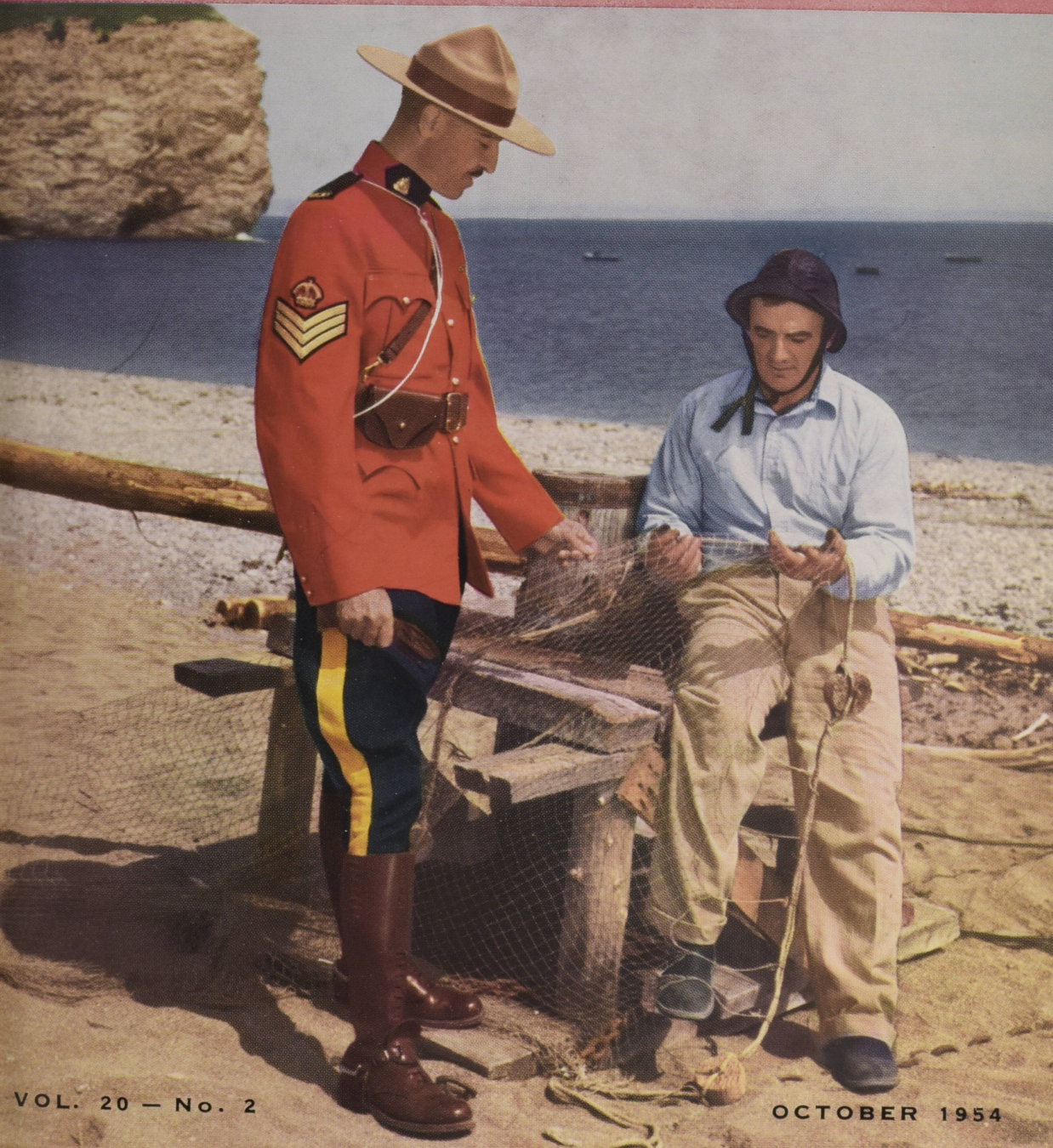




The RCMP *Quarterly*



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The Police and The Public

Through centuries of change, civilized peoples have chosen a way of life that guarantees the maximum of freedom and independence within an ordered society. This desirable state has been achieved because free men have voluntarily adopted restrictions and codes of conduct which subordinate the will of the individual to the rights of the community. These restrictions we know as laws. The policeman is a representative of the law within a community. It is his duty to enforce the law, to "Uphold the Right". *How* he performs his duty is as important to the public as the fact that he *does* perform it. The latter is taken for granted because the policeman is a public servant; but on the former depends the prestige of the Force he serves and the attitude of the citizenry toward an ordered and restricted society which he represents.

Time was when practically the only requirement for a job on a police force was size. Happily those days are gone. Today law-enforcement agencies seek intelligent men who have an appreciation for the challenge of a career in the public service and the personality to discharge their duties with an impartiality that will promote respect among their fellow citizens. Such men are good "public relations", foster a deference to the law among the youth of a community and thus assist in the prevention of crime. