a Creek bed approximately two miles south of Knutsford on the Long Lake road.

Evidence from the remains of a dog

found at the same scene convinces us that it was the dog identified as owned by the Labries prior to their demise.

Evidence points to a motive for the killing as being to obtain the victims' personal belongings and furniture."

In summing up the case the Coroner complimented the Police on the investigation made and particularly the work of the constable who prepared the photographs placed before the Jury. It will be noted of course that Seguin's name was not mentioned in the Jury's verdict and we leave it to the reader to decide in this case whether or not it would have been superfluous.

On Apr. 9, 1956, over three years after their deaths, the remains of Frederick Joseph Labrie and Jean Labrie were buried in the Hillside Cemetery, Kamloops, in accordance with the wishes of their relatives.

With the Jury's verdict and the burial of the Labries ended an investigation that extended past the boundaries of Canada, into the Yukon and the United States, culminating with the identification of remains that had been exposed to the elements for three years. The writer questioned Seguin on five different occasions and can say without exaggeration that he was undoubtedly one of the most cold blooded individuals he has ever had to deal with. From a perusal of his record it will be seen that his whole criminal career was one of violence, and from exchange of information with Inspector Wannell of the O.P.P. it was learned he was a constant source of trouble to that Force and the Cornwall City Police from early childhood until, and after his death by suicide, in the Cornwall County Jail.



Marching Song

There was a day when hunters roamed the prairie vast and brown;
Then Gentlemen Adventurers possessed it for the Crown,
Until the new-born Canada, a nation yet to be,
Made British North America extend from sea to sea.

When settlers came upon the plain to till their lonely farms,
And when rebellion reared its head with tumult and alarms,
When thousands crossed the Chilcoot Pass, led on by gold's allure,
The Mountie ever went ahead to make the way secure.

The Mountie is not mounted now, except on a machine,
His horse is all but mem'ry, in the age of gasoline;
He makes his vigilant patrols, in air, on land and sea,
And helps to keep this Canada the freest of the free.

The tunic of the Mountie is far more than just a coat;
'Tis the symbol of his duty, of his word pledged to devote
His mind, his strength, his talents, and withal a courage keen
To maintain the rights and safety of the subjects of the Queen.

J. C. MARTIN, Q.C.

Governor-General Visits the Home of the Haidas

WITH his wide learning and abiding interest in all phases of Canadian culture, it has come to be expected of our Governor-General that whenever he pays a visit to any part of the country, he will seek to have personal, down to earth contacts with a true cross-section of citizens. His recent visit to Western Canada was no exception.

Although in a strict geographical sense the Haida Indians are not Canada's westernmost natives, they have come to be regarded as such, living as they do on the isolated Queen Charlotte Islands some 80 miles from the mainland of British Columbia. Their isolation through the years has developed arts, crafts and a culture, which differ distinctly from most Indian tribes on the mainland and which since the middle of the last century have excited the interest of all white travellers who touched their shores. (See *Quarterly* October 1955, p. 106.) It was not surprising therefore that during the 1956 summer tour, His Excellency chose to spend two days visiting the land of the Haida nation.

From the moment the Governor-General stepped off HMCS *Jonquiere* at Masset, to the time of his departure from Queen Charlotte City, the Haidas, who constitute almost half the population, exhibited a spirit of loyalty and friendliness not to be surpassed anywhere in the Commonwealth. On his part His

Excellency walked and spoke freely among these native sons in the atmosphere of their storied past.

There were incidents of human interest at almost any minute of the day, but two were outstanding. On leaving St. John's Church at Masset, the vice-regal party was met on the steps by an onrush of about half the children of the village, all wearing large smiles and cheerfully waving their flags. The Governor-General chatted with several and then asked if they would like to have their picture taken; the response was immediate and in the happy spirit of the occasion. At Skidegate Mission His Excellency made an unscheduled stop at the United Church manse where he was greeted by the four oldest Haidas in the Queen Charlottes. After being presented to the Queen's representative, an honor which they deeply felt, these people in spite of their advanced age proceeded to regale him with some of the old Haida songs, some of which called for energetic movements of the arms. The Officer Commanding Prince Rupert Sub-Division, Inspr. W. M. Taylor, himself a student of Indian folklore, speaks of this occasion as being most impressive, the minds of the old Haidas being obviously far away back, in their younger days.

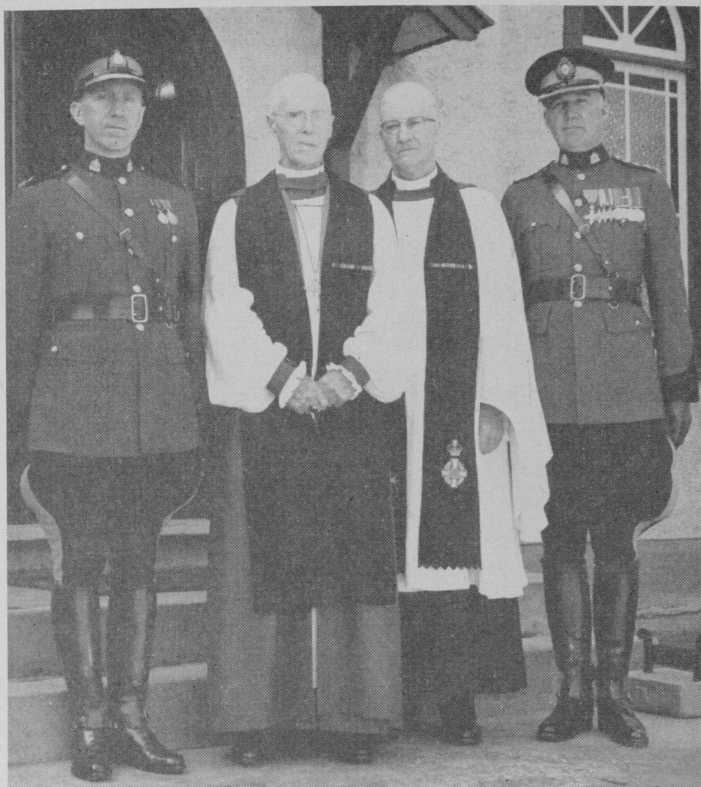
Truly the visit of Governor-General Massey to the land of the Haidas will long be remembered. ● ● ●

Governor-General Vincent Massey poses at Skidegate Mission with the four oldest Haidas in the Queen Charlottes L. to R.—Jimmy Jones, 74; Mary Davidson, 86; Agnes Russ, 100; His Excellency; Suzanne Williams, 85; Henry Young, 75.



June 3, 1956, in front of RCMP Chapel after last service conducted by Bishop Knowles. *L. to R.*—Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, Bishop Knowles, Canon Wm. Cole, Assistant Chaplain and Insp. J. A. Stevenson.

Bishop Knowles Retires



Bishop E. H. Knowles, D.D., L.L.B., F.R.G.S. the Senior Chaplain of the Force has retired. This grand old gentleman has held a strong affection for the Force throughout his long association with it, which dates back to 1918, and his son E. H. Knowles, Q.C., of Regina, kindly prepared this short synopsis of his father's career.

BISHOP E. H. Knowles, D.D., L.L.B., F.R.G.S. Senior Chaplain of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, recently tendered his resignation to the Commissioner of the Force. The Bishop is one of the pioneers of the Province. He was born in Ceylon but returned to England when very young after the death of his father. He is the oldest living graduate of Burton Grammar School. His family decided to emigrate to Canada and he became a homesteader in the North-West Territories when affairs were just settling down after the Riel Rebellion. His love for the outdoors soon made him an excellent hunter and fisherman and his proficiency with sporting

and target rifles provided an interesting hobby for many years.

The Bishop attended the first Normal School in Regina and became a teacher. Later he attended St. John's College, Winnipeg, and entered the church being ordained in 1905. His first parish was Buffalo Lake. He had qualified for the L.L.B. degree but never practised law but became nationally known as a most proficient ecclesiastical lawyer.

His marriage to Miss Violet D. M. Mapleton linked two of the pioneer families of the area. They had one son and two grandchildren, one of whom is in the Force.

The Bishop was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle in 1935 after serving as Secretary of Synod for 24 years. He retired as Bishop in 1950 but retained his chaplaincy which he has held since 1918 until this year.

His hobby of astronomy has more recently given place to that of the cutting and polishing of stones.

Some of his most happy recollections are those of his associations with the Force and the historic Chapel at Regina which has become so well known throughout the land.

* * *

The following is a list of the Clergy who have taken services at the RCMP Chapel before the appointment of official Chaplains:

Rev. A. Osborne—1882-83; Rev. H. Havelock-Smith—1883-88; The Rt. Rev. & Hon. A. J. T. Anson, D.D., 1st Bishop of Qu'Appelle—1884-92; Rev. J. W. Gregory—1888-89; Rev. L. Dawson—1889-94; The Rt. Rev. John Burn, D.D., 2nd Bishop of Qu'Appelle—1893-96; Rev. H. J. Bartlett—1894; Rev. W. E. Brown, B.A.—1894-99; Rev. T. Dickenson—1899-01.

Official RCMP Chaplains:

Rev. Canon G. C. Hill—1901-17; Ven. Archdeacon E. H. Knowles, L.L.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., (Bishop, 1935)—1918-56; Rev. A. E. Hendy, L.Th.—1935-37; The Very Rev. H. T. Lee, D.D. (Assistant Chaplain)—1937-46; The Very Rev. W. Cole, D.D., E.D. (Assistant Chaplain) 1946 (Canon) 1951 (still serving); The Rt. Rev. M. E. Coleman, D.D., Bishop of Qu'Appelle—1956. ●●●

Cover Picture

The Calgary Stampede was the setting for the picture used on the cover of this issue. The two members of the Force in the centre, are dressed in uniforms of the type worn by the ranks of the Mounted Police approximately 70 years ago.

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

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A Day in the Woods

By Cst. A. McEwan

In which a pint-sized woodsman teaches us something about hunting.

A TWIG snapped in the underbrush not far from our stand on the old tote road. Silently, in the fresh snow, young Bob Arbuckle nocked his arrow—and waited, patiently.

Suddenly a snowshoe hare leaped from cover and dashed swiftly across the clearing toward a balsam swamp. In a flash the bowman whirled and, as the bunny paused momentarily to check on danger, he eased the bow string winging the feathered shaft into the hare's body.

Dawn had broken early that February day and snow had begun to fall lightly. The frost-like air was charged with electrifying sounds of wild life. Red squirrels echoed their morning greetings, yellow-bellied sapsuckers busily drilled on tree trunks for an early meal, spruce partridge zoomed their way into the thick cedars, and in the distance a timber wolf howled, clear and melodious.

It was nearly two weeks ago that my young archery friend and I had planned this outing. He had achieved local recognition for his ability at shooting small game with man's primitive weapon, the bow and arrow. And since the only shooting I'd ever done was slaughtering paper targets with a .22, I was somewhat astonished when he toppled over the aforementioned hare with one arrow.

Here, I thought, was a different kind of sport. And—as I learned later—it required the stealth of an Indian, the cunning of a veteran trapper to stalk and kill these fur-bearing animals with the bow and arrow.

"Great fun, eh?" smiled the kid. He was small for his age, and had been hunting now for two seasons, since he was 12. I watched as he grasped the animal by the forelegs and with his sharp knife slit it down the belly; then with both hands he snapped the back of the carcass throwing the entrails free.

He was skilful at gutting them, I thought. He looked at me, a grin splitting his dark oval face.

"Y'know," he chortled, brushing a sleeve across his freckled nose, "Y'gotta gut 'em as soon as they're killed. Keep better." He wiped his knife clean before putting it back in his belt sheath. Then he examined the entrails, and cautioned me: "Always check for white spots on the liver. Sure sign of disease."

I was anxious to see him skin a rabbit, and told him so.

"O.K.," he agreed. "I'll do it now."

First he spread the hind legs and tied them, separately, to a tree branch. Then, commencing at the cut, he began peeling skin from around the hind quarters; next, in one sweeping motion he pulled the skin downward and away from the body in one piece. He finished this operation by cutting off the head, front and hind legs.

Being a potential outdoorsman, I was amazed at his adeptness as he completed the task of denuding this small animal.

Later that morning, after several fur-bearers fell prey to his whizzing arrows, I followed him through—what seemed to be—miles and miles of bush land, checking on his horde of rabbit snares which were scattered above and below timberline.

As we pushed onward we located one snare that had been robbed of its quarry, and obvious signs gave mute testimony that a fox had encountered the rabbit shortly after it had been snared. Still another, we located, had been snared by the hind legs and was still struggling frantically for freedom, when Bob ended its misery with a well-placed arrow at frighteningly close range.



“... shooting small game with man’s primitive weapon, the bow and arrow.”

By mid-afternoon I was leg weary from crouching and stumbling under dense spruce, pine, cedars and undergrowth. We had covered about five miles, but they seemed like 500. Still we had one more snare to check. So on we plodded, and finally we came to a wind-fall near a cluster of jackpine thickets. Here we halted, and Bob exclaimed: “Look ahead!”

I looked in the direction he was pointing.

“There’s the last one, under that twisted pine.”

A few minutes later we were at the tree. The kid dropped on his knees, poked his head under the branches, and cried: “Got another!”

Deftly, he unwound the wire from the tree limb and brought out the furry creature. It was frozen into a white blob and, with the exception of the small, round dark eyes, it blended perfectly with the snowy background. Even in this frozen condition I noticed that the head and legs of this rabbit were somewhat smaller than the ones he had shot earlier with his bow and arrows.

He explained to me that this was an Eastern cottontail, quite common to the Ottawa Valley. Rabbits of this species, he said, are so sensitive to the shock of sudden discovery by hunter that they sometimes die before being killed.

“See,” he said, pointing out the difference between it and a snowshoe hare. “Notice how small the hind legs are in comparison to the snowshoe.” They seemed to be at least two inches shorter. “Besides,” he went on, “here’s its trade-mark,” he indicated the fluffy white underside of the tail.

“What’s the snowshoe’s trade-mark?” I quizzed him.

“Large hind feet and black ridge around ear tips.”

I was impressed with his knowledge of small game life as well as his ease in setting rabbit snares. He told me that there were a number of ways to set snares. And the simplest and least complicated, he went on, consisted of a fist-sized wire loop suspended a few inches off the ground, preferably over a well-worn runway.

"That's it," he said, as he set the last one for the day. "Let's go."

As we loped along the timber trail homeward bound our talk drifted to food and the prospect of a hot meal.

"By the way," I panted, "What do rabbits taste like?"

"Better'n chicken," he answered, adjusting his back-pack. Then, as an after-thought, he added: "Mom's having some for supper. You're invited."

Then as the shadows of twilight stole across the forest we entered the clearing about a half-mile from where we had parked the car.

"Incidentally," I inquired, "how does your mother cook rabbit?"

He frowned, thought a moment, and then replied:

"Well," he began, "she tried different ways, but our favorite is rabbit fricassee." He paused, glanced sideways at me, cleared his throat, and continued:

"She cuts the rabbit up, dredges the pieces in flour, salt and pepper, fries them in a half cup of heated fat until golden brown, then removes them from the pan.

"Next, she stirs two cups of minced onion into the fat, adds three cups of boiling water, a bay leaf and one-half teaspoon of salt; finally, she returns the rabbit to the pan, covers it and lets it simmer for two hours. That's it," he finished.

"Wow!" I exclaimed. "How do you remember all that?"

"It's easy," he chuckled, "I also cook 'em."

That night, as we sat before the fire watching the busy flames in the open hearth, Bob remarked, "Whatcha think of the rabbit fricassee?"

"Well, lad," I answered, arching my tired body comfortably in the roomy arm-chair, "it was, as you said, 'better'n chicken'."

● ● ●

The same techniques used to rehabilitate criminals and delinquents can be used in a modified form to correct chronic traffic violators, states an article in the current issue of the *Northwestern University Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*.

This new approach to rehabilitating traffic offenders is advocated by John C. Larson, a research associate with the Center for Safety Education at New York University.

"Social and psychological factors are the primary causes of accidents and violations," says Larson. But he adds that current rehabilitative efforts do not seem to take this fact into account.

Larson feels that the personal and social characteristics common among criminals and delinquents also are typical of the majority of chronic traffic offenders, although traffic violators have these characteristics to a lesser degree.

Among similarities which Larson cites as typical of both traffic offenders, and criminals and delinquents are that all three groups behave antisocially, are characterized by a resentment of authority, and show a need for recognition.

Present treatment methods of chronic offenders—such as traffic schools, probation, or limited driving—deal only with the symptomatic results of the drivers' "delinquency", Larson believes.

Such directive techniques have been ineffective, he says, because most persons regard the breaking of traffic laws as considerably less serious than criminal violations and because public officials have regarded violations as causes in themselves.

"Thus," Larson concludes, "not the current efforts, but the group therapy techniques found to be effective with criminals and delinquents may well be more suitable for the rehabilitation of chronic traffic offenders."



Recent Cases . . .

Richard Morley North—Missing Person

A TELEPHONE call to the RCMP Amaranth Detachment during the early hours of Thursday, May 3, 1956, touched off one of northern Manitoba's most extensive searches for a missing person in many years.

A small boy had become lost on his way home from school in a farming district some 16 miles north-west of the settlement of Alonsa, near the west shore of Lake Manitoba. The boy, ten-year-old Richard North, is one of nine children of Albert North, a farmer in the Portia District. Apparently Richard had gone to school as usual with his three brothers, William, George, Edward and sister Helen on May 2. The home of the children is one mile north of the Portia School which they attend and they take their lunches with them and do not return from school until late afternoon.

The road allowance which goes directly north from the school to their home, was the route used by the children. On Tuesday—May 1—while on the way home from school Richard had taken a trail which branched off the main route approximately a quarter of a mile north of the school and had arrived home before his brothers and sister. As a result he was the first to play with a new toy. This trail runs comparatively parallel with the road allowance and is west of it.

The next day after school, Richard went directly west, which is behind the

school, instead of to the road in front of the school and took a trail which he assumed would also run parallel with the road allowance—he hoped to beat his brothers and sister home again. However, about a quarter of a mile away the trail branches off in several directions and apparently Richard, who was not familiar with the path, took the wrong turn and became lost.

The terrain in which the search was conducted consists of numerous ridges running parallel to the shore of Lake Manitoba in a north and south direction. These ridges, probably once the shores of the lake, are covered with poplar trees and willows; at points they are two to three miles in width and then narrow down to several hundred yards. Between the ridges are meadows covered with spring run-off water, bogs and marshes. Mr. North's home is on one of the ridges, which at a spot about two-and-a-half miles north of the house narrows to a point and is traversed by a meadow three-quarters of a mile wide and covered with water, in places four feet deep. The area is sparsely populated, North's only neighbors being one farmer four miles north-west of him and another who lives immediately behind the Portia School, a mile south.

When Richard failed to reach home on May 2, Mr. North began to search for him, assisted by farmers who live to the

south. They found what they assumed to be the boy's footprints in the wet ground and followed them along a hydro line northward, ending at the meadow two-and-a-half miles north of the boy's home. The search went on all night without success and early the following morning, the RCMP Detachment was notified. The searchers were then organized to work in a systematic manner.

The following day Police personnel from McCreary Detachment arrived to render assistance and later that same day an RCMP aircraft, arrived bringing the Dauphin Sub-Division Section NCO to the scene. A dog master and Police Service Dog "Pride" from Ste. Rose du Lac, were working south to the search area and that evening an RCAF helicopter and two Canadian Army reconnaissance Cessna L19's arrived from Rivers Air Base. One of the Cessna's had to land on the highway just outside the settlement of Alonsa due to mechanical difficulties, but fortunately no damage was done nor was anyone injured.

Next day the Officer Commanding the RCMP Dauphin Sub-Division arrived to supervise the search. By now the public had become interested in the lost boy and in response to appeals for volunteers carried over radio stations CKDM Dauphin and CKY Winnipeg, men from many miles around were arriving to volunteer assistance. Many farmers forfeited precious days in which they could

have been preparing to seed their land. The Red Cross sent a nurse to the scene. Police and Army aircraft were systematically operating over the search area. At one time one of the aircraft became stuck in the makeshift landing field while taking off—apparently the field had become soft due to the planes constantly landing and taking off—but with the assistance of a number of men the plane was able to get airborne again.

During the early part of the search a man renowned in this area made a call at the North's home to give his expert opinion on where their son Richard would be found. His name is Louie Prince, a "Witch Doctor" by trade, who lives south of Amaranth near the Sandy Bay Indian Reserve. (see RCMP *Quarterly* January 1956.) Mr. Prince after performing some ceremony stated that the boy would be found in three days in the swamp near his home—dead. But he didn't anticipate the hardihood of Richard North.

Richard was found on the fourth day of the search, sitting near the bank of a small creek 1½ miles north-east of his home. He was alive and in surprisingly good physical condition considering that he had been without food and water for four long days and nights, with the temperature at night averaging 30 degrees. The boy was given a piece of chocolate to eat by his rescuers and after eating it, wiped his face saying: "Mom and Dad might think I was eating tobacco." Richard still had his lunch pail with him and made sure that it was in his possession when he was taken home in the helicopter, which had landed upon receiving a pre-arranged signal. The extremities of his limbs swollen from being constantly wet, his whole system dehydrated due to lack of liquids, the boy was also suffering from mild shock due to exposure. Taken to Ste. Rose Hospital for observation, Richard was discharged several days later and returned home to carry on his normal routine.

When he was interviewed it was



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learned that he had been constantly moving throughout the four days and only rested at night. He had seen the airplanes but thought they were looking for a "jet" that may have crashed. One day he had also seen two men walking in the bush but thought that they were Indians looking for Senega roots; he didn't at any time eat any snow or drink water because his parents had told him that it was dirty and would make him sick.

Assistance rendered by the public i.e., local residents, Indians from nearby reserves, farmers from surrounding districts, business men from adjacent towns, Armed Forces, the Administrator for the local Government District of Alonsa, the Red Cross and last but not least the local women who served food and beverages to the tired, hungry men was most gratifying. Without this whole-hearted co-operation the search for Richard North might not have ended so happily.

* * *

R. v. Laberge

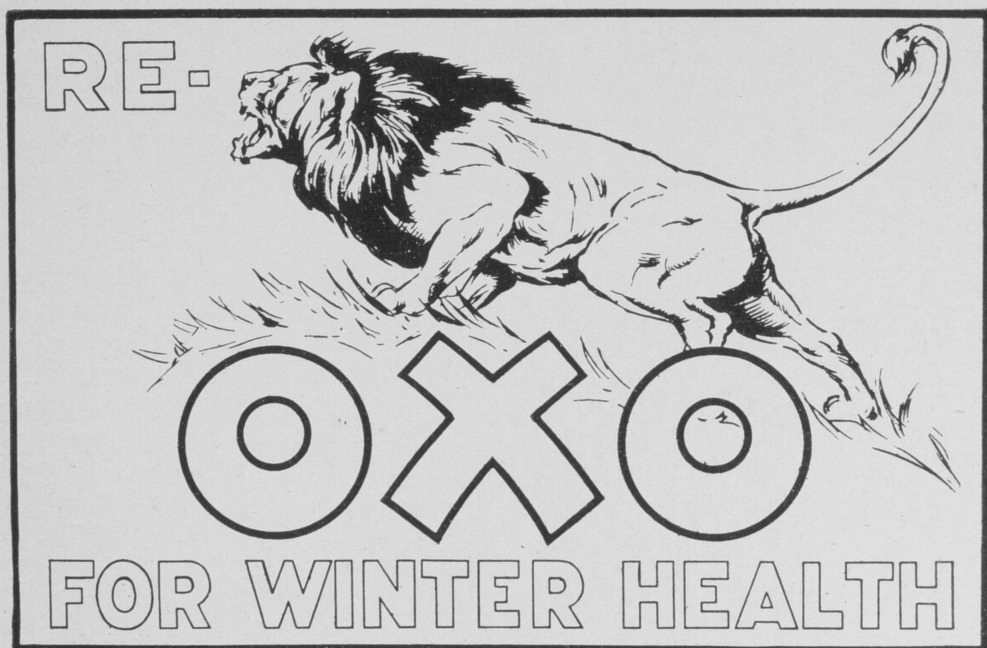
Smuggled Cigarettes—Customs Act

ON Mar. 2, 1953, the owner of a garage in the east end of Montreal, decided to repossess it because of overdue rent. He broke the lock and, upon entering the building, found it contained a large quantity of American cigarettes. The owner reported the matter to a lawyer who in turn advised RCMP "C" Division Headquarters.

As there was a possibility that the owner of the cigarettes would make an appearance, investigators assigned to the

case kept the cache under surveillance for several hours. However, residents in the vicinity were aware that something was amiss and under the circumstances the Police abandoned watch after placing the 383,000 smuggled cigarettes under seizure. It was established later that the owner had been warned of the seizure just as he was leaving his residence to proceed to the cache.

Investigators learned that local residents had seen an automobile, bearing



1952 Quebec licence 354-325, being loaded with cases from the cache. The licence was registered in the name of Marcel Bougie, 1310 Maisonneuve St., but he could not be found. The garage had been rented to a man named Paul Guimond, but he produced a lease covering the sub-letting of the garage to another man named M. Laflamme, of 3220 Sherbrooke St. E., telephone number FR-7123. Investigation indicated that the name was probably fictitious, but the resident at the address, M. Laberge, was subscriber for that telephone number. Marius Laberge, allegedly employed as a waiter, moved on the day of the seizure without leaving a forwarding address. For over a year, efforts were made to locate Laberge through the maze of Montreal night spots, but to no avail. At this stage of the inquiry, it was not known which name, Laflamme or Laberge, was fictitious. This hampered the investigation greatly and it appeared that the Police had met a dead-end.

During the month of June 1954, a 1953 Ford panel truck containing 92,200 cigarettes was seized and the driver, who gave his name as Jacques Vigeant, was arrested. He claimed ownership of a summer camp at Pointe Calumet, Que. This was searched and although no seizable goods were found, a point that greatly interested Police was that the property was actually registered in the name of Paul Emile Lavoie. When confronted with this Vigeant admitted his

true name was Lavoie. He was charged under s. 203(3) of the Customs Act, convicted and fined \$200 or three months in jail.

Immediately after this conviction, Police learned that Lavoie was still active. Once again his movements were closely watched, with the result that within two weeks, he was apprehended driving a 1952 Chevrolet panel truck containing 137,000 smuggled cigarettes. Lavoie, made every effort to evade arrest by driving recklessly at 80 m.p.h. through city streets, but the skilful manoeuvring of Police cars by experienced drivers was his downfall. Lavoie was charged for a second offence under s. 203(3) of the Customs Act and was found guilty on Dec. 6, 1954. He received the minimum sentence of one year in jail plus a \$500 fine, and, in default, an additional year imprisonment. He instituted an appeal which was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada, but it was dismissed and Lavoie had no alternative but to serve his term of imprisonment which began on June 30, 1955.

In August 1954, a man named Rolland Lafond suspected of trafficking in "smugs", was chased through city streets, on foot, and apprehended. His car, a 1949 Oldsmobile sedan, was located and found to contain 49,800 cigarettes. Police felt that Lafond was an alias and, as a slight resemblance was noticed between him and Lavoie, he was asked if his name was Lavoie. He denied it and further investigation proved that Lafond was actually Robert Laberge. Efforts to connect Laberge and the seizure made in 1953, were without success.

In August 1955, Paul Emile Lavoie, serving the one-year sentence applied for clemency. A member of Montreal C.I.B. investigated Lavoie's background but could find no trace of his family. Several persons vouched for Lavoie's good character. The investigator interviewed Lavoie in prison but he would not give

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the whereabouts of his family, nor would he answer to any name but Lavoie. On returning to the office, the Policeman was discussing the case with others and, remembering the slight resemblance between the prisoner and Robert Laberge, suggested that Lavoie's name might be Laberge. Hearing this, the investigator who had worked on the case involving seizure of 383,000 cigarettes in 1953, surmised that Lavoie was probably withholding his true identity because he was Marius Laberge suspected in that offence.

Lavoie's photograph, shown at Laberge's former residence at 3220 Sherbrooke St. E., was identified as being Joseph Marius Gerard Laberge and the person who had rented the garage. Finance company contracts showed that the vehicle which was seen at the cache, bearing licence 354-325, was purchased by Marcel Bougie who supplied the name M. Laberge as reference. Bougie was finally located and, although he denied any connection with the cache, he admitted the possibility of having loaned the car to Laberge. The evidence was conclusive and when Lavoie was interviewed in prison, he admitted his true identity was Laberge. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that, although the resemblance was slight, Marius Laberge is the brother of Robert Laberge, subject of the seizure in August 1954.

Crown Counsel, Gaston Lacroix, laid an Information and Complaint, on Jan. 16, 1956, under s. 203 of the Customs Act against Joseph Marius Gerard Laberge, aliases Paul Emile Lavoie, M. Laflamme, Jacques Vigeant, for possession of the 383,000 smuggled cigarettes seized on Mar. 2, 1953. Limitation of three years in this case would have expired on Mar. 2, 1956 in accordance with s: 256 of the Customs Act. This was considered a first offence as the seizure was effected prior to the other two. On Feb. 2, 1956, Laberge entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to a \$500 fine or in default, three months in jail.

ALBERTA BECKONS IN AUTUMN



The THREE SISTERS MOUNTAINS in BANFF NATIONAL PARK

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Surgical Scars Provide Link in Identification

ON THE outskirts of Medicine Hat, Alta., early in the morning of May 15, 1954, Edward Schlenker was getting an early start on his spring plowing. He had just started on his second strip of land when he noticed what seemed like a bundle of clothing. He stopped the tractor and went over to investigate. It was the badly decomposed body of a fully dressed woman. He hurried over to the farm and called the Police.

The body was lying on its back and from all appearances there had not been a struggle. A purse was lying next to her and carried no identification whatsoever. The Coroner ordered the body removed for an autopsy.

The Pathologist who performed the autopsy, Dr. A. R. Bainborough of Lethbridge, Alta., found no evidence of foul play and concluded that death had, in all probability, been brought about by

natural causes. While examining the skull, however, the Doctor noticed that a double frontal lobotomy had been performed quite recently. This operation is one made frequently on mental patients to relieve certain types of disorders.

The RCMP Detachment at Medicine Hat reported that no fingerprints could be taken since the body was too badly decomposed. Various items of clothing were marked "Montreal" but no laundry marks were visible. Photographs of the skull showing the operation scars were taken and the woman's complete physical description was jotted down. Then started the painstaking job of identifying a body which had left behind little or no clues as to its identity.

Six months earlier, on Dec. 13, 1953, the sleeping car conductor of a west-bound, Montreal to Vancouver, Canadian Pacific Railway train had reported that a woman passenger had failed to board the train again after a brief early-morning stop-over in Medicine Hat. This caused much concern and, at the time, a thorough search of all surrounding buildings, hotels, bus terminal, fields and river banks was made by the RCMP, the Police of Medicine Hat and the CPR Police. No traces of her were ever found, nor was anyone otherwise reported missing. The disappearance was then forgotten.

Since the description of the body corresponded with that of the woman reported missing from the CPR train months earlier, the sleeping car conductor and porter were shown articles of clothing. Both were able to identify the wearing apparel as that of the woman travelling to Vancouver. During the trip and previous to her disappearance, she was reported acting rather strangely. She had not slept nor eaten since leaving Montreal and besides looking rather sickly, had seemed to be suffering mentally. Everyone having come in contact with her shared the same opinion.

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The Ticket Agent in Montreal could only say that the reservations had been under the name of Plante, and the tickets picked up on December 7. The woman occupied lower berth number 7, in car 716, on train number 7, bound for Vancouver on Dec. 10, 1953. No other names had been given and, since she had started her journey from Montreal, the investigation switched to the Criminal Investigation Branch of the RCMP in that city.

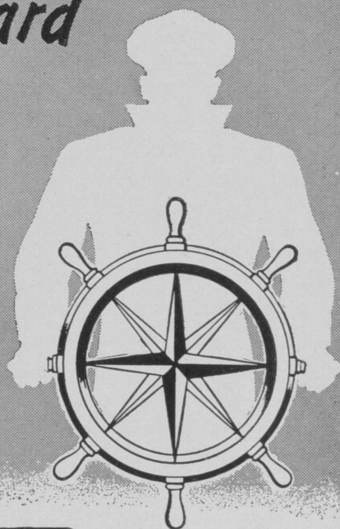
No one by the name of Plante or fitting the description given had been reported missing to the Montreal City Police or the Quebec Provincial Police. Since no other information was available, the investigator had to continue his investigation on the assumption that she had perhaps at one time been a mental patient, judging by the lobotomy scars and the way she had acted. This was little to go on, as the Policeman was later to find out that such operations were being made almost every day in mental institutions.

Despite these discouraging odds, the investigator continued his diligent search of mental hospitals and for surgeons who could perform lobotomy operations. The Montreal Neurological Institute provided no less than 40 names. By the process of elimination this number was somewhat reduced. Most of the doctors were in widely separated points in Canada and, consequently, the time factor involved became greater.

One by one the names of surgeons were ruled out. At last a seemingly impossible task had to be faced. Dr. J. E. Cabana, a surgeon whose technique was similar to that used on the body found, was Chief Neuro-Surgeon at the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital in Montreal, one of the largest mental institutions in Canada. He, along with his assistant, had performed at least 500 such operations at the hospital within the last three years. Consequently, a thorough check of the records had to be made.

The St. Jean de Dieu Hospital can

Another "HAND" Aboard



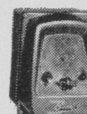
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accommodate 6,000 patients at any one time. Files upon files of the 500 persons having had lobotomy operations were reviewed. Men, colored people, and females whose ages did not tally with that of the unidentified body, were ruled out. After endless checking the list was finally narrowed down to 128. These were white female persons between the ages of 35 and 45 years who were no longer patients of the hospital.

The investigator prepared a circular letter to all 128 former patients, with the kind and helpful assistance of the hospital staff. Replies were received from 122 of them, advising that they were well. This left only six unaccounted for. The complete medical files of the hospital were made available and out of the remaining six women, the person whose description seemed to fit the unidentified body was selected for tracing. Her name was Miss Alberta Vallee.

Her next of kin was listed as a brother, Mr. L. P. Vallee, of St. Lambert, Que. So as not to arouse suspicion, the investigator interviewed Mr. Vallee under a pretext. He introduced himself as a staff member of the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital, making a routine follow-up check on former patients. What followed next turned out to be the most significant and gratifying break in this investigation. Mr. Vallee said that his sister had been miss-

ing since December 1953. The matter had only been reported to the police in the town where he lived, since his sister took frequent trips without apparent reason and without telling anyone.

It was found that the last day Miss Vallee had worked was on December 6, the day before the train tickets for Vancouver were picked up. It was now reasonably certain that positive identification would be just a matter of time. Photographs were obtained and sent west for identification. Simultaneously personal effects and clothing were sent from Medicine Hat.

The sleeping car conductor and the porter were both able to identify the missing woman from her picture. Persons with whom Miss Vallee had stayed recognized various items of personal effects and clothing. A number of keys found near the body fitted various door locks and also pieces of luggage stored with Miss Vallee's sister, who lived in Montreal. Mr. Vallee was then called in and he too recognized various items belonging to his sister. It was then conclusive that the body found in a field in the Province of Alberta was that of Miss Alberta Vallee. A strange coincidence, perhaps, is the fact that positive identification was made on the day she would have been 39 years of age, Apr. 7, 1955.

* * *

Mathematics in an Accident Investigation

SCIENCE which is making the long arm of the law longer, is now reaching out for the reckless driver as well as the thief. In a motor vehicle accident investigated by "A" Division Traffic Branch, mathematical calculations were used to disprove an Ottawa youth's story.

The mishap occurred on a Sunday evening, on the beautiful Federal District Commission Driveway which winds through Canada's capital. When the Police arrived at the scene of the acci-

dent, the car, a 1947 Dodge, was lying on its right side on the left side of the road, on fire. The driver, Gerald C. Lecuyer, 20, was not seriously injured. He told the investigators that he had been on his way home and near Lansdowne Park the motor began to back-fire. Accelerating to 35 or 40 miles an hour to get through traffic to a parking place, where he could try to rectify the trouble, he had lost control of the car on a left-hand curve and it turned over

and caught fire. Two passengers had disappeared after the accident.

Lecuyer admitted having three pints of beer at a club in Hull, Que., about an hour before the accident. Skid marks indicated that the vehicle had been negotiating a left-hand curve, had gone out of control, skidded 259 feet around the curve, 21 feet toward the right curb where the car turned on its side, then 143 feet to the opposite side of the road on its side and finally bounced 62 feet off the curb.

One of the passengers, a juvenile, was located and he stated that Lecuyer had picked Ronald McClelland and himself up at Billings Bridge and asked them to go for a drive. They drove to a club in Hull, where Lecuyer and McClelland had two quarts of beer. Lecuyer appeared to be drunk at this time and told the others that he had been drinking earlier in the day. They left the club and drove at approximately 60 miles an hour as far as the Interprovincial Bridge which connects Ottawa with Hull. Their car almost hit the bridge as they turned onto it and as they left it Lecuyer said: "Wait till we get on the Driveway, I know the road."

At one point on the Driveway, he cut another car off, almost causing a collision and the juvenile estimated their speed at 90 miles per hour—he said they were going so fast that he could hardly see the trees and the posts going by. Both passengers were afraid to say anything as Lecuyer would only drive faster. At this high rate of speed they soon reached Lansdowne Park on the city's south side, where two other cars, traveling in the same direction, were overtaken. The boy warned Lecuyer not to pass because there was a car approaching in the other direction but he paid no attention. To avoid a collision with the oncoming vehicle, Lecuyer turned sharply to the right to get back on his own side of the road and struck the right hand curb. He then turned hard to the

left and the car toppled over on its right side and skidded across to the left-hand side of the road, where it caught fire. Both passengers were badly frightened and got out of the car and ran away. A statement taken from Ronald McClelland corresponded closely with that given by the juvenile.

In view of the conflicting stories of the driver and the passengers, the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa, was asked to take measurements in an effort to calculate the actual speed of the vehicle immediately prior to the accident. In due course the investigators were supplied with the Laboratory calculations and deductions in the form of a graph and a nomogram. This highly technical report was analyzed by the Officer in Charge of the Laboratories in the following manner:

- (1) The fast part of the occurrence was the side-sliding part, where the car pointed forward, moved forward, and turned slowly to the right. In this case, centrifugal force caused the tires to side slide a few inches outward, and the speed at this part decreased gradually from about 60 m.p.h. to about 50 m.p.h. The graph illustrates this.
- (2) The next part of the occurrence was the one where the car slid on its side. In this case, the speed was much slower, being initially about 40 m.p.h. The car took about 1/6 minute to come to a stop during this part of the occurrence, which accounts for the witnesses' statements that this was a long time.
- (3) It may be of interest to note that the fast part of the speed was calculated from the side-sliding effect of a car's turning in a circle.

This was the first time to the Laboratory's knowledge that kinetic calculations had been made to determine the speed of a vehicle from the skid marks it made.

Gerald Lecuyer appeared in Court and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of operating a vehicle without due care and attention contrary to s. 29(1) of the Highway Traffic Act of Ontario and

s. 4(1) of F.D.C. Bylaw No. 32. It is perhaps regrettable that there was no opportunity to test the reaction of the Court to evidence of this type in accident cases.

* * *

***Kismet II*—Wrecked Vessel**

MORE than one cargo ship plying the waters of the Atlantic Ocean has unexpectedly met its doom upon the rugged rocky coast line of Cape Breton Island at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. The Liberian Motor Vessel *Kismet II*, carrying a crew of 21 members, which sailed from Philadelphia, U.S.A. on Nov. 17, 1955 for Charlottetown, P.E.I., was destined to meet such a fate.

At approximately 9 a.m. on November 25 the Department of Transport at Halifax notified "H" Division Headquarters, RCMP that an SOS message had been received from the *Kismet II* which was hard aground at Cape St. Lawrence, Cape Breton Island and in danger of breaking up in the heavy seas. When the message was relayed to Sydney Sub-Division, the Police stationed at Ingonish Beach and Cheticamp Detachments were directed to proceed to the scene immediately.

At Cape St. Lawrence the Police party learned that the *Kismet II* was lying aground between the Cape St. Lawrence lighthouse and the hamlet of Meat Cove. There was another vessel standing by, but it was unable to carry out rescue operations due to the high seas and the location of the *Kismet*. The last message received from the stricken ship by radio was that she was taking water and listing to starboard slightly. The Police then proceeded to Meat Cove and toward the scene as far as possible by transport and then continued on for a distance of a mile over rough ground to the coast line.

The cliff, at this point extremely precipitous and approximately 350 feet high, had to be approached with caution and it was necessary to look over the edge

to see the vessel below. The ship's crew could be seen on deck, but could not be reached by voice due to the roar of the waves and high winds. When they saw the rescue party on the cliff top, the crew made several attempts to fire small ropes up to them and one line, of inch rope, did reach the rescuers. However, when attempts were made to haul up a heavier cable from the ship, the small rope broke. In the meantime a Navy helicopter arrived and made repeated attempts to land on the wrecked vessel, but each time it was turned back by the high winds. Finally it was forced to return to Sydney for fuel.

Darkness approached and as it appeared that the ship was in no immediate danger, although the waves were extremely high, the rescue party returned to the base of operations at the Canadian National Telegraph office at Bay St. Lawrence. (The manager of the C.N.T. office, an amateur radio operator, used his skill and equipment to great advantage in relaying details of the situation to outside points and transmitting requests for additional equipment. He maintained radio communications throughout the entire rescue operation.)

In the meantime another Police party arrived from Sydney with walkie-talkie sets and portable spotlights. Another patrol was made to the scene with a snow-storm and increasing winds making conditions more difficult and hazardous. A walkie-talkie was lowered to the vessel, with operating instructions, and also instructions to signal by means of lights if urgent action should be taken, but no message was received either by radio or

lights. It was learned later that the walkie-talkie would not function due to overhanging cliffs and climatic conditions.

During the early hours of November 26, the Officer Commanding Sydney Sub-Division arrived at the scene and shortly afterwards the navy helicopter landed near the rescue party. An observation flight was then carried out by helicopter. The tide was low and with the ship lying close to and parallel to the cliff, practically all of the copper paint on the vessel's bottom could be seen. It was decided that it would be a major operation of material and man-power to manoeuvre equipment to the edge of the cliff for the purpose of rescuing the crew from land. This left alternative means of rescue by helicopter or boat.

The helicopter pilot decided to make an attempt to come in low over the

water below the cliff's edge and effect a rescue by that means. He was entirely successful and removed all the crew and the ship's mascot, a terrier dog, in four trips. Prior to landing on the *Kismet* the pilot had signalled to the crew to clear the poop deck for a landing base.

The rescue party learned from the Captain of the *Kismet* that the ship had encountered a blinding snow-storm off the coast of Cape Breton Island. With visibility nearly zero and the sea running high, the steering mechanism failed and the ship was driven onto the rocks below the cliffs.

Thus ended a most uncomfortable ordeal for the men on the ill-fated vessel and a successful rescue operation for the rescuers. The members of the crew after a complete rest were flown to their native country, Greece.

* * *

R. v. Young

B. E. and Theft—B. E. with Intent—Footprints

DURING the night of Apr. 4, 1956, winds of up to 80 m.p.h., sweeping down from nearby Table Mountain, effectively covered the noise of smashing glass in the tiny settlement of Doyles on the West Coast of Newfoundland. Even the second crash, as another window in a second building was broken, failed to awaken any of the sleeping inhabitants of the community.

The following morning, John A. Sage, a merchant of Doyles, was startled to discover that his place of business had been visited by a burglar who had stolen \$30 in silver and several cartons of cigarettes. Sage immediately telephoned the RCMP Detachment at Channel. At the time the Police at Channel were about to send a patrol to South Branch, approximately 10 miles from Doyles on the CNR line, where another breaking and entering had been reported.

When they arrived in Doyles, the two investigators from Channel endeavored to contact Sage by first calling at the

railway station. There they found the CNR agent in a state of excitement—he had just discovered that the railway station had also been burglarized. Thus the Police were faced with three break-ins.

A check into the two offences at Doyles revealed only one clue of any importance. Inside the counter of the railway station a telegraph pad bore several faint impressions from the sole of a

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rubber boot; a cash ledger which had been knocked to the floor by the would-be thief, also had footprints on it. Both pieces of paper were preserved for possible future identification.

Proceeding on to South Branch, the Police found that the local Co-operative store had been the scene of an attempted break-in in which the criminal had been alarmed by a passing citizen. The *modus operandi* used by the culprit was the same as in the two offences at Doyles. Suspicion was then centred upon two ne'er-do-wells living in South Branch, Gerald Benoit and Leo Joseph Young alias Barry, both ex-convicts with no apparent means of support. When questioned by the Police these men remained within a shell of silent resistance so often encountered in hardened criminals. The investigators noted, however, that Benoit's boots were of the same pattern as those which made the prints on the papers at the railway station at Doyles. The boots were obtained for comparison

and with the papers forwarded to the RCMP Identification Branch, Ottawa. In due course, Channel Detachment was advised that positive identification had been effected between one print found on the CNR telegraph pad and the sole of the right rubber boot.

Armed with this incriminating evidence, the investigators again journeyed to South Branch only to learn that Benoit and Young had departed for points unknown. This information was passed on to Corner Brook Sub-Division which in turn advised that Benoit was being held in St. George's Jail awaiting escort to the penitentiary at St. John's following conviction on several charges of false pretences at Stephenville. Corner Brook Sub-Division also reported that Barry was being held in Corner Brook Jail serving 30 days for vagrancy.

Benoit, when questioned by members from Stephenville Detachment, threw the blame for the offences in Doyles on Young. In his statement to the Police, Benoit described how he had lent Young his rubber boots, bomber jacket and wrist watch, further describing how Young left Benoit's house in the early evening, returning the next morning with several cartons of cigarettes and \$30 in silver. Benoit's story was corroborated in its entirety by his wife who, at the time of the offence, was also living in South Branch.

Leo Joseph Young was arrested under warrant on June 22 and escorted from Corner Brook to Channel for trial. Benoit was released, in custody, from the penitentiary, under a Court order and escorted from St. John's to Channel to give evidence. Mrs. Gerald Benoit was subpoenaed as a witness and returned from Stephenville. A member of the RCMP Identification Branch was flown from Ottawa to give evidence on the comparison of the boots with papers found at the scene of the crime.

Prior to appearing in Court, Young had intimated that he would seek trial before a Judge and jury rather than face

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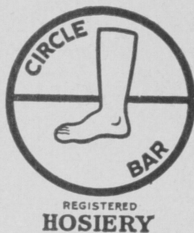
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a magistrate. Appearing on June 26, before Stipendiary Magistrate A. E. Cramm, Young elected trial before a magistrate when charged with two violations of s. 292 of the Criminal Code, relating to the two offences at Doyles. He pleaded "guilty" on both counts. The Court asked that sworn evidence be taken in the charge concerning the railway station offence. Five Crown witnesses were heard, including the member of the Identification Branch who described the identification made between the boots and the papers. After hearing the evi-

dence, the magistrate sentenced Young to serve 18 months in the penitentiary on each charge, both sentences to be served concurrently.

This case marked the first time since the RCMP took over the policing of Newfoundland that footprint evidence given by a specialist in this form of identification, had been admitted in a Court in this province, marking another milestone for the RCMP in Newfoundland. The presentation of this evidence was commented upon with favor by the presiding magistrate.

* * *

Slayer Apprehended Through Magazine Article

WITH nothing in his credentials to distinguish him from hundreds of other immigrants who were arriving from Europe under the International Refugee Relief Organization, a tall sturdy Pole with dark blonde hair disembarked at Halifax, N.S., in December 1947 and moved on to Ontario where a job awaited him. His passport labelled him as Antoni Belcowski a German immigrant of Polish origin, 30 years old, though some features in his sombre face gave him the appearance of one younger than the age he claimed to be.

For a while he remained in Ontario and engaged in construction work as a laborer but eventually moved west to Calgary where he changed his mode of living and secured employment as a butcher. He continued the latter trade in a number of Saskatchewan centres and in Melrose, where he stayed for over a year, people came to know him familiarly as "Tony". It was there that Belcowski was living in 1954 when the RCMP received information that placed him in an awkward position.

Through a magazine article, someone had noticed that Tony bore a remarkable resemblance to Walter Sadovski, a Polish butcher who had attained an unenviable reputation while living in Germany during the war. Since 1945—when

he narrowly escaped the death penalty by a last minute jail break—Sadovski had been a fugitive from Justice.

Sadovski's baseness had begun to show itself when he worked for a woman who was operating a butcher business while her husband was a soldier in the front



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line. As something more intimate than a working relationship developed between the two, Walter Sadovski came to share one wish with his girl-friend employer, Anne—that her husband, Josef Hensgens would never return. But Josef did come back and while the whole village of Grefath was aware of the relationship between the lovers, only the husband remained in disillusionment.

One Sunday evening in early July 1945, Walter showed up at the Hensgens abode with some home-made Schnaps and wine. The unsuspecting husband drank until he was completely intoxicated and then staggered into his bedroom and threw himself half-unconscious onto the bed. Sadovski took a cow-rope and strangled him as Anne stood next to him watching.

When neighbors began asking about Josef they were told he was ill and Mrs. Hensgens helped to substantiate the lie from day to day by carrying dishes of food into the bedroom and reappearing with them empty. When the ruse had outlived its purpose she invented the story that an American had taken her husband away during the night.

Then the authorities stepped in to investigate. While the British District Officer in Bergheim was checking with all Military Offices to see if perhaps the butcher Josef Hensgens had been taken into custody, a person living in the same house as the Hensgens found Josef's body under an outdoor toilet in the yard back of the house. The two most likely suspects were apprehended by English authorities.

Sadovski stubbornly denied responsibility for the crime. Only by using Anne Hensgens as a Crown witness were the Courts able to procure sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. She denied complicity in the crime by saying that she had tried to hinder Sadovski from strangling her husband but had fainted. In the end, Walter Sadovski alone stood convicted of the slaying. Seventeen hours before he was to have been executed,

however, in August 1945, Sadovski escaped prison and eluded efforts of the International Police to find him. Nine years passed without word of the fugitive's whereabouts.

In November 1954, a magazine published in Munich, Germany, carried an illustrated story about the crime. Some readers in Canada noticed that the physical description of the murderer, together with a photograph, matched one known to them as Tony who was then working in a meat market in Melrose, Sask. The RCMP were notified.

When interviewed, Antoni Belcowski was co-operative in answering questions and did not seem unduly concerned. Without hesitation he produced several documents proving his identity and all the necessary credentials and immigration papers were there and in order. When the signature, photograph and a fingerprint were compared there was no doubt but that the subject of these papers and the man who purported to be Antoni Belcowski were identical. He claimed to have been thoroughly screened by Canadian and American authorities before leaving Germany and had the documents to prove it. The possibility of forgery, of course, was not unlikely.

Meanwhile, authorities in Germany were being kept informed on developments and they, in turn were doing everything possible to assist. When official details concerning Sadovski arrived in this country, the right forefinger print included in the file was compared with the print that had been taken to verify Belcowski's credentials and with positive results, proving beyond a doubt that Antoni Belcowski and Walter Sadovski were one and the same person.

At an Immigration hearing at Regina on Aug. 10, 1955, Sadovski was ordered deported from Canada on the grounds that he had been a prohibited person at the time of his admission to Canada, having previously been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. An appeal was entered but dismissed and Walter

Sadovski @ Tony Belcowski was returned to Germany aboard the *Arosa Sun* which left Saint John, N.B. on Feb. 29, 1956. The penalty awaiting him was life imprisonment, the death sentence having been commuted.

The German magazine article which had in effect caused the apprehension of Walter Sadovski in Canada, had been written in the wake of an important late development in the case—Anne Hensgens had just been committed to prison to serve a life sentence for having aided in the murder of her husband nine years previously. The murderer's girl friend,

and suspected accomplice, had been used as a Crown witness at the 1945 trial that had ended in Sadovski's conviction, and as such, according to English Law, was not committed to stand trial. This had caused certain dissatisfaction, particularly among German lawyers who saw the possibility that Anne Hensgens was just as guilty as her friend and therefore just as deserving of punishment. Over and over again they had tried to nullify the ruling that had allowed her freedom. Only in 1954, after nine years, was an appeal sustained and the German Courts recalled Anne Hensgens to stand trial.

* * *

R. v. Hayden

Narcotic Drugs

AT THE age of 18, Blaine Neilson Hayden embarked on a life of crime, his first conviction being in Orillia, Ont., in 1945, for auto theft. For this offence he was sentenced to 12 months'

imprisonment. The same year he was also convicted in Toronto on a charge of shop breaking and theft and sentenced to six months in prison, to be concurrent with the other sentence.

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Upon his release from jail Hayden proceeded west, remaining out of the limelight until December 1950, when he again came to the attention of the police. This time it was in Edmonton, Alta., and Hayden was tried, convicted and sentenced to a total of three years' imprisonment on charges of break, enter and theft and break and enter with intent.

When he was released in 1952 Hayden proceeded farther west and in a matter of a few months he was the subject of police investigation in Vancouver. Arrested on a charge of break, enter and theft, he received a sentence of two years' imprisonment to be spent in the British Columbia Penitentiary.

It was during this prison term that Hayden made the acquaintance of a few drug distributors. Not too successful financially in his previous illegal dealings, he listened intently to their stories of the tremendous profits to be derived from dealing in narcotics. He therefore cultivated the acquaintance of as many individuals as possible who had previously been associated with drugs and from them also learned the names of others, more fortunate, who were supposedly amassing fortunes on the outside. Hayden's anticipation of release and wealth grew daily as further discussions were held at every opportunity.

Released from the penitentiary on Mar. 26, 1955, Hayden proceeded directly to Vancouver where he began associating with drug pedlars and addicts. In a matter of days he was observed by members of the RCMP Narcotic Squad in the company of two well-known narcotic distributors. His importance appeared to grow rapidly as he began acting as chauffeur for one of the distributors who had previously had his driving permit suspended. Hayden was now under constant observation by investigators and it appeared that he was assuming more important duties almost daily, as he began fading into the background. But while less and less was seen of Hayden in the ensuing days, the Van-

couver Narcotic Squad received accurate information about his new responsibility.

It seems that when Hayden first began associating with the narcotic distributors, he was merely being put to various tests and was kept under close scrutiny by his new acquaintances. After a short period he was adjudged a suitable and trustworthy individual and became a regular member of the organization. His new role was to be what is commonly known as the "back end" for the distributors. Hayden's new importance paid highly and his duties consisted of safeguarding the supply of narcotics, seeing that the drugs were packaged in the required amounts and cached at various addresses around Vancouver for distribution to the pedlars or addicts. He handled his role well and became fully trusted by his superiors almost immediately.

It was at this time that Hayden realized the stories he had previously heard in the British Columbia Penitentiary about the fortunes to be made, were in reality true. His twisted mind then began figuring ways and means of deriving greater remuneration from his duties. After considerable thought Hayden came upon the idea of diluting the original stock of narcotics with greater amounts of adulterants without his superiors being made aware. In this manner he accumulated a stock of narcotics without any cost to himself and unknown to his superiors. But it was something of a fool's paradise that Hayden was living in, because he suddenly realized that he could not dispose of the drugs without his superiors becoming at least suspicious. Arranging to be relieved of his duties so that he could proceed to Eastern Canada for a holiday, he left Vancouver almost immediately.

Late in May 1955, members of the RCMP Drug Squad in Toronto learned that two men and two women from the West were trying to dispose of 1,800 capsules of heroin, reportedly stolen from a Western organization dealing in narcotics. The individuals were unknown

locally and efforts to gain some information as to their identity or place of residence seemed almost hopeless as continued inquiries only confirmed that four strangers were in Toronto and supposedly in possession of a quantity of narcotics.

Several days passed before the Police learned that one of the male members of the quartette was known to associates as "Blaine". Then, as fate would have it, the Drug Squad received what appeared to be a routine telephone call from an anxious landlord concerning a couple residing in the west end of Toronto and their alleged possession of narcotics. Two members of the Narcotic Squad proceeded to the address in question and found that the couple were in their room which they had rented only a few days before. The landlord knew little about them but did say that neither appeared to be employed although the man was in possession of a large amount of money.

The investigators interviewed the couple and found that their names were Blaine Hayden and Millie Phillips. The name "Blaine" immediately aroused suspicion and a search of the room turned up five capsules of narcotics and a number of small colored balloons similar to the one in which the narcotics were wrapped when a Police agent made a purchase approximately two weeks earlier. These articles were placed under seizure and the man and woman were arrested. Hayden readily admitted ownership of the items found but claimed that Phillips knew nothing about them.

Hayden and Phillips were charged jointly with illegal possession of narcotics, appeared in Court the following day and were remanded for one week. It was then that "fate" stepped in once more. Another telephone call received by the Drug Squad came from a woman who stated that she was a friend of Hayden, having known him since he was

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a small boy. The woman said that she had heard of Hayden's arrest and wanted the Police to know that Hayden and a girl had come to her home on June 15, and the former had asked her to keep a suit-case for him until he located a room in Toronto. She had not heard from Hayden since that date and she wanted to turn the suit-case over to the Force. Investigators who called at her home found the suit-case locked. It was forced open, and much to the surprise of everybody, especially the lady of the house, it contained two quart preserving sealers holding numerous capsules of narcotics in small colored balloons. A telegram addressed to Hayden and a letter addressed to Phillips were also in the suit-case. These articles were placed under seizure. The woman agreed to testify in Court as to how the suit-case came to be in her possession as she readily realized the position Hayden had placed her in had the suit-case been found in her home without her having first informed the Police.

The capsules found in the suit-case—there were 925 of them—contained heroin and because of the large quantity of narcotics involved a charge of illegal possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking was laid against the accused on July 8, 1955.

On July 20 Hayden and Phillips appeared in Toronto City Police Court and both accused elected to be tried by Judge and jury. The couple remained in custody until December 1, when they were brought to trial. Hayden entered a plea of guilty to illegal possession of narcotics and not guilty to possession for the purpose of trafficking. Phillips entered a plea of not guilty.

In view of the time Phillips had already spent in jail and the fact that she was not considered to be the responsible party, the charge against her was withdrawn by the Crown. All facts were presented before the Court and Hayden was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

* * *

R. v. Cameron and Valois

Thieves Apprehended After Speedy Chase—Important Role Played by Radio System

A RECENT case, which resulted in the speedy apprehension of two wanted criminals and their subsequent conviction, brings home the important part played by the radio system in police work today.

At approximately 9 p.m. on Apr. 6, 1955, the RCMP detachment at Antigonish, N.S. received a telephone call from the manager of a small "Co-Op" store at Ballantyne Cove, a small fishing village some 18 miles distant, reporting that the store had been "robbed". Telephone connections with this rural community were poor and additional information could not be learned. The NCO and constable who responded to the call found that the store had been broken into and the persons responsible had

escaped. The efforts of the thieves had been hindered by a 16-year-old girl employee who had gone to the store around 8.30 p.m., with the owner's permission, to obtain groceries. She was accompanied by another girl and after unlocking the front door and entering the store they heard the thieves inside in the darkness. The girls fled to the home of the manager and within a few minutes a car without lights, was seen leaving the area. The manager told the Police that on the previous day he had observed two strangers around the store; they had been driving a small car bearing Ontario registration.

The NCO relayed the information to his wife back at the detachment by radio in the Police car, and she immediately

passed along the information to New Glasgow Detachment, some 40 miles distant. A radio-equipped transport, with two members, was dispatched and proceeded to the intersection of the Antigonish Highway and Shore Road. Shortly afterwards a 1955 Nash Metropolitan car, bearing Ontario licence plates, approached the Police car from the direction of Antigonish and failed to stop when signalled to do so by the constables. The car turned off the main highway and proceeded along a gravel road leading to Thorburn and Priestville Districts. The Police car followed and the NCO at New Glasgow Detachment was advised by radio. A second radio equipped car was sent out and it proceeded in the direction of Thorburn in an attempt to intercept the wanted car. Contact was maintained by radio between the detachment and the two radio cars converging on the suspect.

The pursuing Police car reported that the wanted vehicle was being driven at an excessive rate of speed and that the operator was having difficulty holding the road. While driving around an "S" curve at Black Springs Crossing and approximately 200 yards from where the second Police car was located, the driver lost control and the vehicle left the highway, overturned several times and came to rest in the ditch in an upright position. Police from both cars arrived at the scene seconds after the crash and saw one of the occupants, who had been thrown clear of the car, disappear in a dense thicket and woods beside the highway. Pursuit on foot in the darkness in the thicket was impossible under the circumstances. The driver was wedged between the door and frame of the car, which was a total wreck. He was in an unconscious condition and bleeding profusely from head cuts. New Glasgow Detachment was advised and a doctor and ambulance were sent to the scene.

Sub-Division headquarters were contacted by radio and asked to send out a Police Service Dog. Pictou Detach-

ment sent two men to assist in the search for the wanted criminal and Antigonish Detachment personnel who had been kept advised by radio arrived at the scene as did the dog master and dog. Heavy rain hampered the efforts of the Police Dog, but he managed to follow the scent into the woods and return to the highway approximately half a mile wide from where the accident occurred before losing the scent.

Documents found on the injured man, who had been moved to the Aberdeen Hospital at New Glasgow under police guard, gave his name as Eugene Valois of Toronto, Ont. At the accident scene Police found \$31.53 in change, merchandise, tobacco and cigarettes reported stolen from the Co-Op store; binoculars, table radio, watches and jewelry were also found in the luggage, but no complaints had been received regarding theft of these articles. The vehicle was owned by Lawrence Clarence Cameron, Toronto N., and it was suspected that he was the



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individual who had escaped into the woods.

Patrols continued during the night with Police cars on the main arteries leading from the area checking all traffic. Local police departments were alerted and an item about the missing criminal was broadcast over the local radio station.

At approximately 8.15 a.m. next day, the constable checking traffic at Sutherland's River, N.S., was advised by a passing motorist that a person, limping badly and answering the description of the wanted man, was on the Thorburn Highway and walking in the direction of Sutherland's River. Two radio-equipped cars converged on the thief and he was apprehended in the area reported by the passing motorist.

Shortly after the arrest of these two criminals, a resident of Antigonish reported to the detachment there that her summer cottage at Morristown, N.S., had been broken into and binoculars, radio, watches and other goods had been stolen. She readily identified the goods from the wrecked car. On Apr. 20, 1955, both

Cameron and Valois were convicted on two charges under s. 292-1(b) of the Criminal Code and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B., on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. The wrecked car was handed over to the finance firm concerned; Cameron had made only one payment on the vehicle after its purchase.

It is of interest to note the background of the two men. Valois is Cameron's stepson. An investigation during 1936 at Cornwall, Ont., resulted in the arrest of Cameron on a charge of murder as a result of the death of Valois' father. The charge was reduced to manslaughter and Cameron was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on Mar. 6, 1936. Following his release from penitentiary, Cameron married Valois' widow, mother of Eugene Valois. The latter also has a criminal record, having been previously convicted at Willowdale, Ont., on Feb. 11, 1953, on four charges of breaking, entering and theft.

(Submitted by Sgt. J. A. Thompson, RCMP, New Glasgow, N.S.)

* * *

R. v. Ireland

Customs Act—Smuggled Cigarettes Hidden in Concealed Compartment in Car

DURING an evening last September an RCMP constable stationed in a large centre was browsing around a used car lot, fondly contemplating the purchase of an automobile. A salesman joined him and after a few moments of preliminary chatter, proffered a cigarette to the Policeman. The constable who was employed on Preventive Service duties, noted that the salesman was smoking an American brand of cigarette, and after more talk about cars, lightly touched on the subject of U.S. cigarettes. The salesman commented that he had a source of supply right on the car lot, but offered no further information. The conversation then turned to talk of automobiles again, and on the pretext

of being interested in an automobile which was not at that time in stock, the constable left, with the promise to drop in again.

About one week later, the Policeman visited the used car lot again and talked with the same salesman. Deftly the subject of U.S. cigarettes was introduced into the conversation and the constable was rewarded with the statement that "Frank could supply cigarettes at \$2.75 a carton". A sample package of cigarettes produced, bore the stamped number 22880 on one end. Through co-operation with the F.B.I. at Buffalo, N.Y., it was learned that a firm of wholesale tobacconists located at Niagara Falls, N.Y., held N.Y. State Wholesale Licence No. 22880.

A check through records established that this firm was suspected of supplying Franklin Ireland of Toronto, Ont. with cigarettes during the year 1952, and although no evidence had thus far been secured it was strongly suspected that Ireland had smuggled these cigarettes into Canada.

Armed with this information the constable re-visited the used car lot on several occasions, and became quite friendly with the salesman in question. At the same time, a surveillance was placed on the residence of Franklin Ireland, and the used car lot, in the hope that something concrete would turn up. But it wasn't until October 12, that the investigator succeeded in convincing the salesman that he was desirous of obtaining a supply of American cigarettes. The constable was given a telephone number where he could contact the supplier and a check confirmed earlier suspicions. The phone was listed to Franklin Ireland.

At 9 a.m. the following day, the salesman volunteered the information that cigarettes were to be delivered to the car lot late the same day, or early next morning. The constable was also told that if he expected any cigarettes from Frank this trip he would have to move fast. He did just that!

Arrangements were quickly made to keep watch on the Ireland residence and the used car lot, while three members of the Force concealed in a panel truck, took up a position where the activities of the wholesale tobacconists could be observed in Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The dispatch with which these duties were carried out was soon to bear reward. Less than five minutes after arriving at the tobacco store the Police saw a man closely resembling Ireland, leave the shop and disappear down an adjacent alley. Fifteen uneventful minutes dragged by before a 1953 Cadillac coupe, with Ireland at the wheel, and a woman beside him, emerged from the alley and headed toward Canada. Following in their panel truck, the Police saw Ireland

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stop at the Canadian Customs located at the north end of the Whirlpool Rapids Bridge, Niagara Falls, Ont., and after declaring a few minor items, continue on into Canada.

Ireland's car was stopped and he was asked if he had any undeclared U.S. goods in his possession. Both Ireland and his wife—the passenger in the vehicle—assured the Police that they had declared all their American purchases at the Canadian Customs and exhibited a few parcels to substantiate this claim. A search of the automobile failed to produce any other merchandise and Mr. and Mrs. Ireland were escorted to the detachment office while their vehicle was conveyed to a local garage for a more complete search.

A painstaking inch by inch overhaul of the car resulted in the discovery of a cleverly concealed compartment behind the back of the rear seat, in which among other items were found 19,600 American cigarettes, 69 candy bars, wearing ap-

parel, and miscellaneous items with a total appraised value of \$217.13.

Faced with this evidence Ireland readily admitted that he had purchased these items in the United States and that the cigarettes were intended for resale to acquaintances in Toronto, Ont. Ireland insisted that his wife knew nothing of his smuggling activities which later investigation tended to bear out.

Subsequent action resulted in the seizure and forfeiture of the smuggled goods and the vehicle involved. Ireland was charged under s. 190 of the Customs Act and entered a plea of guilty, which resulted in a fine of \$500 in default of which imprisonment for a term of one year would be imposed.

The successful conclusion of this case was brought about by persistent investigation of one small lead, combined with the close co-operation of the U.S. Authorities. As far as we know, the constable involved is still prowling around used car lots, looking for an automobile.

* * *

Michael August Pasloski

Arson

IN April 1951, Michael August Pasloski, recent graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, College of Pharmacy, opened a drug store on Third Avenue in Melville, Sask. Two established pharmacies in the town offered stiff competition for Pasloski and in 1952, when he received an opportunity to open a drug store in the basement of the Cohen Clinic, he jumped at the chance. After being in the new location a few months he purchased a new Cadillac, toured Europe, and created a general impression with his associates that his move was proving lucrative, to say the least.

At approximately 2.30 a.m. of Oct. 31, 1954, a member of the RCMP Melville Detachment was passing the Cohen Clinic when he heard a window shatter and someone call for help. Pasloski, who lived

in a bachelor suite adjoining the dispensary, was found standing at the window and he asked for assistance in removing some records and drugs as the building was on fire. An alarm was turned in and the local volunteer fire brigade responded immediately to the call. Little smoke was noticed in Pasloski's suite at the time although he stated he had awakened when he smelled smoke. The fire was concentrated in the north-east corner of the building in a basement store-room, some distance from Pasloski's suite on the south side.

The fire was soon under control and thoroughly soaked with water to prevent a recurrence during the night. An inspection of the building was made to make sure that the fire was completely extinguished and the fire brigade left the scene at approximately 5 a.m. At this

time the Fire Chief delegated one of the brigade members to stand watch until daybreak but Pasloski objected, using the excuse that he had narcotics in the building. He told the Chief that he would remain and watch the building himself. Later, it was found that Pasloski left the building around 6 a.m. and retired to a room in the King George Hotel.

Shortly after 7 a.m. on the same date, a passing railroader turned in a second alarm. When the fire brigade arrived they found the fire had broken out once more in the storage room on the north-east corner of the basement. Extensive damage was done to the north portion of the basement and some of the medical equipment upstairs, before this fire was extinguished. While the brigade was quelling the blaze, Pasloski crawled in the basement suite window for some reason. The Fire Chief, who had become suspicious, followed Pasloski a few moments later and he saw the druggist peeking through a curtain that covers a doorway leading from the dispensary into the suite. The Chief drew the curtain and saw a fresh small fire, recently kindled, burning just a few feet from where the pharmacist stood. He had to push Pasloski aside to get in with a hose to put the fire out. This last blaze was situated in a portion of the dispensary that was entirely removed from the main fire. Its origin could not possibly be attributed to the fire in the store-room.

Pasloski's unusual behaviour throughout both fires prompted an investigation by members of Melville Detachment, Yorkton C.I.B. and Yorkton Identification Branch. Search of the debris in the store-room produced evidence of a considerable amount of paper and shopping bags on the floor. An analysis at the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, revealed traces of turpentine on some of this paper. Many other points of circumstantial evidence were gathered implicating Pasloski in a charge of arson. For instance, he was over-insured, owed a

considerable sum of money and inquired about two weeks before the fire about increasing his insurance. At this time he estimated his stock at \$12,000 but a complete inventory of his stock during the investigation proved this was a gross exaggeration. He had practically no bank account and yet he intended to leave on a world tour, including the U.S.S.R., in December 1954. His itinerary had already been drawn up and the cost of the tour was \$4,500.

Pasloski was subsequently charged with arson on Nov. 2, 1954 and released on \$15,000 bail. He returned to his father's home in the Canora District, presumably to await the Preliminary Hearing on Nov. 30, 1954.

However, the accused was not destined to answer to a Court of Law for at 9.30 a.m. on November 8, Michael Pasloski was found dead by his father in the bedroom of the Pasloski farm home. An inquest was ordered and a post-mortem examination of the body did not disclose any cause of death. Portions of the internal organs, including the brain, were forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, for toxicological and pathological examination. Seconal sodium, a sedative, was detected in these organs and under quantitative analysis was found to weigh 1.0572 grams. This amount of seconal was gathered from only a portion of the organs and no doubt the drug was dispersed throughout the body. The medicinal dose of seconal is 0.2 grams and the lethal dose is 15 times this amount or roughly three grams. While the amount of the drug actually found in the organs did not equal the lethal dose it was virtually impossible to determine the exact quantity of seconal present in all of the body tissue.

From all appearances it seems that seconal poisoning was the cause of death. On Jan. 26, 1955 the Coroner's Jury did not see fit to state the cause of death and returned a verdict that the cause of death was unknown. ● ● ●



Old - timers' Column

VC Centenary Year Revives Memories of Ex-RCMP Heroes

At the close of the Crimean campaign in 1856, a cross with Royal Crest was instituted by Queen Victoria to honor acts of extreme valor. Since then, the gun metal cross bearing the simple inscription "For Valor" has become the Commonwealth's most prized decoration. The VC has been coveted by many but cherished by few, for while it is an award open to any member of any branch of Her Majesty's Services, only for manifestations of "most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valor or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy" is this high token of honor bestowed.

Three VC winners have, at one time or another, seen service in the Mounted Police and this Victoria Cross Centenary year provides a propitious opportunity to review their deeds and to pay tribute to their names.

The first member of the Force to capture the award was Reg. No. 3058 Sgt. Arthur Herbert Lindsey Richardson who joined the NWMP on May 7, 1894 and at the outbreak of the South African War followed the example of many of his colleagues in the Police and volunteered for service in the Lord Strathcona's Horse.

The official record of the deed which won him the Cross reflects not only courage but an extreme sympathy for the welfare of a fellow comrade. At Wolve Spruit, on July 5, 1900, a 38-man party of the Lord Strathcona's Horse was engaged at close quarters with an enemy force of 80. When the order to retire had been given, Sergeant Richardson rode back under heavy cross-fire to a point within 300 yards of the enemy and picked up a trooper who had been wounded in two places and whose horse had been shot. Richardson was himself riding a wounded horse.

On his return from the war, he rejoined the NWMP and completed 13 years, 190 days of service before resigning on Nov. 12, 1907, with the rank of Sergeant Major.

He spent most of his service in Prince Albert and Battleford, Sask. For a short time thereafter, he performed the duties of Police Chief in the town of Indian Head, Sask., and later proceeded back to his home in England, where he chose to live in obscurity in Liverpool. (He was born in Southport, England in the year 1873.)

Eking out a humble existence as a tram-way ganger and a cinema attendant, his impoverished circumstances caused him to conceal his whereabouts from even his closest friends and relatives. In 1913, his mother received a letter from a nurse in Montreal reporting that he was dead and for 16 years everyone was given to believe that such was true; no one but Arthur Richardson himself being in a position to refute the report. In Scotland, a man impersonating Richardson revelled in undeserved acclaim for nine years and as if to proven his audacity, once attended the King's Garden Party for VCs. It was only after the impostor had been buried with full military honors that the impersonation was discovered.

By 1924, so many stories were in circulation about him that Richardson decided to reveal himself. As a result there was a happy reunion between the modest hero and his mother and eldest brother at their home in Mannering-road, Sefton Park. From then until December 1932 when he died in a Liverpool hospital, the real Sgt. Arthur Richardson received some of the acclaim that was rightfully his.

* * *

From Mizen Head in County Cork to Malin Head in Donegal, natives of Eire beamed with pride when a special bulletin came over the wires proclaiming the courage of a young Irish Guardsman who, with an incredible burst of fighting spirit, captured two enemy positions single-handedly thus being among the first in World War I to win the coveted Victoria Cross. The nature of his outstanding feat was aptly epitomized by author (Sir) Arthur Conan Doyle who said that no fictionist would dare fasten such achievement on any of his characters. For his single act of valor, 24-year-old Sgt. Michael O'Leary received high praise throughout the British Isles where, after his dashing display he was hailed as "the bravest man in the British army".

As a red-headed "broth of a boy" from County Cork, Michael O'Leary first ac-

quired a military status in the navy and then spent seven years in the Irish Guards. He later went to Canada and joined the RNWMP at Regina on Aug. 2, 1913 as Reg. No. 5685. At the outbreak of World War I he was recalled to join the colors of his old regiment, the Irish Guards and so Sept. 22, 1914 marked the end of his brief career in the Mounted Police.

It was his part in an incident at Cuinchy, Northern France on Feb. 1, 1915, that catapulted Lance-Corporal O'Leary to sudden fame. A storming party of which he was a member was advancing against the enemy's barricades when Michael O'Leary rushed forward and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade. He then assaulted a second barricade about 60 yards farther on and succeeded in capturing it after killing three more of the enemy and making prisoners of two. Both enemy positions were so defended by machine-guns that they might readily have decimated the entire British attacking force had not O'Leary with a rifle and ten rounds of ammunition advanced to the fore and launched his reckless one-man surprise attack. In immediate recognition of the deed, he was promoted to sergeant in the field and his name was mentioned in dispatches.

In London thousands of Britons gave vent to their admiration with a tumultuous welcome that was described as having made "more noise than a Zeppelin raid". In an open carriage, the hero in war-stained uniform was driven through London streets past wildly cheering crowds to Hyde Park where he gave a brief speech and was made an officer of the Tyneside Irish battalions of the Northumberland Fusiliers. A few hours after returning from the field, begrimed and weary, he was summoned to Buckingham Palace to be decorated by King George V, and to be promoted to Lieutenant.

At one time during later stages of the war, a special cable announced that Lieutenant O'Leary had been killed in battle. The report proved erroneous. At the end of the war, Lieutenant O'Leary resigned from the Connaught Rangers for the alleged purpose of "returning to Canada to resume his old duties with the Mounted Police". On July 21, 1921, he arrived in Toronto at the end of a lecture tour which had

taken him through the Maritime Provinces relating the story of the War on three fronts. A warm Toronto reception was followed by invitations pouring in from several points throughout the province of Ontario from organizations who were anxious to hear the heroic Irish Guardsman speak.

In the autumn of that year, he was appointed a Provincial Officer under the Ontario Temperance Act, a position which he relinquished in 1923 to accept another appointment as Sergeant of Police for the Michigan Central Railway at Bridgeburg, Ont. In 1925, O'Leary retired from police work but it was several years later he left Canada with his wife and family to return once more to his homeland.

It would be wrong to suggest that his name and act were soon forgotten. In 1939, with the outbreak of World War II, there were many who—remembering the Irishman once reputed to be "the bravest man in the British army"—wondered if the pending struggle would produce any fighting men of O'Leary's stature. Suddenly, his name was appearing in newsprint once more: at 50 years of age, the man who had captured two enemy positions singlehanded in 1915 had changed the top hat, blue and gold uniform of a London West End hotel carriage attendant for the khaki uniform of an army officer.

Enthusiastic about going back in the army, Michael O'Leary beamed cheerfully when questioned about his reactions and stated simply: "The country wants me to go, and its me duty, but I'll be mighty glad to do it. . . . In the first three months when I shall be back under canvas I'll grow 10 years younger. I've never stopped being a soldier at heart."

* * *

A man imbued with fearlessness does not necessarily possess the talents of a leader. Early in World War I, George Randolph Pearkes showed that he had additional requirements to inspire men to action. An adaptability to difficult situations, buoyancy in the face of overwhelming odds, and perseverance were all facets of his outstanding personality. His capability and gallantry were recognized. He earned his commission in the field and was commanding a battalion by the time he was 30. He won first the Military Cross and then, with

an astounding display of leadership, at Passchendaele, the Victoria Cross. Toward the close of the war, he received the Distinguished Service Order and the French Croix de Guerre.

George Pearkes showed a contempt of danger and personal discomfort. Five times he was wounded, twice seriously, but each time he rallied quickly and bounced back to the fighting field to rejoin his unit. One of the things that enhanced his feats was his amazing ability to carry on and finish a manoeuvre in spite of wounds that would have defeated a man of lesser spirit.

Born on Feb. 26, 1888, at Watford Herts, a community 15 miles north-west of London, England, George Pearkes in his youth was so impressed by classroom stories of the Canadian West that he resolved to go there at the first opportunity. So it was he arrived in the city of Calgary, Alta., in June 1906, a lad of just 18 years. He tried his hand at homesteading at Rocky Mountain House and later joined a surveying party on a trip down the Athabaska River. On Feb. 13, 1913, he enlisted in the RNWMP at Regina as Reg. No. 5529. At the end of his training he was posted to the Yukon where he served at Whitehorse, Carcross and the Summit. The north country offered a life that appealed to the young constable in many ways and yet by his own choosing his stay there was brief. After a period of service that had lasted two years and seven days, Constable Pearkes purchased his discharge "to take advantage of an opportunity to materially better his position". Less than a month later—on Mar. 13, 1915—he joined the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles at Victoria, B.C. Prior to embarking for France late that year he was appointed a corporal at Shorncliffe and a year from enlistment he was a bombing sergeant.

Within a month of that time, at Ypres Salient, a man of the 2nd CMR was captured in a surprise German trench raid and it was Sergeant Pearkes who rushed the Huns and effected a daring rescue. He was wounded in the left arm in that No Man's Land incident and afterwards commended for bravery and commissioned in the field. Wounded severely in the head and arm at Hooze in May he was back with his unit in less than three weeks. His recuperation

was followed by a transfer to the 5th CMR and while he was acting as company commander of this unit, his courage and outstanding leadership won him the Military Cross.

Then came another spell in hospital while Captain (Acting Major) Pearkes was recovering from the effects of carrying eight splinters from a Hun grenade in his body. Despite the seriousness of his wounds, he was back with his battalion in time to take part in that memorable assault of the Canadian Corps on Vimy Ridge in April 1917. During the summer he fought at Avion, Hill 70 and Mericourt. The battalion's next encounter, at Passchendaele was the one in which Major Pearkes distinguished himself by winning the Victoria Cross.

The battlefield at Passchendaele was such a frustrating morass of mud and shell holes, it seemed most unlikely that anyone would succeed in launching a spirited attack. Just prior to the advance Major Pearkes was wounded with a machine-gun bullet in the left thigh but he refused to be deterred. When the time came for the 5th CMR to take their turn in attacking Hun-held Passchendaele ridge, Major Pearkes fought doggedly on, reached his objective and hastily improvised a line. On reconnoitering his position, he discovered both his flanks were wide open and, since the battalion on his left had not succeeded in capturing their objective, he was in imminent danger of being completely cut off. Heavy enfilade fire was spouting from a fortified farm on his exposed left flank. Organizing a handful of men he swiftly moved in and captured the threatening stronghold by sheer boldness rather than force of arms. This enabled his company to press safely ahead and capture more than their allotted objective. With a force of 20 men he halted and established a new defensive position deep in German held territory. Repelling a series of German counter attacks, Major Pearkes and his little army routed the enemy in confusion and held to their soggy shell holes for hours before Allied reinforcements were able to break through and relieve them.

The official report states in part: "His appreciation of the situation throughout and reports rendered by him were invaluable to his Commanding Officer in making

dispositions of troops to hold the position captured. He showed throughout a supreme contempt of danger and wonderful powers of control and leading."

Another period in hospital was followed by another change of unit and Major Pearkes, VC, MC, assumed command of the 116th Battalion as Lieutenant-Colonel. His masterly handling of the 116th at Amiens in August 1918 confirmed his singular ability to lead. As the Gazette afterwards reported: "His splendid and fearless example put new life into the whole attack and captured sixteen enemy guns of all calibres up to eight inches." He received the DSO and the French Croix de Guerre.

His last wound, suffered in September, was serious but he returned to the command of the 116th Battalion in time to lead it home.

After the war, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearkes decided to remain with the service and in so doing placed himself in line for increasingly responsible postings. A course at Staff College at Camberley equipped him for the job of general staff officer at Military Dis-

trict No. 13, Calgary. In 1922, he was posted to Winnipeg, in 1927 to Victoria and in 1933 to the Royal Military College, Kingston where he was general staff officer and chief instructor. He was later Director of Military Training at National Defence Headquarters and then he attended the Imperial Defence College. When World War II began, he was Brigadier commanding the Alberta Military District and in October 1939, was appointed to command the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade with the rank of Brigadier. With the 1st Canadian Division, he proceeded Overseas and was promoted to Major-General to command the 1st Division in July 1940. His appointment to General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief of the Pacific Command led to his recall to Canada and his posting to Victoria, B.C.

In 1943, the United States honored General Pearkes by making him a Commander of the Legion of Merit, one of the highest awards available to persons who are not citizens of the U.S. and ranking second only to the Distinguished Service Medal.

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Despite the greatness of his later achievements, General Pearkes' spectacular record in World War I is looked upon as one of the cherished legends of the Old Canadian Expeditionary Force. Now retired from military life, General Pearkes continues to serve Canada as a member of Her Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa where he represents the British Columbia constituency of Esquimalt-Saanich.

* * *

Restoration of Historic Site, North-West Mounted Police Post, Fort Steele, B.C.

The only North-West Mounted Police fort in British Columbia was established in 1887 by Supt. Sam Steele who arrived at Galbraith's Ferry, B.C. with a force of 75 NCOs and men for the purpose of settling the trouble which was brewing with the Kootenay Indians. Superintendent Steele operated from the post for one year after which the Fort was abandoned. Following the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties the people of the district renamed Galbraith's Ferry, Fort Steele.

With a view to preserving this link with the past and to establish the old Fort as a memorial to the earlier members of the

Force, authority was obtained in 1953 to acquire possession of the land which made up the grounds of Fort Steele, and the buildings which existed were examined to determine their worthiness from a restoration standpoint.

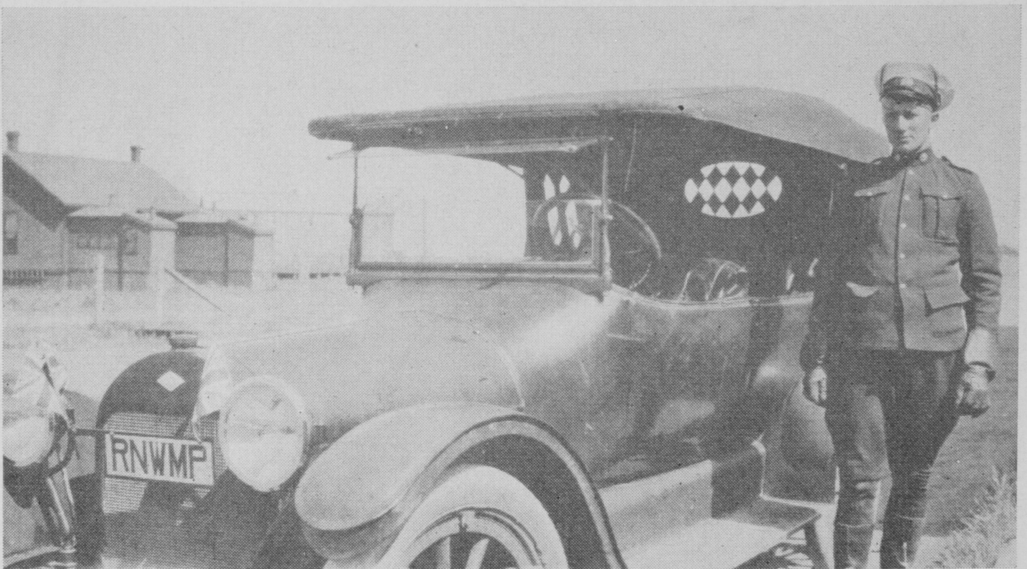
The land has been acquired and plans have been completed for the re-establishment of the Fort. Renovation of the Commandant's House will preserve its period appearance. The area will be levelled and graded and a peeled rail fence will be erected.

The National Historic Sites Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources have consented to re-establish the cairn which now commemorates Fort Steele within the confines of the old Fort, and it is expected that the renovation will be completed by the early fall.

In addition to the restoration of the site, one of the buildings which was acquired during the purchase of the land will be repaired and relocated as a residence for the care-taker. At the time of writing a care-taker has not been appointed and interested ex-members or veterans should submit their applications to the Commissioner.

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Photo taken in 1917 shows one of Saskatchewan's first police cars. This was the Regina District car driven by Cst. F. W. J. Barker, later Staff Sergeant and now Chief of Police, Wynyard, Sask. The first car was a Model 55 Buick for the Commissioner's use driven by Constable Locke, then Cst. R. H. Nicholson (later killed as a Sergeant in Manitoba) and then Constable Barker.





Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15570 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Maidens, a daughter, Laurie Elizabeth, on Feb. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15081 Cst. and Mrs. P. C. McLean, a son, Garfield Paul, on July 20, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13162 Sgt. and Mrs. W. J. B. Graham, a daughter, Laurie Ann, on July 21, 1956, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15286 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Turnbull, a son, John Leslie, on Aug. 14, 1956, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 16880 Cst. C. L. Fietz to Miss Edith Marie Evans, R.N., at Lloydminster, Alta., on June 30, 1956.

Arrivals Cst. F. A. McAuley from Calgary Sub-Division to Fingerprint Section on July 5.

Departures Cst. C. S. Balik resigned from the Force in August. On September 3 he was married in Ottawa to Miss Norma Bedard and the couple are residing in Windsor, Ont., where "Chuck" will now be engrossed in College studies.

Deaths Milton D. McElroy, a civilian employee of Central Registry, passed away on July 5, 1956. Sympathy is extended to members of the family in their bereavement.

Softball "HQ" Division had representatives this year in both the National Defence League and the R.A. Ladies' Softball League. The men's team, comprised of uniformed members of "HQ", "A", and "N" Divisions under Coach Cst. Wes Scott, led the league during the greater part of the 15-game schedule and at last report were assured of a place in the September play-offs.

The ladies' team in the R.A. League rejected the opportunity to use the customary five imports with the result that "home-brew" talent was outclassed at the commencement of the season. Nevertheless, the team, under the guidance of Cst. Bob Gavin, finished third in the eight-team league and went on during the latter part of August to compete against the pennant winning National Defence Ladies' team in the semi-finals of the play-offs.

It is unfortunate that the Headquarters Softball Diamond was not completed in time to warrant the formation of a proposed divisional league which, it is hoped, will be the initial project of the 1957 softball season.

Shooting A Tri-Match held at Kingston Military College last March resulted in the U.S. Marine Corps, West Point once more proving their superiority with the hand-gun while the RCMP and RMC finished in consecutive order.

The Rifle and Revolver Club indoor winter competitions drew to a close early in April and on the 13th, a dance was held at which Commr. L. H. Nicholson presented trophies to the winners in each class, as follows: The Nicholson Trophy, Grand Aggregate—pistol and rifle—Sgt. E. C. Armstrong; Master Class—pistol, S/Sgt. E. Davies, rifle, Sgt. F. H. Russell; Expert Class—pistol, Cst. G. Cowman, rifle, Cst. C. Coates; Sharpshooter Class—pistol, Cst. S. W. Kelly, rifle, S/Sgt. E. Keech.

In this year's DCRA meet at Connaught Ranges, August 14-18, members of "HQ" Division—some of them appearing in this competition for the first time—placed high in several of the events. Cst. S. W. Kelly scored a possible in the Tyro match but lost in a shoot-off with Cst. R. J. Friesen of "K" Division. In the Borden Match, Cst. P. J. Dunleavy placed second. After tying for top honors in the City of Ottawa Match, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong went on to the tie-breaker and came out second best while Cst. A. W. Storie, "A" Division and Sgt. W. D. Johnson ended up sharing third place. The latter tied with four others for first place in the Alexander of Tunis Match and in the shoot-off emerged third; in the Gzowski Ag-





Shooting trophy winners. L. to R.—S/Sgt. E. Keech, Cst. C. Coates, S/Sgt. E. Davies, the Commissioner, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong, Csts G. Cowman and S. W. Kelly.

gregate, he also tied for first place. Scoring 195 out of a possible 200, Sgt. E. C. Armstrong came in fourth in the Governor General's Match and emerging fifth in the Bisley Aggregate has made him eligible to travel to England next year to represent Canada in further competition.

Summer Picnic A few successful variations on top of the usual fare can be credited with having made this year's annual summer picnic at Long Island an especially thrilling one for the youngsters. Inside the entrance to the picnic grounds, each child was presented with a white naval-style cap with red lettering and without going on one could almost sense that further surprises were in store.

The chair swing and pony rides were, as in previous years, the big features for most children for other attractions such as the river and sand-pile, were there to be enjoyed on any week-end. Toward mid-afternoon, races and games gave those of all ages the chance to assess their suppleness. Afterwards the baseball

field assumed a nightmarish appearance as strangely garbed creatures assembled for a game of softball. Under the protective disguise of costumes and theatrical make-up, the girls of Headquarters were out to prove their sportsmanship to some doubting males who comprised the opposing team.

The entertainment concluded with a light musical program by the RCMP Ottawa Band under the direction of Insp. E. J. Lydall. Even while cars and buses were packing away the crowds of weary picnickers, one could hear the occasional protest from a thoroughly satiated juvenile who failed to understand why grown-up parents could be so miserable as to deny him another hot-dog or bottle of pop when, after all, the refreshments were "on the house". Overlooking these slightly disgruntled guests, one might easily conclude the picnic was a huge success; the weather certainly could not have been more favorable. The efforts of the committee and those who acted in official capacities during the affair are to be commended.

"A" Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 17293 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Brytus, a son, Mark Allan, on Jan. 10, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17596 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Coxen, a daughter, Heather Diane, at Ottawa, on Mar. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 12939 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Bradley, a son, Spencer Fitzgerald, at Ottawa, on Mar. 23, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17114 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. K. Morris, a daughter, Debora Marie, at Ottawa, on Mar. 25, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14798 Cst. and Mrs. S. Sale, a

son, Gordon Stanley, at Ottawa, on Apr. 5, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16046 Cst. and Mrs. K. G. Mills, a daughter, Heather Ann, at Ottawa, on Apr. 26, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17237 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Cote, a daughter, Corinne Andre, at Ottawa, on Apr. 30, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17016 Cst. and Mrs. T. Lucko, a daughter, Linda Marie, at Ottawa, on May 5, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17928 Cst. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt, a son, John David, at Ottawa, on May 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17777 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Martin, a daughter, Fern, at Ottawa, on May 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17480 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Frenette, a son, Paul Charles, at Eastview, Ont., on May 31, 1956.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Frere, a daughter, Marie Suzanne, at Ottawa, on June 7, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14767 Cpl. and Mrs. M. S. X. Theriault of Amos Detachment, a daughter, Marie Carole, on June 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16941 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Corrigan, a son, Bernard Frank, at Ottawa, on June 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13249 Cst. and Mrs. M. R. Kennedy, a daughter, Joanne Marie, by adoption, at Ottawa, on June 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17091 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Fraser, a daughter, Twila Dawn, at Ottawa, on July 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14978 Cpl. and Mrs. W. D. Mawer, a son, William Fraser, by adoption, at Ottawa, on July 11, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14931 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Chettleborough, a daughter, Sandra Lynn, at Ottawa, on July 14, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15240 Cst. and Mrs. E. F. Elliott, a daughter, Patricia Isabelle, at Ottawa, on July 25, 1956.

Marriages Miss Bette Brown of Sub-Division Headquarters staff to Frederick Spooner, at North Bay, Ont., on June 2, 1956.

Miss Anne Royds of "A" Division Q.M. Stores, to Mr. Robert Burgess, on June 16, 1956, at Ottawa.

Miss Kathleen Brady of Sub-Division Headquarters to Maurice Mantha, at North Bay on July 2, 1956.

Miss Jacqueline Langlois of Sub-Division Headquarters to Edward Pigeau, at North Bay on Aug. 4, 1956.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Sgt. R. A. Taggart on the death of his mother on January 25, at New York, U.S.A. Cpl. G. Little on the death of his mother on March 25, at Lucknow, Ont. Cst. B. L. Campbell on the death of his father, on April 13 at Toronto, Ont. Sgt. V. D. Ritchie on the death of his father, at the age of 91, on May 29 at Lawrencetown, N.S. Cst. A. Simpson on the death of his father, at Courtney, B.C., on May 24.

Presentations During the month of June, "A" Division said farewell to Reg. No. 7608 Cpl. A. K. W. Jack, who proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. Corporal Jack, who served in "A" and "D" Divisions was presented with a suitable gift by Insp. P. J. Vaucher on June 12. Another familiar figure, Reg. No. 11118 Cpl. J. E. Goulet also proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. Corporal Goulet, who had all his 25 years of

service in "A" Division, was presented with a Gladstone bag by Inspector Vaucher on August 7. Their friends in "A" Division wish all the best to these members for the years to come.

Departures Cst. K. G. Mills to "E" Division; Csts. M. J. Walsh and R. G. Baukman to "O" Division; Csts. W. Weiss and A. S. Watters to "J" Division; Csts. W. L. Crawford and P. H. Schauerte to "F" Division. Cst. H. C. Schwark to "civvy street"—our loss is TCA's gain. Cst. M. Kerr from Sub-Division Headquarters to the Rockcliffe Crime Detection Laboratory.

Arrivals Cst. J. H. C. Vermette from "C" Division; Cst. J. N. Hilash from "O" Division; Cpl. M. R. Stewart from "Headquarters" Division. Csts. D. McDonald, J. A. N. Cardinal, R. D. Dunham and W. W. Goodhand who recently re-engaged. Mrs. V. Jones to Sub-Division Headquarters at North Bay replacing Mrs. Bette Spooner (nee Brown).

Personnel Movement Cst. J. A. Girard to Noranda Detachment from Val d'Or replacing Cst. R. G. McGrath transferred to Sub-Division Headquarters at North Bay; Cst. M. J. Johnstone to Kirkland Lake Detachment from Manitowaning, replaced by Cst. J. A. Pelletier from Protective Branch; Cst. J. P. P. Robin to Val d'Or from Protective Branch; Cst. J. W. R. Duguay to "A" Division Headquarters from

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South Porcupine Detachment, replaced by Cst. J. A. P. E. Thivierge from "A" Division Headquarters; Cst. B. R. Bradley, Protective Branch to Brockville Detachment; Cst. D. G. Leef, Brockville to Ottawa; Cst. J. Bors, Ottawa to Kingston Detachment; Cst. J. M. Leslie, Ottawa Town Station to Pembroke Detachment; Cpl. C. C. Savage, Ottawa Town Station to Cornwall Detachment; Cpl. H. R. Hancock, Cornwall Detachment to Protective Branch; Cst. R. C. Zwicker, Pembroke Detachment to Ottawa Town Station.

Social During the evening of June 29 a stag party was held in honor of Cst. J. W. R. Duguay transferred from South Porcupine to division headquarters. This gathering was attended by Post Office employees, members of the O.P.P. and RCMP and personal friends made by Constable Duguay while stationed in the Porcupine. A suitable gift was presented to this member during the evening.

On August 3, a farewell party was held at the RCMP Camp, Long Island in honor of Cpl. C. C. Savage transferred to Cornwall Detachment, and Cst. J. M. Leslie on his transfer to Pembroke. A large crowd attended and a good time was had by all until the wee small hours. Refreshments were in abundance and music was supplied by the best bands in the land by way of records and a P.A. system.

The calling of square dances by S/Sgt. J. Batza, proved to be the bright spot of the evening. Many members of the Grand Square Club were present and their professional execution of the dances drew the interest of the crowd to such an extent that everybody was having a try. At about the midway point in the evening each guest of honor was presented with a brief case by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division.

Picnic On July 18, close to 400 adults and children attended the "A" Division picnic held annually at Long Island. Designed primarily for the children, the picnic had the attraction of four amusement booths which were well patronized. Prizes were given according to age and ability—some of them included yo-yos, bolo bats, toy cars, toy wrist watches, balloons, coloring books and sponge balls. All children seemed to enjoy themselves. Another attraction was the merry-go-round which was going continuously all afternoon. The young and the not-so-young both enjoyed this item.

Aside from the attractions the children found time to consume 60 pounds of hot dogs and 25 cases of soft drinks. Ice cream, milk and pop-sicles also were consumed in large quantities. The day was warm and sunny—ideal for the picnic. There were no accidents; no children lost and strangely enough, considering the amount of food eaten, no children were sick.

All in all everyone had a wonderful time.

Traffic Branch The "A" Division Traffic Branch operates on a round-the-clock basis, looking after the interests of the Federal District Commission and enforcing the F.D.C. Bylaw in 11,000 acres of urban parks in the City of Ottawa and environs and 22 miles of paved scenic Driveways. It is also responsible for the interests of the F.D.C. in the F.D.C. controlled Gatineau Park in the Province of Quebec and maintains a patrol from May 1 to November 30 over an area of 75,000 acres, approximately 50,000 acres of which are owned by the F.D.C.

As property under the control of the F.D.C. runs through not only the City of Ottawa, but also the surrounding municipalities and districts, close liaison is maintained by the branch with members of the Ottawa, Hull and Eastview City Police as well as with members of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police, particularly in matters of Criminal Code or Provincial Statute nature.

The F.D.C. is continually expanding and as a natural consequence, so is the Traffic Branch. Throughout the summer months, three-way radio-equipped solo motorcycles are used in conjunction with radio-equipped traffic cars. Duties also include many review-order motorcycle escorts in connection with visiting dignitaries and crowd and traffic control peculiar to the Capital City.

In addition, the branch is charged with enforcing parking and traffic regulations on 206 government parking areas, controlled by the Department of Public Works.

Pembroke and District Amateur Athletic Club The Pembroke and District Amateur Athletic Club was formed in November 1955, by representatives of all police forces in the Pembroke area as well as responsible citizens of the town. Up until Christmas the club members had various committees to investigate the possibility of securing a hall for the youth to make use of and after Christmas a room was made available at the Memorial Centre. Before the senior hockey season ended the club sponsored various exhibition hockey games between youth teams, as well as forming a volleyball league and a small class of boxing. However, after the hockey season, the Memorial Centre was available on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, between 7 and 9 p.m. in the evenings. During this time a class of 35 boys have been boxing regularly and another group of over 50 youths active in gymnastics. Ages run from 12 to 22 years. Through the summer members of the club operated a softball league. A junior team named the "Cardinals" was formed by the Town Police assisted from time to time by members of the Ontario Provincial Police and RCMP Pembroke Detachment.



"A" Division Traffic Branch personnel. (Three members were absent on duty when this photo was taken.)

Camp Petawawa (Army) authorities, plus individuals from the town of Pembroke, have donated boxing gloves and other pieces of equipment to help out the club. Although the venture is comparatively new, it is hoped that within time, a number of the youths presently active in the sporting field will prove themselves worthy for the Olympic trials and

also be better citizens in the community where they reside.

Cst. J. F. McNaughton who has been an active third baseman with the Pembroke Pirates baseball team has been tops in batting with a .477 average. The team in the North Renfrew League is presently in the playoffs, after beating out Chalk River in four games straight.

"Air" Division (Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Hancock at Victoria, B.C., a son, Arthur Neil, on May 9, 1956.

Condolences Our deepest sympathy is extended to Spl. Cst. A. D. Allard and family in the loss of his father at Ottawa in June 1956.

Transfers S/Sgt. D. W. Mills was transferred from Regina, to Prince Albert, Sask., effective June 12 replacing Sgt. E. G. Varndell who moved to Ottawa.

Arrivals Cst. G. M. Carter at Ottawa on July 6 from Coutts, Alta., for duty as a co-pilot under instruction. Constable Carter calls Moose Jaw, Sask., his home town. Joining the Force on Dec. 4, 1951, at Regina, he was stationed there for three months for Part I training, then was posted to Ottawa for Part II training. Upon graduation he was transferred to Medicine Hat, Alta., for 18 months, on general duties. In January 1954 he moved to Lethbridge, Alta., and was employed on highway patrol for some 20 months.

Commencing his flying training at the Lethbridge Flying Club on Jan. 19, 1954, Constable Carter obtained his Private Pilot's Licence in March 1954 and his Commercial Licence in November 1954, all at his own expense. During his training he won the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association competition for the Webster trophy, Alberta zone, which qualified him to compete in the Dominion finals held in Vancouver, B.C. in which he placed third in all Canada. Leaving Lethbridge in September 1955, he was posted to Coutts, from whence he came to "Air" Division.

Spl. Cst. D. E. Hamel reported to "Air" Division at Ottawa on August 9 from Vancouver for temporary duty as an Aircraft Technician, after engagement at Vancouver on August 6. From the Davidson district of Saskatchewan, he joined the Royal Canadian Navy in 1946 and served for about a year as a Stores Assistant at Esquimalt, B.C., taking his discharge in 1947. That Fall he started his con-

nection with the aircraft industry by commencing work with Trans-Canada Airlines at Vancouver as an Apprentice Aircraft Mechanic in the undercarriage and upholstery shop. He stayed with TCA until 1949 and joined Canadian Pacific Airlines in Vancouver in 1951 as a Learner Air Engineer. With experience gained while working on Douglas DC-3, Convaire 240 Douglas DC-4, DC-6A and -6B aircraft, also Canso amphibians, Dave obtained his Aircraft Maintenance Engineer's "M" Licence with a DC-3 endorsement in 1953. He stayed with CPA until joining the RCMP this year.

Flights of Interest Our DeHavilland DHC2 "Beaver" aircraft based at St. John's Nfld., continues to be newsworthy. In July 1956 the passenger-mile figure of 25,560 for this aircraft set a high for Beaver-type aircraft, being exceeded only by the Churchill-based "Otter" which flew 31,345 passenger-miles in August 1955, 28,065 in May 1955, and by the Edmonton-based Beechcraft which recorded 25,561 passenger miles in May 1955 and the record high of 39,560 passenger miles in May 1956. It should be mentioned here that the record flying time of the St. John's Beaver was at the expense of two "duckings" by Air Engineer Charlie Ross in the ice-cold waters of Nain, and Goose Bay, Labrador. He is reported to have slipped and fallen off the float of the aircraft twice in one day, to the great amusement of the Eskimo onlookers at Nain.

On May 26, this aircraft, piloted by Sgt. J. Austin, also located and evacuated to hospital two fishermen, who had been missing in the bush without food for three days. The legs of one of the men were giving him trouble, to the extent that it is doubtful that he could have walked out. Later, on June 10, a flight was made from Corner Brook and return to evacuate to hospital a man who was accidentally shot in both legs while accompanied only by his young son. His son had to leave him at their camp while he went for help. The man's condition was serious when the doctor arrived in our aircraft, but it is understood he eventually made a good recovery.

Also in May, our Winnipeg-based DeHavilland DHC2 Beaver flown by S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont spent May 4, 5, and 6 in a search for a 10-year-old boy, R. M. North, who went missing in the Alonzo district of Manitoba. The aircraft on wheels at the time, played an important part in supplying, co-ordinating and controlling the large number of ground searchers who were successful in finding the youth alive on May 6. (See also page 125 of this issue.)

On June 9, this same aircraft, on floats, was called upon to carry out an air search for a murder suspect in the Selkirk area of Manitoba. In 35 minutes flying time the body of the

suspect was spotted from the aircraft hanging from a tree in the bush. On May 29 this Beaver also transported the seriously ill wife of the Police constable at Berens River, to hospital in Winnipeg. This emergency flight arrived over Winnipeg after dark, making it necessary to effect a night landing in the Red River at the Rivercrest seaplane base.

Out in British Columbia our Vancouver-based float equipped DHC2 Beaver piloted by S/Sgt. Stan Rothwell located a lost Forest Ranger by air search in the Fort St. James area, on May 23. Two days later three flights were made in the Punchaw Lake district for a reported lost fishing party. On May 29 a search for the bodies of four drowning victims was carried out in the Squamish River. Again, on July 17-20, the same aircraft and crew transported an RCN diving team from Victoria to Mile 57 on the Big Bend highway and returned to assist the Revelstoke Detachment in recovering a car and bodies from the water.

Meanwhile up North the ski-equipped DHC2 "Otter" aircraft based at Churchill, Man., and piloted by Sgt. Lorne Fletcher was engaged in a successful rescue operation requested by the RCAF. A Norseman aircraft being ferried south on floats by 65-year-old pilot C. C. Crossley was forced to land on the ice edge of the Foxe Basin at the north of Southampton Island. The ice edge eventually broke up in rough weather, sinking the aircraft and marooning the pilot on an ice floe which was left floating around in Foxe Basin. After 12 days the RCAF Search and Rescue were successful in locating the missing man near Cape Welsford on his rapidly diminishing ice floe. However, ice-choked waters prevented easy access to him by boat or float aircraft. A helicopter was not immediately available, therefore the assistance of the retractable ski-equipped RCMP Otter Aircraft was requested, as it happened to be in that area at the time. With Cpl. Al Savage of the RCAF Search and Rescue organization at Churchill on board with a collapsible boat, and Spl. Cst. Gordon Bartlett as crewman, a flight was made from Coral Harbour on Southampton Island through marginal weather conditions to the area where Mr. Crossley was floating some distance from shore. A successful landing was made on the ice edge on skis on the nearest landing area, which was on the distant side of a spit of land separating the landing area from the downed airman. Dragging the collapsible boat behind them, Bartlett and Savage walked approximately two miles to the ice edge, nearest Mr. Crossley, assembled the boat, paddled out and rescued him, and returned to the aircraft by retracing their route. Their take-off and return to Coral Harbour with the missing man marked the successful completion of a rescue which, besides attracting

the attention of newspaper readers everywhere, merits congratulations to all those concerned for a job well done.

As a closing note on more mundane operations it is worth noting that the new Regina-based DHC2 Beaver piloted by Sgt. Al Dye set a new mark by carrying 63 prisoners in

the month of July 1956. As many as five prisoners and one escort were carried on some flights. The high load factor accounted for the good figure of 22,335 passenger miles in July for this aircraft which replaced the smaller Stinson "Station Wagon" aircraft in January 1956.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16193 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. LeDrew of St. John's, Nfld., on July 29, 1956, a son, Richard Maxwell.

To Reg. No. 16193 Cpl. and Mrs. P. Noonan of St. John's, a daughter, Patricia Fabian, on July 26, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 17080 Cst. G. W. Lightle of Harbour Breton Detachment, and Miss Patricia J. Kennedy of Kemptville, Ontario, on July 14, 1956.

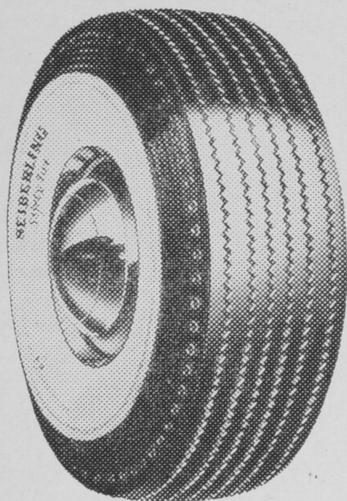
Reg. No. 17155 Cst. J. T. Fraser of St. John's to Miss Geraldine Devereux of St. John's, on Aug. 6, 1956.

Reg. No. 17090 Cst. H. E. Dornan of Fogo Detachment and Miss Gertrude Marie Gamberg of Corner Brook, Nfld., on July 15, 1956.

Reg. No. 17130 Cst. H. E. MacDonald of

Corner Brook Detachment and Miss Marie Elizabeth Beaton of Corner Brook, Nfld., on Aug. 1, 1956.

Commissioner's Visit Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson were visitors to St. John's and other Newfoundland-Labrador points during the week of June 23-30. The Commissioner, by land, sea and air, inspected all but two of the detachments in the division. An informal afternoon tea was held in the mess on June 25, at which members and their wives from St. John's, Bell Island, Harbour Grace and Placentia, were presented to Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson. Upwards of 75 couples were in attendance at this reception, which was capably arranged by Sgt. Major E. J. Delaney, S/Sgt. R. E. Goodyear and Sgt. L. A. Arkles.



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L. to R.—Inspir. R. G. Duff, Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Mrs. E. Porter, Mrs. L. H. Nicholson, Supt. A. W. Parsons, Commissioner Nicholson, Inspir. E. Porter.

Miscellaneous A "smoker" was held in the mess on August 3, to honor Cst. J. T. Fraser of St. John's Detachment before his marriage and ex-Cst. T. E. Kearsey, of St. John's, who retired to pension on August 1. Trainor Fraser was the recipient of a pair of lamps, while Eric Kearsey received a table-lighter. The presentation, on behalf of all those assembled, was made by the Officer Commanding. R. D. Parsons, son of the Officer Commanding, was sworn in as a Third Class Constable in the Force, before his father, in St. John's on June 1. Mr. E. L. Crouser, in charge of RCMP Communications was a visitor to St. John's on

July 3, inspecting the division's radio set-up. S/Sgt. E. J. Power, Division Orderly Room, attended the Canadian Police College in Regina recently. Changes among married personnel of this division involved Sergeant McCormick and family from Placentia Detachment to St. John's; Cpl. C. Parsons of Placentia Detachment, now in charge at that point; Cpl. D. L. Goodyear from Corner Brook to St. George's; Cst. R. G. Haynes from St. George's to Corner Brook; Cst. G. M. Currie from Stephenville Detachment to Supply Branch, Ottawa.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 15929 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Belliveau, a son, Joseph Richard Marc, at Bersimis, Que., on June 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13037 Sgt. and Mrs. L. Descent, a son, Joseph Claude, on June 24, 1956 at Quebec City.

To Reg. No. 15057 Cpl. and Mrs. J. J. B. M. Locas, a son, Joseph Pierre Sylvain, at Drummondville, Que., on June 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15582 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. R. L. Gervais, a daughter, Marie Celine Luce, on July 5, 1956, at Montreal.

To Reg. No. 15193 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. L. Auger, a son, Joseph Etienne Claude, at Quebec City on July 6, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16985 Cst. R. Barnabe to Miss Charlotte Casavant at St. Jerome, Que., on May 19, 1956.

Reg. No. 15811 Cst. J. E. G. Noiseux to Miss Marie Therese Pauline Brunet, (daughter of Asst. Commr. and Mrs. J. Brunet) at Montreal on May 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 16948 Cst. J. A. P. J. Briere to Miss

Denise Besre at Sherbrooke, Que., on May 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 14644 Cpl. J. W. G. Boucher to Miss Elsie Mary Thompson at Montreal on June 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 15172 Cst. R. Soucy to Miss Denise Latour at Three Rivers, Que., on June 16, 1956.

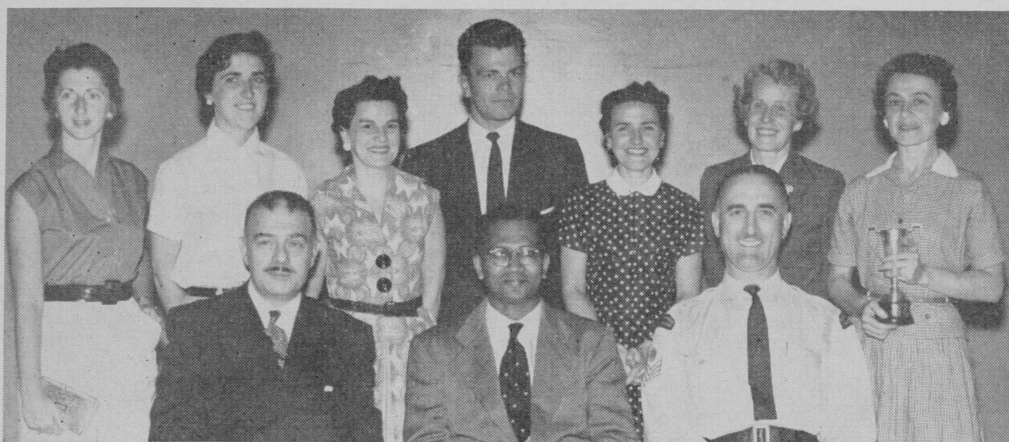
Reg. No. 16827 Cst. C. A. J. J. Philion to Miss Claudette Coutu at Ville LaSalle, Que., on June 16, 1956.

Reg. No. 15801 Cst. J. A. B. Brosseau to Miss Madeleine Boudreau at St. Jean, Que., on June 30, 1956.

Reg. No. 17565 Cst. J. H. C. Vermette to Miss Marie Claire Rachel Thibault at Lachine, Que., on July 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 17740 Cst. J. F. J. Bosse to Miss Irene Gionet at Sudbury, Ont., on July 22, 1956.

Rifle and Revolver Club On July 10, Inspir. C. Ledoux, president of "C" Division Rifle and Revolver Club, presented trophies and prizes to members who had obtained the highest single and aggregate scores during the past



Back row, L. to R.—Misses Claire Lalonde, Therese Domingue, Therese Lapierre, Cst. J. P. F. Ploudres, Miss Bernande Choquette, Mrs. Joyce Baird, Miss Therese Lamarche.
Front row—Insp. Carl Ledoux, S. A. Dissanayaka, Sgt. J. H. Blais.

season. Members of winning teams received individual prizes. We are particularly proud of our ladies' rifle team which won the championship of the PQRA Armed Forces Indoor Rifle League, Ladies' Section. This team consisted of Misses Claire Lalonde, Therese Domingue, Therese Lapierre, Fernande Choquette, Therese Lamarche and Mrs. Joyce Baird and was captained and coached by Cst. J. P. F. Plourdes. During these presentations we were honored with the presence of S. A. Dissanayaka, Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ceylon.

Congratulations On August 1, the Commissioner announced the appointment of the Officer Commanding, Supt. J. R. Lemieux to the position of Acting Assistant Commissioner.

Social On June 1, an informal dance was held at Quebec Sub-Division Quebec City. The Officer Commanding "C" Division, and Mrs. J. R. Lemieux together with Insp. and Mrs. R. Allard attended along with all the NCOs and members of the sub-division and Quebec

Detachment. There were also ten ex-members of the Force present accompanied by their wives. During the evening an excellent buffet lunch was served and dancing continued until a late hour.

Softball A softball team was again organized this season, coached by Cst. J. C. Collins and entered in the Ville St. Laurent and District Softball League, consisting of eight teams. These teams are: Marcil & Freres, Romeo Lebault Ltd., Norgate Provisioners, RCMP, Loisirs St. Laurent, Barnabe Motors, L'Abord a Plouffe and Commings Motors. An all-star team was picked from the league and three members of our team appointed. These were Csts. A. G. Anderson (pitcher), G. Geoffroy (first base) and W. (Bill) Morton (catcher). This all-star team played an exhibition game on July 29, against Fisher Brothers Inc. regarded as possibly the best professional fast ball team in Canada. The final score was F.B.I. 9, All-Stars 2.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15145 Cst. and Mrs. C. E. Stanley, at Fort Frances, Ont., a son, Bruce Michael, on Feb. 25, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14899 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Slykhuys, at Fort Garry, Man., a son, Eric Glenn, on June 7, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14949 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Shepherdson at Berens River, Man., a daughter, Sharon Anne, on June 17, 1956.

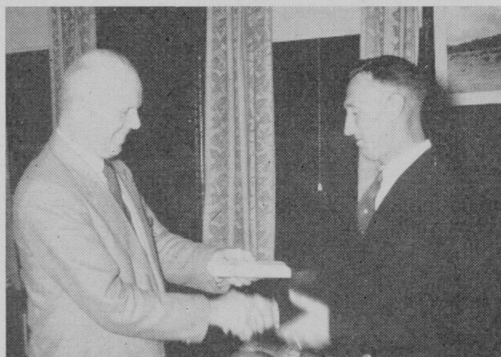
To Reg. No. 14243 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. P. G. Paquette, Winnipeg, Man., a son, John Peter, on June 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16061 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Morrow, at Emerson, Man., a son, Thomas Grange, on July 5, 1956.

To Reg. No. 11949 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, at Brandon, Man., a son, John Donald Brent, on July 2, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15514 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Lawrence, at Dauphin, Man., a son, Murray Allan, on July 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16033 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Clark, at Winnipegosis, Man., a daughter, Laura Elaine on July 9, 1956.



Inspector Raybone, Brandon, presenting gift to Cpl. W. D. Young.

To Reg. No. 14562 Cpl. and Mrs. W. A. Fieldsend, at Flin Flon, Man., a son, Robbie William, on July 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15394 Cst. and Mrs. N. C. Carnie, at Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Candace Arlene, on July 21, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16964 Cst. G. L. Huff to Miss Patricia Doreen Gibbons of Killarney, Man., on May 3, 1956. To reside in Killarney.

Reg. No. 18053 Cst. G. E. Evans to Miss Jean Dolores Ledingham of Winnipeg, Man., on May 28, 1956. To reside in Portage la Prairie.

Reg. No. 17022 Cst. A. J. Cairns to Miss Mary Domaschuk of Winnipeg, on June 2, 1956. To reside in Swan River.

Reg. No. 17000 Cst. E. H. Wesselman to Miss Elizabeth Helen Clark of Portage la Prairie, on June 30, 1956. To reside in Whitemouth.

Reg. No. 17075 Cst. R. H. Wheadon to Miss Shirly May Young of Manitou, Man., on June 30, 1956. To reside in Melita.

Reg. No. 16703 Cst. K. R. Elliott to Miss Gwennyth Hilda Price of Fort William, Ont., on June 30, 1956. To reside in Flin Flon.

Reg. No. 17100 Cst. R. H. Roth to Miss Frances Kuly of St. Andrews, Man., on July 28, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 16862 Cst. R. Moore to Miss Barbara Gladys Hogg of Kegworth, Sask., on Aug. 11, 1956. To reside in Virden, Man.

Reg. No. 17177 Cst. J. A. Horn to Miss Eunice Isabelle Kilmury of Killarney, on Aug. 25, 1956. To reside in Virden.

Reg. No. 17136 Cst. R. G. Allan to Miss Joyce Buchanan Tullis of Brandon, on Sept. 8, 1956. To reside in Brandon.

Arrivals Sub-Insp. R. P. Stone from "E" Division to Winnipeg Sub-Division.

Departures Insp. A. Argent from Personnel Officer "D" Division to Personnel Officer "H" and "Marine" Divisions. Cst. A. K. Thompson to "E" Division (Kamloops Sub-Division).

Shooting "D" Division was represented this year in the Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association Meet by seven members. All shot well but only one succeeded in making the Manitoba Team attending the DCRA. The successful member is Cst. Bill McGibbon. The remaining members who competed and did well were—Cst. G. Dalton, Sgt. R. D. Walters, Csts. D. C. Rivers, H. O. Ramey, E. J. M. Webdale and E. J. Kiss. This is only the second time in 74 years that we have competed in the MPRA in this province and there is a marked improvement over our first attempt last year. It is hoped that there will be good representation next year.

Insp. S. E. Raybone, O.C. Brandon Sub-Division accepted a challenge issued by Col. J. M. Houghton, OBE, CD, Camp Commandant, Shilo Army Garrison, to a rifle competition. On July 11 representative teams from the Army and the Force met on the ranges at the Garrison. Trophies for members of the winning team were sponsored by Inspector Raybone and Colonel Houghton. The Army team won and after the shoot, played host at a smoker for all the participants.

Social On June 25 a golf tourney was held for the members of Brandon Sub-Division at the Brandon City Golf Course. In the evening a smoker was held in the sub-division recreation room. Inspector Raybone presented Cpl. W. D. Young who was transferred from Brandon to Winnipeg City Sub-Division with a gift on behalf of the division.

"Depot Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 13375 Cst. and Mrs. B. P. B. O'Callaghan, at Regina, Sask., on May 28, 1956, a son, Ian.

To Reg. No. 15548 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. Maguire, at Regina, Sask., on July 3, 1956, a daughter, Joanne Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 12624 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Stevens, at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 4, 1956, a daughter, Dian Nell Jane.

Marriages Reg. No. 18214 Cst. C. K. Hill to Miss Jacqueline Sonia Melynychuk of RCMP Laboratory staff, at Regina, Sask., on July 14, 1956.

Reg. No. 16131 Cst. F. W. Perry to Miss Dorothy Elsie Arkinstall in RCMP Chapel at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 25, 1956.

Retirement Having completed 28 years of service with the Force, Reg. No. 12125 Sgt.

L. G. Neale of I.E.B. fame bade his comrades adieu at a gathering held in his honor in the Regina Sergeants' Mess on July 6. Sergeant Neale was presented with a set of matched luggage by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk on behalf of the division and Mrs. Neale was the recipient of a set of crested brooch and earrings. They plan to remain in Regina where their home is located at 4420 Dewdney Avenue.

C.P.C. 28 "Each of us leaves here with an improved knowledge of criminal law and many memorable friendships which have broadened the scope of our knowledge of Canada as a whole." These were the words in part, of valedictorian Cst. T. R. Keeps of the Fort William City Police Department at the graduation exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 28, on June 1, 1956. Constable Keeps and his 29 associates representing the Armed Forces, municipal police departments and our own Force were congratulated by Mr. J. L. Salterio, Deputy Attorney-General for the Province of Saskatchewan and each presented with a diploma. A unique feature of this particular class was the presence of no less than five RCMP Sergeants Major, a precedent in the annals of police college classes. The ceremony concluded with a display of gymnastics by "C" Troop under the direction of Cst. F. W. Perry with the Regina band supplying a background of martial music.

Transitions This summer has seen a considerable number in personnel. Beginning with a change of Officers Commanding, Supt. C. N. K. Kirk was replaced by Supt. H. A. Maxted from "HQ" Division. Insp. L. M. Lapointe, I.E.B. Officer, was transferred to Headquarters and succeeded by Insp. J. R. Steinhauer and Sub-Inspector Huget moved to "G" Division. An exchange of Sergeants Major was made between Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman of this division and Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose of "D" Division. Cpl. G. J. Reddy, of the Instructional Staff was transferred to "C" Division. Cst. T. W. O'Connor from "E" Division and Cst. M. P. Tyreman from "N" were both added to the staff. Cst. R. C. Heembrock and Cst. C. K. Hill were both transferred to "K" Division.

Rifle and Revolver Club Nine members of "Depot" Division staff participated in the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association shoot at Dundurn, with most creditable results. Evidence of their high standard of shooting was four 49s in the Tyro and five possibles in the City of Moose Jaw, the first two matches of the meet. Csts. D. M. J. Langevin and W. M. Gibson were in the Tyro shoot-off and Cpl. H. McCallum in the City of Moose Jaw. In the Services Conditions, Cpl. L. W. Paige won the fire with movement and Spl. Cst. A. D.

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE—CLASS 28

Rear Row—S/Sgt. E. J. Power; Sgts. G. P. Jones and E. G. Sarsiat; D/Sgt. G. E. Simon; Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson; Sgts. H. J. Fitzsimmons and S. S. Wight; D/Sgt. C. Paget; Det. H. MacLaren; Sgt. Major G. M. Mackay; Cst. T. R. Keep; Sgt. G. J. Carroll.

Centre Row—Sgts. P. Boulton, M. E. Linden, I. C. Jackson and G. K. Pinchin; Sgt. Major J. A. Primrose; Insp. D. C. Chisholm; Sgt. Major D. S. J. Carroll; Det. R. B. Cray; Sgt. R. C. G. Williamson; D/Sgts. N. Roberts and W. J. Culver.

Front Row—Sub-Insp. J. G. E. Murray; Flt. Lt. H. H. Kirkland; Director J. Griffith; Sgt. Major W. Taylor; Insp. J. A. Stevenson; J. L. Salterio, Q.C., D.A.G.; Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk; Sub-Insp. H. Robertson; Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman; Sub-Insp. L. R. Parent; FO D. J. Baker.



Brown was top man in the snap-shooting. Corporal Paige went on to win the City of Saskatoon (Service Aggregate) by 11 points against strong opposition; Corporal McCallum captured the MacDonald Tobacco trophy. Following a shoot-off, Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman won the first stage of the Lieutenant-Governor's Match. On the last day of the shoot Corporal McCallum was proclaimed

winner of the Grand Aggregate with 438 x 450, three points ahead of second place, and Special Constable Brown gained further honors by winning the Lieutenant-Governor's Match and the Ottawa Aggregate. The Walker Team Match was also taken by our members with team made up as follows: Cpl. L. W. Paige; Csts. W. M. Gibson, D. M. J. Langevin and W. A. Glover.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 14030 Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Leas at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 6, 1956, a son, William Gerald.

To Reg. No. 16664 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Whitehead at Vancouver, B.C., on May 3, 1956, a son, Donald Croydon, (by adoption).

To Reg. No. 15315 Cpl. and Mrs. S. V. M. Chisholm at Vancouver, B.C., on May 4, 1956, a son, Douglas Michael.

To Reg. No. 14476 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. W. Dick at Chilliwack, B.C., on May 5, 1956, a daughter, Lorraine Heather.

To Reg. No. 16451 Cpl. and Mrs. W. E. Benton at Nelson, B.C., on May 13, 1956, a daughter, Janice Gay.

To Reg. No. 15293 Cpl. and Mrs. R. N. Milmine at Prince Rupert, B.C., on May 22, 1956, a daughter, Lori Robyn.

To Reg. No. 16566 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Corder at Vancouver, B.C., on May 22, 1956, a daughter, Debbie Maureen.

To Reg. No. 15039 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Jonsson at Vancouver, B.C., on May 24, 1956, a daughter, Brenda Louise.

To Reg. No. 16271 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Murchison at Nanaimo, B.C., on June 14, 1956, a son, Jeffery Edward.

To Reg. No. 15127 Cst. and Mrs. K. H. Katzalay at Vancouver, B.C., on June 16, 1956, a son, Michael Paul.

To Reg. No. 15426 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. B. Johns at Vancouver, B.C., on June 17, 1956, a son, David Arthur Baynard.

To Reg. No. 15713 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Cox at North Vancouver, B.C., on June 22, 1956, a daughter, Susan Heather.

To Reg. No. 16498 Cpl. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson at Ashcroft, B.C., on July 1, 1956, a son, John Watson.

To Reg. No. 15189 Cpl. and Mrs. N. G. Becker at Chilliwack, B.C., on July 9, 1956, a daughter, Robin Alexandra.

To Reg. No. 17582 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Gilligan at Nanaimo, B.C., on July 11, 1956, a daughter, Coreen Ann.

To Reg. No. 15361 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart at Chilliwack, B. C., on July 17, 1956,

twin daughters, Sandra Lorraine and Susan Elizabeth.

Marriages Reg. No. 16276 Cst. H. W. Hall to Miss Kathleen Anne Morrish of Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 7, 1956, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 14715 Cpl. O. Bigalke to Miss Elva Waltrout MacDonald of Powell River, B.C., on Apr. 28, 1956, at Regina, Sask.

Spl. Cst. H. W. Tieleman to Mrs. Patricia Violet Williams of Port Alice, B.C., on May 3, 1956, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 16707 Cst. W. B. Graham to Miss Joan Henrikson of North Vancouver, B.C., on May 5, 1956, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16950 Cst. G. L. Simpson to Miss Mary Eileen Addison of Langley, B.C., on May 18, 1956, at New Westminster, B.C.

Reg. No. 17995 Cst. W. J. Hryciw to Miss Barbara Joan Woolstone of North Vancouver, B.C., on May 19, 1956, at Two Hills, Alta.

Reg. No. 17579 Cst. J. O. Young to Miss Dawn Haroldine Moat of Terrace, B.C., on May 23, 1956, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 15488 Cst. R. H. Davies to Miss Joyce Lillian Wilcox of Vancouver, B.C., on May 26, 1956, at Burnaby, B.C.

Reg. No. 17813 Cst. W. A. Stokes to Miss Myrna Lois Graeb of Winnipeg, Man., on May 26, 1956, at Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17368 Cst. K. M. Laughland to Miss Denise Fullerton M'Court of Victoria, B.C., on June 2, 1956, at Nanaimo, B.C.

Reg. No. 17372 Cst. W. E. Mason to Miss Georgina Beryl Lum of Cranbrook, B.C., on June 9, 1956, at Cranbrook.

Reg. No. 15080 Cst. D. E. Harrison to Miss Rose Racich of Vancouver, B.C., on June 15, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16714 Cst. J. M. MacDonald to Miss Ann Louise Cottrill of Vancouver, B.C., on June 16, 1956, at Port Elgin, Ont.

Reg. No. 17874 Cst. A. K. Thompson to Miss Arelene Edna Johnson of Nobel, Ont., on June 16, 1956, at Parry Sound, Ont.

Reg. No. 17542 Cst. J. T. Wylie to Miss Shirley Jeanette Brooks of Trail, B.C., on June 16, 1956, at Lindsay, Ont.



Presentation of Long Service Medals, June 13, 1956, by Brig. W. Murphy, Q.C., a member of Vancouver City Police Commission. L. to R.—Sgt. E. A. Wales, Insp. E. S. W. Batty, Brigadier Murphy, Supt. W. H. G. Nevin, and Sgt. G. S. C. Pearson.

Reg. No. 17674 Cst. H. J. Hryciw to Miss Margaret Lawson Smith of Vanderhoof, B.C., on June 21, 1956, at Vanderhoof.

Reg. No. 17062 Cst. K. G. Watson to Miss Maureen Paula Jenkins of Victoria, B.C., on June 23, 1956, at Victoria.

Sorrow Insp. D. D. Moses, of "E" Division Headquarters, died in the Department of Veterans' Affairs Hospital at Victoria on June 13, after a long illness. He was buried, with full military honors, in the beautiful setting of the Holy Trinity churchyard at Sidney on June 16. In addition to the impressive RCMP party of officers, pallbearers, firing party and mourners, a detail of the Victoria City Police and many of the departed officer's former comrades of RCMP and Provincial Police days attended to pay their last respects. Present also was a large number of local citizens, to whom Inspector Moses was well known, both for his career with the police and his athletic prowess in his younger days. He is survived by his widow and by his daughter, the wife of Cst. H. E. Gillard (RCMP). Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the sorrowing family.

Departures We have lost a goodly number of members by transfer during the past three months; to the undermentioned go our best wishes on their departure for the divisions shown: the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, to "HQ" Division; Sub-Insp. H. F. Price, to "HQ" Division; Sub-Insp. A. Huget to "Depot" Division; Sub-Insp. R. P. Stone to "D" Division; Csts. B. I. Greenwood, R. C. Knights, T. W. Lightfoot, J. Kanik, V. A. Werbiski, R. B. Scott and J. T. A. Stewart to "G" Division; Csts. S. O. Cederberg, J. B. Thorne, and W. R. Picton to "HQ" Division; Cst. T. W. O'Connor to "Depot" Division and Cst. H. Hamberg to "K" Division. In addition to the foregoing, Insp. J. T. Parsons, Division Personnel Officer, has been transferred to the command of Whitehorse Sub-Division in "G" Division.

Arrivals These too have been numerous. We extend a welcome to the undermentioned: from "HQ" Division, our new Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison; from "K" Division, Csts. W. J. H. Perry to Cloverdale and E. R. Parry to Grand Forks; from "Depot" Division, Cst. W. G. Stocker to Lytton; from "HQ" Division, Cst. D. M. Kendall to Campbell River; from "A" Division, Csts. G. A. Duncan to Richmond, L. K. Bissell to Cloverdale, K. G. Mills to Campbell River and W. W. H. Sutton to Victoria; from "D" Division, Csts. W. J. Hryciw, W. A. Stokes and A. K. Thompson to Kamloops; from "N" Division, Cst. F. C. Rankine to University; from "G" Division, Cpls. S. A. Byer to Vancouver and R. Bakewell to Burnaby, Cst. D. J. Berkey to Cloverdale and J. M. Graham to Richmond; from "F" Division Cst. J. C. Duke-shire to Prince George and Sgt. H. L. Jordan to Vancouver; and from "J" Division, Cpl. R. M. McNabb to Vancouver. As Division Personnel Officer, Sub-Insp. T. A. Horn has arrived in Victoria in the place of Inspector Parsons.

To Pension The undermentioned members of the division leave us on retirement to pension on the date shown: Reg. No. 17780 Cpl. T. B. Gurney, Oct. 9, 1956; Reg. No. 7816 Cst. H. T. Kirkpatrick, Nov. 13, 1956; Reg. No. 16338 Cpl. A. S. Wellens, Nov. 16, 1956; Reg. No. 11910 S/Sgt. R. E. Badley, Nov. 25, 1956.

Recreation With fine weather general throughout the province since early summer, other forms of organized sport have seen the seasonal falling-off in favor of outings to the beaches, lakes and streams. We hear rumbles from the coastal detachments of some fine salmon catches, and some members in the interior have been catching their share of the fighting Kamloops and rainbow trout.

At Prince Rupert our team entered in the Senior Softball League is playing very well and

is considered to be the team to beat in the league standings.

The annual series of monthly golf tournaments just concluded at Victoria has seen keen participation by our golfing members and some good scores have been posted. Cst. Fred Clunk took the low gross in the championship flight, with Cpl. W. J. Clancy getting the low net score. Other winners were: first flight, low gross, Cst. F. C. Pachal, low net, S/Sgt. R. E. Badley; second flight, low gross, Cst. J. H. Bishop, low net, S/Sgt. E. J. Dean tied with Cpl. L. B. Excell; third flight, low gross, Cst. D. A. Grayling, low net, Sgt. G. L. Simons. The "E" Division Third Annual Invitational Tournament was held at the Royal Colwood Course on September 14.

Shooting The popular annual revolver competitions which take place each summer on Vancouver Island have again seen a number of entries from our shooters. In the South Vancouver Island Rangers' meet at Luxton, Cst. G. W. K. King of Sidney Detachment won the tyro aggregate trophy, and Cst. T. R. M. Fullerton from Duncan was winner of the centre-fire timed-fire event in the sharpshooter class. In the Victoria City Police Revolver Club competitions we were unfortunately not able to field a team, but this did not prevent the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, from winning the Chief Constable's event, edging out Victoria's Chief John Blackstock by a comfortable margin. The presentation of the trophy to the Assistant Commissioner came as a fitting tribute just prior to his transfer to Ottawa.

On the mainland, the B.C. Rifle Association pistol competition saw Cst. Bob Walker on the Capital City team which won the B.C. Closed Team Championship. Constable Walker also qualified for a place on the B.C. Rifle team for the DCRA competitions in August, but unfortunately was not able to accept. But the DCRA meet saw one of the Walker family; Bob's 15-year old son, Eddie, represented the Western Command's Cadet Corps in the rifle competition. To qualify, young Eddie won the grand aggregate (104 x 105) in the B.C. Inland

Rifle Association competitions at Kelowna, topping a field which included former Bisley shooters. We have long known that Bob is tops as a coach, and Eddie apparently is not just a chip, but a man-sized chunk off the old block!

Youth Activities Cpl. George Kent, recently transferred to Fernie, was the guest of honor at a father and son banquet at Sidney, where he had served four years. In recognition of the Corporal's splendid work with the local Boy Scout organization and in other youth activities, he was presented with a handsome, hand-tooled leather wallet.

Another member whose work among the young people brought him unsought recognition was Cst. J. P. A. O'Connor of Prince Rupert, who has been instructing pupils of the Annunciation School in P.T., tumbling and acrobatics during the fall and winter months. Father O. P. Mohan, in presenting a token gift to Constable O'Connor on behalf of the school, commented: "Having a policeman as their teacher, children learn that the law will not only protect them from others but from their own mistakes and also gives the children respect for the law as well as the guardians of the law."

From Prince Rupert Sub-Division have come accounts of continued activities by our men in Scouting work. The latest development has been at Stewart, an isolated community where the organization of Scout activities by Cst. L. S. Johnston has filled a long-felt need.

At Prince Rupert, Cst. L. A. Harrington has been umpiring in the local Pony League, and expects to be kept busy until playoff time.

Word from Prince George also tells of interest taken in the young people by our members. Cst. R. J. Douglas has been coaching and training a group of 50 local boys and youths in boxing, while in the Prince George Little League baseball, Csts. H. J. Griemann and F. C. Rhodes have taken an active part through the season. In the north-eastern part of the sub-division, at Dawson Creek, Cst. R. M. MacLeod has been holding regular P.T. classes at the South Peace High School, for interested students.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15014 Cpl. and Mrs. A. B. Smith of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Candace Lain, on Mar. 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13706 Cpl. and Mrs. I. D. Grant of Radisson, Sask., a son, Douglas Arthur, on May 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15484 Cst. and Mrs. R. C.

Bannister of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Donna Lynn, on June 2, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14950 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. Isaac of Yorkton, a daughter, Elizabeth Shirley, on June 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15134 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Crisall of Waskesiu, Sask., a daughter, Robyn Grace, on June 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13354 Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. Stevenson of Sturgis, Sask., a daughter, Cindy Lou, on June 17, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14695 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Sondergaard of Moose Jaw, Sask., a son, Donald, on July 4, 1956.

To Reg. No. 12358 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Wilmott of Wakaw, Sask., a daughter, Sheila Audrey, on July 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14678 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Berryman of Yorkton, a son, Sean Patrick, on Aug. 1, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16978 Cst. F. C. Young of Hudson Bay, Sask., to Miss Violet Kathleen Drew of Melfort, Sask., at Edmonton, Alta., on May 12, 1956.

Reg. No. 16791 Cst. R. T. Goett of Kamsack, Sask., to Miss Sylvia Victoria Shwaykosky at Kamsack on May 19, 1956.

Reg. No. 16137 Cst. D. G. Falconer of Regina, Sask., to Miss Audrey Dean Lowes of Weyburn, Sask., at Regina, on May 21, 1956.

Reg. No. 16881 Cst. R. E. Neidig of Maple Creek, Sask., to Miss Florence E. C. Lind, R.N., at Shaunavon, Sask., on May 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 16913 Cst. J. A. Smith of Torquay, Sask., to Miss Ella Gladys Haenni of Moose Jaw, Sask., at Yellow Grass, Sask., on June 2, 1956.

Reg. No. 15817 Cst. D. W. Livingstone of Swift Current, Sask., to Miss Verna Annie Elizabeth Spicer, R.N., at Swift Current, on June 6, 1956.

Reg. No. 17712 Cst. E. A. Day of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Louise Constance Olsen on June 8, 1956.

Reg. No. 16966 Cst. R. F. Parrell of Gravelbourg, Sask., to Miss Betty Shirley Drury at Maple Creek, on June 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 16907 Cst. T. J. Kehoe of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Beverlee Alice Gibney of Moose Jaw, at Glasgow, Montana, on June 13, 1956.

Reg. No. 17032 Cst. A. N. Brandon of Regina, to Miss Margaret Evans in the RCMP Chapel at Regina, on June 16, 1956.

Reg. No. 17505 Cst. J. C. Dukeshire of Lloydminster, Sask., to Miss Norma Joyce Funk at Saskatoon, on June 16, 1956. They have since taken up residence at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Reg. No. 17039 Cst. C. C. Coutts of Saskatoon to Miss June Doreen Bolley at Saskatoon, on June 23, 1956.

Reg. No. 16074 Cst. S. H. Ginther of Nipawin, Sask., to Miss Joyce MacMillan at Nipawin, on June 30, 1956.

Reg. No. 16153 Cst. A. M. Kuiack of Saskatoon, to Miss Grace Margaret Ann Steeg at Humboldt, Sask., on July 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 16849 Cst. L. E. Tapley of Saskatoon, to Miss Ellen Missouri at Saskatoon, on July 14, 1956.

Sympathy Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Armstrong of Swift Current on the loss of their four-year old daughter, Heather, who died at the University Hospital, Saskatoon, Sask., on July 6, 1956. Mr. Armstrong is one of our Radio Operators at Swift Current Sub-Division Headquarters.

North Battleford Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club—With S/Sgt. R. L. Stevenson in charge of activities, members of the Sub-Division Rifle and Revolver Club had a busy and successful season, taking part in local, DCRA and Inter-Divisional competitions and topping the list in "F" Division for team and individual scores. In the Inter-Division shoot Cpl. E. P. Kurtz led "F" Division in the revolver class and Cst. T. E. Deveries took top honors in rifle shooting.

The season wound up on June 6, when a five-man team was entered in a local competition sponsored by the Canadian Legion. Six teams took part and the RCMP entry made a clean sweep of all the individual and team

L. to R.—Cpl. E. P. Kurtz, Csts. C. P. Miskiw, M. B. Wilson, G. H. Faulkner, S/Sgt. R. L. Stevenson and C. V. Batchelor, Canadian Legion.



prizes, winning a beautiful trophy presented by Mr. C. V. Batchelor, Zone Commander of the Legion. Congratulations to the members of the winning team: Cpl. E. P. Kurtz, Csts. C. P. Miskiw, M. B. Wilson and G. H. Faulkner.

Regina Sub-Division A social evening was held in "C" Block auditorium, "Depot" Division on June 29 to bid farewell to our Officer Commanding, Inspr. T. A. Horn, who has been transferred to "E" Division and to Cpl. M. A. Hobbs, who was proceeding on leave pending discharge to pension. On behalf of the members and staff of the Sub-Division, Inspector Horn presented a suitable gift to Corporal Hobbs.

We have since welcomed our new Officer Commanding, Inspr. F. F. W. Joinson.

Saskatoon Sub-Division A well attended picnic, sponsored by the Sub-Division Recreation Club, was held at Outlook Park on July 19. Swimming, children's sports and a bountiful lunch were enjoyed in the afternoon and a ball game in the evening brought to a close one of our most successful functions. Special thanks to the kitchen staff, Constables Hruszowy and Barker; to Sergeant Lysyk who organized the children's races and to Mrs. Stephenson of Outlook and Mrs. Tingle of Rosetown, who convened the delicious supper.

Swift Current Sub-Division On Saturday, June 2, the Third Annual Spring Ball was held in The Armouries, Swift Current, Sask. under

the joint auspices of the 14th Canadian Hussars, commanded by Lt.-Col. L. E. McKenzie and members of the Swift Current Sub-Division, Inspr. T. E. Mudiman, Officer Commanding. Many guests of both services were in attendance.

Yorkton Sub-Division Our annual Golf Tournament and picnic was held on June 17 at Yorkton's Deer Park Golf Course and was again a big success. Men's golfing honors went to Cpl. F. N. F. Anderson of Kamsack Detachment and women's honors to Miss Pat Kiggins, daughter of our Sub-Division NCO, S/Sgt. L. J. Kiggins. We are extremely proud of Pat and her achievements, i.e. she is the Yorkton City Ladies' Golf Champion and will be competing in the Dominion finals at Winnipeg.

Regina Members of "F" and "Depot" Divisions played host to a group of law-enforcement officers from south of the border on Thurs., June 28, when 26 members of the Montana-Dakota Peace Officers' Association converged on Regina as special guests of the RCMP. During the morning they were taken on a tour of the Barracks by Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman and while visiting our establishment they were able to view recruit squads going through various phases of training.

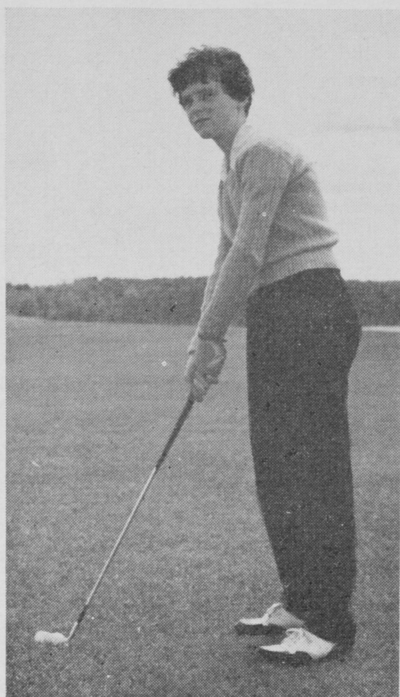
Following a special lunch served in the Division Mess the group participated in an informal pistol shoot. Sgt. G. A. Cutting, RCMP emerged as winner with second and third place going to Mr. John Herman of Portal, North Dakota, and Mr. R. C. Baker of Wolf Point, Montana, both of the U.S. Border Patrol.

The swimming pool was made available to the guests during the afternoon and the program at barracks wound up with a refreshment period in the Corporals' Mess during which Supt. J. A. Peacock officially welcomed the visitors.

Members of "F" Division Headquarters staff gathered in the C.I.B. offices on July 25 to bid farewell to Sgt. J. M. Cuthbert, who was proceeding on leave pending retirement to pension after more than 25 years' service in the C.I.B. at Division Headquarters. Supt. J. A. Peacock conveyed the good wishes of those present and presented a suitable gift on their behalf. Included with the presentation was a souvenir copy of Gazette Supplement "A" specially prepared for the occasion—this in view of Sergeant Cuthbert's long-time association with the publication in the role of editor.

Again on August 4, Sgt. and Mrs. Cuthbert were guests of honor at a mixed party held in the RCMP Sergeants' Mess, Regina. Special guests included all available Officers of the Post and their wives or lady friends. Supt. J. A. Peacock presented Sgt. Cuthbert with a farewell gift from all members of the Force in Regina and Mrs. Cuthbert received a small souvenir of the occasion from Sergeant Cuth-

Pat Kiggins, Yorkton's Ladies' Golf Champion.



bert's RCMP associates, the presentation being made by Mrs. C. T. Hanman. A gift from the Sergeants' Mess—a coffee carafe, suitably en-

graved—was presented to Sergeant Cuthbert by Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman and the evening concluded with games and refreshments.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14876 Cpl. and Mrs. E. E. Jones, a son, David Emil, at Melville, Sask., on June 11, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 15907 Cst. J. B. Ballantyne to Miss Caroline Rule Sandilands at Yellowknife, N.W.T., on July 21, 1956. Constable and Mrs. Ballantyne flew to Providence, N.W.T., shortly after the wedding ceremony where the groom assumed charge of our detachment.

Reg. No. 16958 Cst. T. J. Garvin and Miss Sophie Bosche at Markinch, Sask., on June 30, 1956.

Reg. No. 16942 Cst. R. J. Gillespie to Phyllis Ann Zaitsoff at Vancouver, B.C., on June 1, 1956.

Shooting During the month of July, 27 members of Fort Smith Sub-Division were afforded the opportunity to shoot for their Crossed Revolvers. Shoots were held at Yellowknife and Fort Smith. The range officer reports that results were good.

Sports The local duffers practised hard for the "North of Sixty" Open Golf Tourney held August 4 and cries of "fore" were heard from early morn to late evening any day of the week. Pre-tourney favorite was Insp. R. J. Belec, Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, but stiff competition was expected from Csts. L. R. Wells, E. A. McRae and B. I. Greenwood of Fort Smith Detachment. (Results have not been received).

Social Aklavik Sub-Division Headquarters was honored by a visit on May 28-29 from Supt. J. P. Fripps, (Rtd.) now Chief Security Officer for Northern Construction & J. W. Stewart Ltd. While here, Mr. Fripps was special guest at a dinner put on by Northern Steward H. Nyback, for the members being transferred outside.

Arrivals Insp. J. T. Parsons arrived at Whitehorse, Y.T., on July 23, 1956 to take command of Whitehorse Sub-Division. Sub-Insp. A. Huget arrived at Aklavik, N.W.T., on July 23, 1956 to take command of Aklavik Sub-Division.

Departures Insp. W. G. Fraser left Aklavik on July 27 after serving a term of Northern duty. He will take command of North Battleford Sub-Division. Insp. J. R. Steinhauer left Whitehorse on July 27 after serving four years in the Yukon. He is going to Regina as Officer in Charge I.E.B. for "Depot" and "F" Divisions. Our best wishes are extended to Inspectors Fraser and Steinhauer in their new postings.

A farewell get-together was held by members of Fort Smith Detachment and Sub-Division in honor of Cst. A. E. "Art" Sharman on June 30, 1956. Constable Sharman was recently transferred to "K" Division after serving three years as Fort Smith Sub-Division clerk. He leaves many friends in Fort Smith and we wish him every success in his new posting.

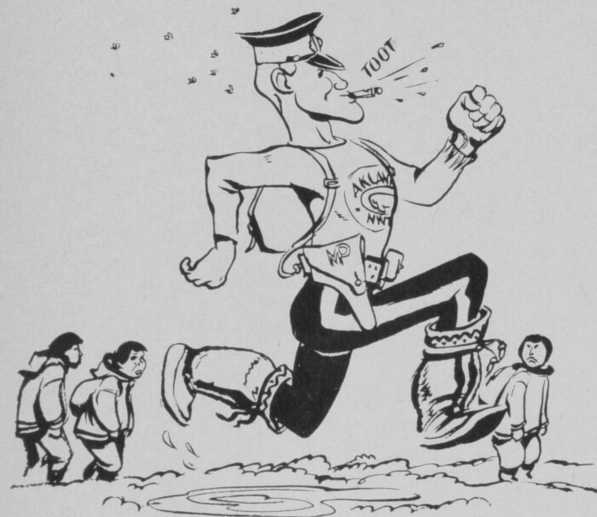
Governor-General visits Aklavik As the recent visit of His Excellency to the Arctic received complete newspaper coverage, the following remarks will be confined to his close association with the Force while at Aklavik. Preparations for the visit commenced as soon as it was officially known he would spend three days at this point and during his stay would occupy RCMP quarters.

The Governor-General arrived at Aklavik at 11 a.m., March 30 by RCAF plane.

As he entered the Police grounds, his flag was raised on the flag pole, where it remained until his departure on April 2. While here the Governor-General, his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Massey, occupied vacant RCMP married quarters. After lunch with Inspector and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Massey commenced his visits to missions, hospitals, schools, government offices and so forth. His itinerary left little free time but appeared to be enjoyed equally as well by His Excellency as by the natives and white residents of the settlement.

On the evening of March 31, the vice regal party attended a banquet in the recreation room of the RCMP single men's quarters. Facilities limited the guests, members of the Force and their wives and Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Otto Binder. A repast of roast reindeer left nothing to be desired and regular Police rations were supplemented by fresh vegetables purchased locally, but imported from Fairbanks, Alaska. Grace was said in Eskimo by Special Constable Binder. During the banquet, an address of welcome was given by Cst. J. E. McKenzie, senior single member of Aklavik Detachment and replied to by His Excellency.

After dinner, the Governor-General, aware that detachments at Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour in the North-West Territories and Herschel Island and Old Crow in the Yukon were equipped with radio receivers, broadcast a message to members stationed at those points. This was accomplished by means of a "Ham" radio transmitter, the property of Cst. G. B. Warner.



Jim Houston, well-known member of Department of Northern Affairs, and an accomplished cartoonist in his own right, recorded these impressions of the RCMP constable (now corporal) who directed the search for John Banks missing in the Belcher Islands for six days two years ago.

This equipment was located in the attic of the building where the banquet was held. In all his years in public life, no doubt this was the first time His Excellency ever climbed a step ladder in order to speak on the radio. Receipt of his message was acknowledged by listening members at the various detachments. Later, Mr. Massey, departed to view native dances and other forms of entertainment.

On April 1, His Excellency attended divine service and later spoke to residents of the Mackenzie River Delta over Aklavik's radio station CHAK (the friendly voice of the Arctic). At 3.30 p.m. the Governor-General was scheduled to visit native villages along the Hudson's Bay and Pokiak Channels travelling by RCMP dog team. Although not included in the official itinerary, arrangements had been made by Inspector Fraser for him to be conveyed to the Boy Scout cabin some two miles up river where tea was to be served by local Scouts. In all, Mr. Massey travelled approximately five miles by Police dog team and returned to the settlement about 5.30 p.m. The balance of his stay was taken up with official functions and farewells.

At 9.25 a.m. April 2 the RCAF DC3 departed conveying the distinguished visitor on the next stage of his Arctic tour. For members of the Force, there is no doubt that the three-day visit of His Excellency will long be remembered as the highlight of their service at Aklavik.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14856 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. K. Scissons at New Glasgow, N.S., on May 10, 1956, a daughter, Patricia Audrey.

To Reg. No. 15609 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. McKay at Sydney, N.S. on May 18, 1956, a daughter, Susanne Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 13600 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Tyson at Halifax, N.S. on July 20, 1956, a son, Paul Arthur.

Marriages Reg. No. 15177 Cst. M. J. Harrett of Dartmouth Detachment to Miss Irene Maria Morrison of St. Peters, N.S. on June 18, 1956, at Yarmouth.

Reg. No. 17038 Cst. B. D. McAleenan of Halifax Detachment to Miss Barbara Rebecca

Coady of Margaree Forks, N.S. on June 14, 1956, at South West Margaree.

Reg. No. 16936 Cst. L. R. Searle of Sydney Detachment to Miss Helena Gertrude Cooper of Sydney, N.S. on May 19, 1956, at Sydney.

Reg. No. 16906 Cst. J. G. Stewart of Sydney Detachment to Miss Constance Ellen Gerard of Sydney, N.S. on June 2, 1956, at Sydney.

Reg. No. 15760 Cst. J. W. Arsenault of "H" Division Headquarters to Miss Margaret Therese Gray of Halifax, N.S. on July 14, 1956, at Halifax.

Miss Vesta Audrey Lockhart, Truro Sub-Division to FO William Whitford, RCAF

Ground Observer Corps, Truro, N.S., on July 14, 1956.

Bereavements Our deepest sympathy goes to Mrs. Chandler and family of Reg. No. 18656 Cst. H. C. A. Chandler who was killed in a tragic traffic accident while on duty at Millview, N.S. Although young in years he was a most efficient and highly regarded member of this division. His loss was a great shock to all members of the Division and to those who knew him.

Sympathy is extended to Sgt. F. H. Finney whose father, Mr. Wulston F. Finney, died at Kennedy, Sask., on June 26, 1956.

"H" Division was saddened to learn of the grievous loss suffered by Cst. and Mrs. J. Cook when their three-year-old daughter, Wanda Christene, died at Sydney on June 13, 1956. We also regret to record the death of Mrs. John Cook of Fenwick, Ontario, mother of Constable Cook, who passed away on June 15, 1956.

Arrivals A warm welcome to the following members who have been recently transferred to this Division: Insp. A. Argent, Winnipeg; Cst. H. J. McManus of "N" Division, Csts. W. H. Jordan, J. F. Kovacs, and C. D. Edgren from "A" Division, Ottawa; Csts. D. B. McGinnis, W. L. Ring and G. J. Marino from "Depot" Division.

Departures We have said farewell to the following members transferred to other Divisions: Insp. F. B. Woods-Johnson to Ottawa, Sgt. D. J. McMahon to "HQ" Division, Cst. P. T. Hanley to "G" Division and Cst. W. O. MacTavish to "A" Division.

Farewell All members of Division Headquarters gathered together on July 6th to say farewell to Reg. No. 11712 S/Sgt. John Edge on the occasion of his retirement from the Force. Asst. Commr. J. Howe, following a few well chosen words, presented Staff Sergeant Edge with a suitable gift on behalf of all members of the division. On July 10 the Senior NCOs gathered at Thornvale Barracks to honor this retiring NCO. To all of us Staff Sergeant Edge was more than an efficient NCO. His interest in his work, his judgment, exemplary conduct, loyalty to the Force over the years, coupled with his strong sense of fair play served as an example to all members, and his departure will be felt not only in this division but by the Force as a whole. Staff Sergeant Edge is not leaving the field of police work but rather continuing it in the capacity of Chief of Police, Dartmouth, N.S. We know that he will succeed in his new endeavor carrying on the duties of a law enforcement officer with the same zeal he displayed while a member of this Force. Best wishes for continued success are extended by all members of "H" Division.

Social Activities An enjoyable formal party was held at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Park, Sydney, N.S. on June 29 which was well attended by members of Sydney Sub-Division, their wives and friends.

Informal dances were held at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, on June 29 and August 3. At the former, personnel said good-bye to Insp. F. B. Woods-Johnson and Sgt. D. J. McMahon. We were sorry to see them leave

Group photo taken at farewell party for S/Sgt. John Edge.



and they take all our best wishes with them on their respective transfers. On this occasion trophies were presented to the winners of events in our yearly bowling competition.

Shooting Insp. J. A. F. Young, Officer Commanding Truro Sub-Division, was forced to retire from the Bisley Competition this year due to illness.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 15925 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Lecocq, at Rexton, N.B., a daughter, Marie Ida Diane, on Feb. 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15995 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. R. Ethier, at Tracadie, N.B., a son, Joseph Raymond Paul, on Apr. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13206 Cpl. and Mrs. F. F. Croner, at Fredericton, N.B., a daughter, Jacqueline Teresa, on May 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16699 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Johnson, at St. Stephen, N.B., a son, Harold Christopher, on June 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13749 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Gairns, at Jacquet River, N.B., a daughter, Susan Marguerite, on June 25, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16979 Cst. H. D. Zwicker to Miss Mary Margaret Gallagher, at Woodstock, N.B., on June 2, 1956.

Reg. No. 18163 Cst. W. H. Baskin to Miss Isabelle Josephine Noble, at Fredericton, N.B., on June 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 16986 Cst. J. F. M. Dubois to Miss Marie Hubert Melanson, at St. Anthony, Kent Co., N.B., on June 25, 1956.

Reg. No. 17045 Cst. T. H. Morton to Miss Elsie Erna Legere, at Plaster Rock, N.B., on July 14, 1956.

Hospitalized The best wishes of all members of "J" Division are extended for the speedy recovery of Cst. L. C. Smollett who was severely injured during the early hours of July 14 when struck by a civilian vehicle while doing point duty on the highway at Ketepec, Saint John County, N.B.

Pensioned After 29 years of Police work Reg. No. 11409 S/Sgt. D. F. M. Wilson, Fredericton Sub-Division NCO, left on retirement leave on Aug. 11, 1956. Staff Wilson was born in England in 1905, joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police at its inception on Aug. 30, 1927 as Reg. No. 13 and served with that force until its amalgamation with the RCMP in April 1932. All his service has been in the Province of New Brunswick. He was posted at and in charge of the following detachments: Perth, Woodstock, St. George, Grand Falls, Sackville,

St. Stephen, Moncton, Fredericton and Saint John as well as Patrol Sergeant at Fredericton and Moncton.

During these years Staff Wilson had acquired great experience and his advice will be missed by all. At an informal gathering the Officer Commanding, Supt. D. O. Forrest, presented him with an appropriate gift and expressed the best wishes of every member of the Division.

Shooting Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter, Cpls. W. M. Beatty and A. M. Hughes, Cst. J. A. Lawson attended the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association meeting held at Sussex, N.B. July 30-August 3. Also attending were Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Ex-S/Sgt. J. D. O'Connell and Ex-Cst. J. Gillis. For the third consecutive year Cpl. W. M. Beatty won the DCRA Aggregate as well as individual trophies. This is believed to be something of a record. He placed second in the Grand Aggregate. Ex-Staff Sergeant O'Connell won the Governor General's Match, combined first and second stages. Sergeant Major Hunter and Corporal Hughes tied for first place in the Pickrell Shield competition for revolvers. Corporals Beatty and Hughes competed in the DCRA competition at Ottawa.

RCMP Veterans' Association All members of the division were pleased to read about the organization of the New Brunswick Division of the RCMP Veterans' Association and offer their best wishes to this new venture. The new division came into being at a meeting held in the Admiral Beatty Hotel at Saint John, N.B., on July 18, 1956. Among the officers elected were: president: Saint John's Chief of Police J. J. Oakes; vice president: N. J. Anderson of Fredericton, Safety Commissioner and Chief Coroner for the Province; secretary-treasurer: W. R. Keating, a member of the National Harbors Board Police at Saint John; executive committee: E. M. Lyons, York County Sheriff; F. W. Davis, Moncton's Chief of Police; A. T. Faulds of Edmundston and C. W. Prime of Saint John.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15020 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Camphaug, a son, Kenneth Roy, on July 25, 1956.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cecil L. Smith of Edmonton, a daughter, Julie Elizabeth, on July 11, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16747 Cst. R. R. Thompson of Claresholm, Alta., to Miss Ethel Julie Krizsan on May 19, 1956, at Barnwell, Alta.

Reg. No. 16784 Cst. S. L. Mueller of Medicine Hat, Alta., to Miss Elain Yvonne Oates on May 8, 1956, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 15262 Cst. G. W. Offley to Miss Gladys Ruth Gair on June 2, 1956, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 16692 Cst. L. J. Beaton to Miss Lois DeBoer on June 9, 1956, at Drumheller, Alta.

Retirement On June 22 members of the division gathered to bid farewell to Sgt. J. K. G. Austin on his retirement to pension after 22 years' service. On behalf of those assembled the presentation of a silver tea service was made by Supt. F. A. Regan and Sergeant Major Wilson presented a framed picture of members of the Sergeants' Mess.

A farewell party was held in the RCMP gymnasium at Edmonton on June 22 for Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh pending his retirement on June 30. Approximately 80 couples were in attendance, music was supplied by a five-piece orchestra, and refreshments were provided by the ladies of the Scarlet and Gold Chapter, I.O.D.E. The retiring officer was the recipient of a steer hide epergne, suitably engraved. Earlier in the evening, guests had enjoyed a supper at the home of Supt. F. A. Regan at which time Supt. W. M. Brady delivered a brief farewell message and on behalf of officers of the Force, presented a set of golf clubs with bag and caddy cart, items which, it is hoped will bring Assistant Commissioner Curleigh many hours of pleasure in years to come.

On July 6, Sgt. P. M. Christophers was accorded best wishes and presented with a travelling bag by Supt. W. M. Brady on behalf of members of "K" Division pending his retirement to pension after 26 years' service with the Alberta Provincial Police and the RCMP. As a further reminder of the Force and his many friends, Sergeant Christophers also received an engraved tray from the Sergeants' Mess.

Transfer Insp. F. W. Joinson has been transferred to Regina where he will undertake the duties of Officer Commanding, Regina Sub-Division.

Arrivals Lethbridge Sub-Division has recently welcomed the following members: Csts. N. E. LeClaire, R. L. Brown, E. R. Kelly, A. K. Peterson, L. E. Hendrickson and J. R. P. Corson.

Sports A baseball team has been organized chiefly from members of the Lethbridge Detachment and Highway Patrol. While unattached to any regular league, this team took on all comers and emerged from their first five games with three wins and two losses. Members are hopeful that next year they will be able to sponsor a properly organized team in one of the city leagues.

General It is expected that the new Sub-Division Headquarters building, now in its final stages of completion, will be ready for occupancy before December of this year. The new garage was finished early in September. This building has a fine indoor revolver range in the basement.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 15336 Cpl. and Mrs. R. M. Stunden, a daughter, Catherine Scales, on July 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15418 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. Tedford (by adoption), a son, Lee James, born Oct. 12, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16014 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. R. Macdonald on June 24, 1956, a son, William John Roderick (Jr.).

Marriages Reg. No. 16782 Cst. A. R. Fischl to Miss Mary Francis Joan Beaton at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 5, 1956.

Reg. No. 15268 Cst. G. H. L. McKinnon to Helen Louise Foster at Fredericton, N.B., on June 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 17915 Cst. C. A. Bayne to Miriam Strang at Charlottetown, on July 21, 1956.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to Csts. N. V. Harris and J. D. Brooks, recently transferred from "Depot" Division.

Conferences Insp. E. L. Martin recently attended a conference of the Maritime Chief Constables Association at Woodstock, N.B.

Social Many members of the Division assembled recently for an enjoyable social evening to wish "bon voyage" prior to the departure of the following members: Cst. J. E. Nightingale, to "O" Division; Cst. A. B. McIntosh, to "G" Division; Cst. C. A. Bayne, to "A" Division; Reg. No. 17054 Cst. C. P. Hill, discharged (Time Expired). Each of the four was presented with a remembrance of his sojourn in this division. As the evening progressed, much previously hidden talent was discovered, and the piano became the focal point of harmonious vocal renditions. Our appreciation is extended to the Officer Commanding, HMCS *Queen Charlotte*, who generously provided the facilities for this occasion.

"Marine" Division (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. O. Dauphinee, a son, Shaun Otto, on Apr. 12, 1956.

Marriages Miss Janet A. L. Kemp to Mr. Gerald A. Burke, RCN, at Halifax, N.S., on July 17, 1956.

Miss Dorothy E. Bolser to Mr. Stanley A. Appleby at Halifax, on July 27, 1956.

Misses Kemp and Bolser were the recipients of gifts from "Marine" Sub-Division Staff.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined "Marine" Division: J. M. Desrosiers, A. L. Vaughn, W. G. Stafford, D. A. Campbell, H. B. Grant, P. M. Clarke, E. S. Ashley, A. T. Seaboyer, D. R. MacNeill, C. E. McFarlan, R. D. Berrisford, R. A. J. Courtenanche, J. L. Long, D. S. Ross, T. D. Northcott, T. L. McIntyre, J. E. Evans, J. O. Devison, R. D. House, C. R. Yeaton, J. J. J. Martin, C. M. Dunphy, and O. Keefe.

Pensioned Best wishes are extended to Reg. No. 12249 Cpl. M. P. Furlong, who has gone to pension. On June 7, members of "Marine" Depot Sub-Division and ships' companies gathered at HMC Dockyard, Halifax, to pay tribute to Corporal Furlong, who was proceeding to pension after serving 28 years. On behalf of those assembled Insp. A. R. Ascah, Officer Commanding "Marine" Depot Sub-Division, presented Corporal Furlong with a 30-30 Win-

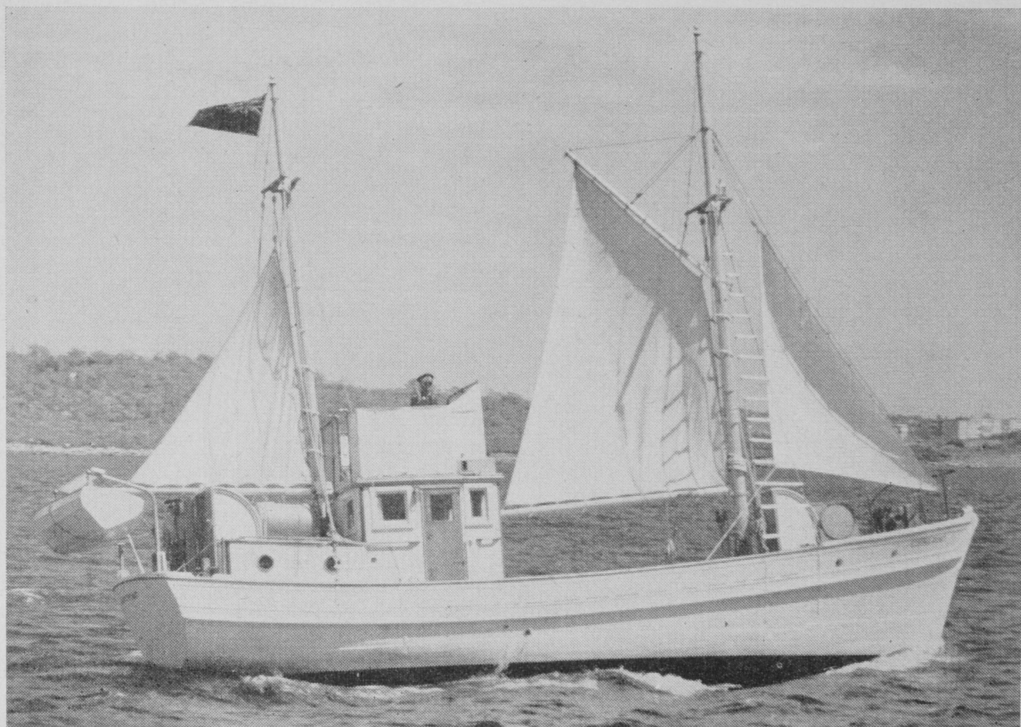
chester rifle, suitably engraved, complete with carrying case, cleaning kit and ammunition, also a pearl handled hunting knife. All members wish this very popular NCO all the best for the future.

RCMP Eskimo Point The "G" Division cargo and supply boat *Eskimo Point* departed from Halifax July 18 for passage to Eskimo Point, N.W.T. Cst. W. F. Gallagher was in charge, with Spl. Cst. N. H. Brownell, of "Marine" Division, as engineer, and Spl. Cst. J. Gibbons, as seaman. Constable Gallagher and Special Constable Gibbons, of "G" Division, arrived in Halifax from Eskimo Point on July 3 to assist in preparing the boat for the long trip. In addition to the above crew members, Cpl. R. E. Moore, also of "G" Division, arrived at Halifax on July 12 as an additional crew member for the duration of the voyage.

The *Eskimo Point*, constructed by W. Warren Robar, at Upper LaHave, N.S., during the past winter, was brought to Halifax June 24 for installation of ship-to-shore radio telephone and other equipment before sailing to home port, Eskimo Point.

Principal dimensions of this boat—47 feet length overall, 13 feet beam and four feet, six inches draft. Fitted with masts and sails, powered with one 95 h.p., G.M. diesel engine and auxiliary equipment, including a 1½ Kilowatt

The new RCMP supply boat *Eskimo Point*.



Diesel Generator, the *Eskimo Point* was specially designed for northern work and is of extremely rugged construction. There is accommodation for six men and a sizeable cargo hold amidships. The vessel can be operated

and controlled from two positions—enclosed wheelhouse and open top-bridge. Extensive trials were carried out at Halifax and the results were entirely satisfactory, a top speed of nine knots being obtained.

“N” Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14705 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Curtain on June 5, 1956, a son Randall Gary.

To Reg. No. 14813 Cpl. and Mrs. E. C. Hill on June 24, 1956, a daughter, Sylvia Christine.

Marriages Reg. No. 16815 Cst. James F. Duthie to Miss Shiela Code at Glebe United Church, Ottawa. A few days before this happy event, a gathering of the staff was held in honor of Constable Duthie, when the best wishes of the division for his future happiness were extended by Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, O.C. “N” Division, and a presentation was made on behalf of the staff.

Returned Cpl. Cliff Morin of the Riding Staff has been welcomed back to duty after recovering speedily from an operation.

Courses Cpls. J. K. Phillips and E. B. Jensen to the RCAF SIT course at Station Trenton. Cpl. W. F. MacRae to “Depot” Division for a Physical Training Course (instructors). Cpl. E. C. Curtain, a Drill Instructor’s Course at “N” Division.

Postings Cst. H. J. McManus from “N” to “H” Division. Prior to his departure, Constable McManus was honored by the staff with the gift of a silver mug bearing the crest of the Force and suitably engraved. “Mac” was also the subject of a surprise party tendered him by many members of the staff who descended on him and Mrs. McManus to bid them au revoir and wish them good luck.

General The usual heavy quota of summer visitors and sightseers, including army and air force cadets from both Canada and the United States have appeared at “N” Division and enjoyed particularly the training of the Musical Ride. A highlight was the visit of President Sukarno of Indonesia, who witnessed displays of drill, physical training and police holds by recruits in training, in addition to equitation.

It has unfortunately, been impossible to open the “N” Division Museum to the public to date, owing to difficulties being experienced in obtaining suitable exhibits. It is, however, hoped that we will be able to report on its opening in the not too distant future.

Escorts for the state carriage have been supplied to convey the newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Livingston T. Merchant to present his credentials to the Governor-General and

for the Governor-General while attending the Queen’s Plate Race at the new Woodbine Track, Toronto. Corporals Gardiner, Jensen, Wilvert and Constable Ewen on this latter escort were vastly impressed by the set-up at Woodbine.

The RCMP Band (Ottawa) presented a concert on the division grounds on the evening of June 21. The weatherman co-operated and the music was greatly enjoyed by recruits, staff and others attending.

A herald of summer was the arrival of Cpl. Ralph Canning and his family from “Depot” Division. Corporal Canning has been instructing our recruits in swimming and canoeing at the Long Island Training Camp.

Sports An inter-troop softball league has been concluded after two round robins and a

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The Commissioner's inspection of the Musical Ride before its departure on tour.

(Photo—Dominion Wide)

play-off series. Teams representing each troop in training and the Musical Ride were entered. The Musical Ride team walked off with the honors and the No. 24 Troop team were runners-up. Cpl. Ralph Cave of "Depot" Division, here on the Musical Ride, umpired the play-off games in splendid fashion.

The RCMP Ottawa area softball team, in the National Defence League used some recruits in training. They are W. L. Israel, J. Murdock, K. R. Morrison (all pitchers) and D. A. Brown, third base.

An inter-troop soccer league, supervised by the P.T. Staff and organized by Cst. E. G. Blanchette has created great interest and No. 27 Troop is presently on top of the league, leading 24, 25, 28 and 29 Troops.

In the revolver shot for the Connaught Cup, Cpl. J. Zavitz of this division bested other leading shots in the Force by posting a perfect score. In making the presentation, Commr. L. H. Nicholson congratulated the winner and emphasized the importance of proficiency in small arms to members of the Force.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15169 Cst. and Mrs. D. I. Watson, a son, Ian Scott, at Owen Sound, Ont., on May 29, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15227 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Beacock, a daughter, Lois Heather, at Hamilton, Ont., on June 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 10668 S/Sgt. and Mrs. V. D. Fast, a daughter, Sharon Lynne, at Toronto, Ont., on June 22, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15950 Cst. and Mrs. A. E. Wiseman, a son, Peter John, at Toronto, on May 22, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13527 Cpl. and Mrs. H. C. Frankum, a son, Kenneth Munro, at Toronto, on July 15, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16066 Cst. J. W. McDougall to Miss June Arlene Hunter at Oshweken, Ont., on June 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 17046 Cst. G. R. Dobie to Miss Marilyn Leita Hage at Toronto, Ont., on July 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 17949 Cst. J. M. Hilash to Miss Olga Kohut at Winnipeg, Man., on June 23, 1956.

Reg. No. 15766 Cst. D. F. Campbell to Mary Frances Kopp (nee Charron), at London, Ont., on July 7, 1956.

Miss Constance Mary Logan, clerk Division HQ to ex-Cst. D. J. Way (Reg. No. 17934) at Toronto, on June 9, 1956.

Miss Josephine Louise Martin, stenographer Niagara Falls Detachment, to Roland J. Huard at Niagara Falls, on May 19, 1956.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following members transferred to this division: Csts. V. L. Hook and J. V. Wallwork from "H" Division; M. J. Walsh and R. G. Bauckman from "A" Division; K. C. Brown from "G" Division; J. E. Nightingale "L" Division; S. J. Garrow from "HQ" Division; D. B. Jessiman from "Depot" Division; and Spl. Csts. W. H. Burke and D. I. McIntosh from "Marine" Division.

Change of Command A large gathering of "O" Division personnel attended at Beverley St. Barracks on July 19 to say farewell to our Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. B. McClellan, on occasion of his transfer to take command of "K" Division. Our best wishes go with Assistant Commissioner McClellan and his family.

A warm welcome is extended to our new Officer Commanding, Supt. J. F. Thrasher, who comes here from "HQ" Division and attending the National Defence College at Kingston, Ont.

Transfer Insp. J. E. M. Barrette, Assistant Security Control Officer and Assistant C.I.B. Officer, has been transferred to Germany to take up visa control duties. Every best wish is extended to Inspector Barrette and his family in this new posting.

Died R/Cst. P. Nugent Tapley died here suddenly on May 13, 1956. He was Vice-President of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd., Toronto,

Ont. Mr. Tapley was an Honorary member of "O" Division Sergeants' Mess, an enthusiastic member of the RCMP (Reserve) and very well-known and regarded by members here. Reserve Constable Hapley was a 32 degree Mason, and Masonic funeral rites were held in Toronto on May 14. Funeral service here on May 15 was attended by Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan and six senior NCOs from Division Headquarters. Burial service was held at Dwight, Ont., and Mr. Tapley, an ardent sportsman, was laid to rest in the north country he had loved so well. Our sincere condolences are expressed to his family.

Departure Reg. No. 13699 Cpl. C. C. Holman left the Force by way of "discharge by purchase" on May 31, 1956. Corporal Holman joined the Force at Regina in 1940 and came to this division during 1943. He was employed in various branches at headquarters and devoted much time to boys' work and lectures in connection with "Youth and the Police" activities in this area. On behalf of all members Supt. R. F. Karrow, Officer i/c C.I.B., presented a desk lamp to Corporal Holman as a going away present. Corporal Holman announced he is taking up employment with the *Toronto Telegram* in a public relations capacity and his work will deal mainly with "citizenship and youth" interests. All members wish him every success in his new occupation.

Marine Official launching of the PB *Shaunavon II* took place at J. J. Taylor & Sons Ltd. shipyard Toronto on May 14. Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Commr. L. H. Nicholson, christened the new boat in the traditional manner.

Speed trials took place on May 15 and from all accounts the PB *Shaunavon II* performed up to all expectations. Providing a sister ship for the PB *Cutknife II* and the prototype model PB *Chilcoot II*, the new boat is captained by Cpl. N. L. Casselman and detailed for duty in Lake Ontario and eastern portion of Lake Erie.

Sports The Toronto Headquarters Softball Team is again entered in the Toronto Civil Service Softball League together with teams from CNR, Toronto Post Office and Family Allowances Branch. Our team has played ten games this season with a record of two wins and eight losses. Spectators supported our team well.

Social The month of June saw stepped up social activities here with the following parties: June 1—Smoker. Food and catering were excellent as usual. Comments of the large gathering were most complimentary and the committee responsible for the evening deserve congratulations for a good time. June 8—Recently promoted NCOs provided a party in traditional manner. All present at Beverley St. Barracks had praise for the victuals and refreshments

provided for this most successful evening. June 15—C.I.B. party held at the Dutch Sisters Inn on the Lakeshore Rd. Members and their wives and girl friends danced and feasted well. Again the committee responsible for arrangements did a grand job.

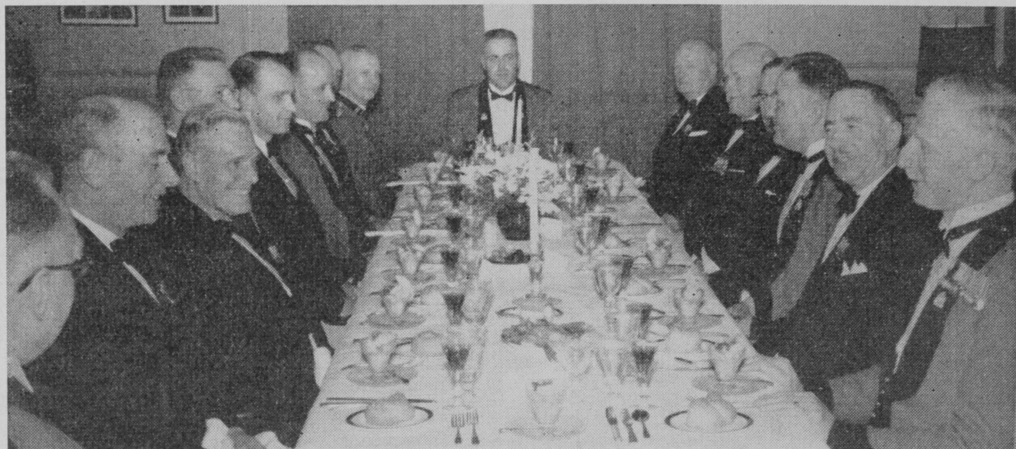
Rifle and Revolver Club Members of London Sub-Division Headquarters and London Detachment are continuing weekly revolver practices out of doors through the courtesy of the RCAF Station, Crumlin, Ont. Enthusiasm is running high as are some of the scores. Congratulations are extended to Sgt. J. N. Craig, London Detachment, and Cpl. W. N. Ritchie, sub-division, for each having won a pewter stein for the highest aggregate division score in the 1956 Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Competition.

Youth Activities The Six Nations Recreation Commission was formed on the Six Nations Reserve during April 1956, with the NCO in charge of Ohsweken Detachment elected as chairman. The aims of the Commission are to assist in the promotion of all forms of recreational activities on the Reserve, sports, hobbies and possibly the formation of a young musician group. May 21, 1956, Victoria Day, which is celebrated on the Reserve as "Bread and Cheese" Day, brought the first opportunity for the Commission to function. A highly successful Field and Track Meet for all Indian School children was held.

The next endeavor of the Commission was the organization of softball activities, with six teams playing in the Midget (under 16) League, and five teams in the Intermediate (over 16). Well over 150 young men and boys were involved in this program and the interest in softball is tremendous. The NCO in charge of Ohsweken Detachment has undertaken manager-coach chores for one team in each league. Apart from Recreation Commission activities, the same NCO has signed a coach's Certificate to coach a Junior "D" entry into Ontario Amateur Softball Association play-offs and is manager for a midget entry into O.A.S.A. competition.

General Ex-Sgt. L. Elliott (Reg. No. 10388) assumed the position of Chief Constable at Leamington, Ont., on June 1, 1956, having served previously for seven years as Chief of Police at Collingwood. The Leamington Police Force consists of nine men.

On the night of May 29, a farewell banquet was held for Indian Constable Robert George (Sr.), who has served in that capacity at the Kettle Point Indian Reserve for the past 35 years. He was presented with a pair of table lamps by Chief Constable Mirn Hancock, Forest Town Police. Constable George, who has been a friend and associate of many members of the Force during his long years of



Formal dinner, "O" Division Officers' Mess, marking 83rd Anniversary of the Force.

service, will be greatly missed. Among those attending were members of Sarnia Detachment and other local law-enforcement agencies.

On July 17, the Ninth Annual Frontier Field Day sponsored by the International Border Agencies was held at Lakewood Golf Club, Tecumseh, Ont. Participants in the Golf Tournament, baseball game, tug-of-war contest, horseshoe pitching contest and revolver shoot, included members of the F.B.I., Canadian Customs, U.S. Customs, U.S. Immigration, Canadian Immigration as well as members of this Force. Our revolver team consisted of Sgts. H. J. F. Ade, J. N. Craig, Cpl. L. H. Munro and Cst. F. F. Urquhart. Corporal Jewett sparked the Canadian baseball entry to a win over the American team, ably assisted by Csts. G. T. Brewer and O. J. Lutes. Cpl. J. Serada, Cpl. L. H. Munro and Cst. G. T. Brewer were

entered in the golf tournament. The activities terminated in the evening with a banquet and presentation of prizes and trophies.

Follow-Up Additional notes on formal dinner held in "O" Division Officers' Mess on May 25, in commemoration of 83rd Anniversary of the Force. In attendance were: Guests of Honor—Chief Justice James C. McRuer, Judge Robert Forsyth, Hon. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., Attorney-General, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, Commr. E. V. McNeill, Ontario Provincial Police, Chief Constable J. Chisholm, Toronto City Police, Col. John G. Housser, Supt. F. S. Spalding; Honorary Members—Deputy Commr. T. Dann, RCMP (Rt'd), Dr. B. H. Buchanan; Mess Members—Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan, Supt. R. F. Karrow, Insp. W. Milligan, Insp. G. H. Miller, Insp. J. E. M. Barrette.

Book Reviews

DEFENSE INVESTIGATION, by Edward N. Bliss, Jr. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 304. \$7.25.

This is an interesting book and since it was written by a man with many years' experience in the field of investigation, contains many worth-while hints for the tyro investigator. It is not, strictly speaking, a technical work, but is largely a summary of actual cases from the files of the Public Defender of Los Angeles County, California, coupled with the personal observations of the author.

The office of Public Defender has no exact counterpart in Canada. Theoretically an accused is accorded the same protection in both the United States and Canada—he is presumed innocent until he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In Canada an accused without the means to provide himself with adequate legal defence is defended by a lawyer appointed by the Court. In Los Angeles County, California, the office of Public Defender is a regular department of county government. It was the first office of its kind established in the United States and has been in existence

since 1914. The duties of the department extend beyond the bounds of criminal actions, but it is with this field that the book is directly concerned. To assist the lawyers who will defend an accused, the Office of Public Defender employs investigators whose duty it is to provide the defence with anything in the way of evidence pertaining to his case. In effect it enables defence counsel to know exactly where he stands when he faces the Court.

The author is Chief Investigator of Los Angeles County's Office of Public Defender and while the book deals largely with his experiences in this office it outlines many of the problems facing any investigator.

FUNDAMENTALS OF FIRST AID, by Robert A. Mustard, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (C). Published and approved by The Priory of Canada of The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Pp. 116.

Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Armed Services, Civil Defence personnel and employees of some large industries who have had a chance to study this book, will, if they have had any training in First Aid, recognize the revolutionary nature of its text. It is simple, straightforward, profusely illustrated and without the highly technical medical jargon which has so often confused First Aid students to the point of limiting their understanding of the subject.

Basically three principles were considered in the preparation of this work and they summarize the new approach to the teaching of this important subject.

- 1) "... it has been assumed that professional medical help for the injured will always be available within a few minutes or a few hours."
- 2) "... no material should be included which has not a direct practical application in the care of casualties by First Aid personnel."
- 3) "... as far as possible, all First Aid measures should be justified by simple logical explanations."

The manual has been prepared for the layman, therefore, with the accent on common sense application of the fundamentals of First Aid rather than on the unnecessary memorization of a lot of confusing details.

As indicated earlier, this book has already been adopted by the Force, the Services and some industries. It would be a definite asset in the study of the subject by any group, or for that matter, by any individual. And in a day when accidents are becoming far too commonplace, a working knowledge of First Aid will instill confidence in a person who is suddenly confronted with the responsibilities of dealing with an emergency. To this end the book will be sold to the public through St. John Ambulance branches throughout the country.

Dr. Robert A. Mustard, who prepared this book, is Clinical Associate, Department of Surgery, University of Toronto and Attending Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital.

WINGED CANOES AT NOOTKA, by Pamela Stephen. J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Toronto and Vancouver, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 227. \$3.

This episodic revelation of the exploration and settlement of our third largest province begins with Captain Cook's arrival at Nootka Sound and progresses to the brink of World War I. In between, hardy explorers encounter Indians, hardened miners repudiate the law and off the coast English sailing vessels clash with foreign. Indians express resentment with violent massacres, terrified citizens of Fernie flee from a nightmare of ravaging fire, train robbers succumb to temptation and all emphasizes the turmoil which characterized British Columbia's history.

Between conflict, we find stories that happily reaffirm our faith in the overall virtue of the human race and in these more sedate moments we are introduced to a host of amiable folk engaged in a struggle to relocate themselves amid strange new surroundings.

Using her imagination to color some purely factual incidents, Pamela Stephen has drawn near a romantic era and if, for the purpose of retaining the interest of young readers, the stress has been on action, it has been all to the good, for under that sugar coating of concise racy drama, there lies a great deal of information—concerning an epoch that was, after all, anything but a peaceful one.

M.G.R.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 10693 ex-Cst. Joseph Francis Archie Leblanc, 47, died July 6, 1956, at Aylmer, Que. He joined the RCMP on Aug. 23, 1929 and was discharged to pension July 5, 1951 after serving continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 9972 ex-Cst. Alfred Farness, 74, died at Schreiber, Ont., on July 16, 1956. He joined the RCMP on Sept. 22, 1923 and was discharged to pension Sept. 21, 1938. He served in "A" Division, Ottawa, Ont. In World War I he joined the C.E.F. on Sept. 12, 1914 and was discharged on Oct. 7, 1915. On Feb. 26, 1916 he rejoined the Army and served until Mar. 31, 1922. From May 16, 1898 he served with the Coldstream Guards of the British Army for three years. On Jan. 6, 1902 he joined the Metropolitan Police and was a member of that force for six years.

Reg. No. 16290 ex-Sgt. Charles Christopher Jacklin, 59, died July 10, 1956, at Nanaimo, B.C. He joined the RCMP on Aug. 15, 1950 and was invalided to pension June 30, 1952. Before engaging in the Force he had been a member of the British Columbia Provincial Police from Apr. 27, 1925 to Aug. 14, 1950. In World War I he served with the CEF from June 15, 1915 to May 30, 1919. He had been stationed at Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Reg. No. 3379 ex-S/Sgt. Edward Reichert, 78, died July 31, 1956 at Lethbridge, Alta. He joined the NWMP on May 5, 1899 and was discharged to pension July 31, 1924. He served at Regina, Sask., Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, Alta. During the South African War he served Overseas with the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Reg. No. 11666 ex-Cpl. Albert Gordon Boncey, 60, died Aug. 7, 1956, at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension May 12, 1951. Previously he had served with the Manitoba Provincial Police from May 1, 1931 to Mar. 31, 1932. He had served at Dauphin, Minnedosa, Clear Lake, Wasagaming and Winnipeg, Man. In World War I he served with the British forces from Aug. 13, 1914 to Nov. 18, 1919.

Reg. No. 8311 ex-Cpl. Ralph Wesley Clearwater, 62, died at Hamilton, Ont., on May 3, 1956. He joined the RNWMP on June 20, 1919 and took his discharge on Aug. 27, 1924. On Apr. 28, 1932 he re-engaged in the Force and was invalided to pension Oct. 12, 1944. He served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Ocean Falls, Esquimalt, Victoria, B.C., Lethbridge, Edmonton, Alta., Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, Ont. During World War I he joined the CEF on Oct. 26, 1914, served Overseas and was demobilized May 29, 1919.

Reg. No. 7602 Cst. Henry Norris, 54, was killed in a highway traffic accident May 27, 1956

at Jasper Place, Alta. He joined the Force Mar. 26, 1919 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 25, 1922. On Sept. 27, 1939 he re-engaged in the RCMP and had been stationed at Edmonton, Alta. He had also served at Regina, Sask., and Grand Forks, B.C.

Reg. No. 5334 ex-Cst. Reginald Vanderlip, 70, died Apr. 21, 1956 at Fort William, Ont. He joined the RNWMP May 3, 1912 and was discharged "time expired" on May 2, 1915. He re-engaged in the Force Dec. 16, 1918 and was discharged Feb. 1, 1923. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., and Fort William, Ont. During World War I he served Overseas.

Reg. No. 16809 Cst. John Leslie Bliss, 27, died Mar. 12, 1956 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RCMP Jan. 22, 1951 and served at Regina, Prince Albert, Tisdale, Melfort, Porcupine Plain and Cumberland House, Sask.

Inspr. Daniel David Moses, 53, died June 14, 1956 at Victoria, B.C. He engaged in the RCMP as a Special Constable on Aug. 15, 1950 and was promoted to Sub-Inspector on Nov. 1, 1951. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of Inspector. He served at Victoria, B.C. and at Headquarters, Ottawa. Inspector Moses was an officer in the B.C. Provincial Police and served in that force from May 19, 1937 until it was absorbed by the Mounted Police.

Reg. No. 3701 ex-Cst. Hammond Johnston Stevenson, 77, died at Vancouver, B.C. on June 30, 1956. He engaged in the NWMP on Apr. 26, 1900 and was discharged Aug. 20, 1902 after completing a term of service in the Yukon. On Sept. 12, 1903 he re-engaged in the Force and took his discharge "time expired" Sept. 11, 1907. From Sept. 12, 1907 he served as a special constable to Apr. 30, 1908. On Sept. 25, 1939 he re-engaged in the Force and, was discharged to pension Oct. 31, 1952. He served at Regina, Sask., Dawson, Y.T., Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 10516 ex-Cst. Joseph Oscar Eugene Cyr, 56, died July 3, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Oct. 30, 1928 and was discharged to pension Oct. 29, 1955. He served continuously in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 4537 ex-Cpl. Cecil Merwood Smith, 68, died Aug. 11, 1956 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Feb. 15, 1907 and was discharged "time expired" Feb. 14, 1913. He served at Regina, Battleford, Macklin and Wilkie, Sask.

Reg. No. 9836 ex-Sgt. Edward Maurice Swords, 57, died Aug. 18, 1956. He joined the RCMP Oct. 7, 1921 and was discharged to pension Feb. 21, 1948. He served in "A" Division, Ottawa.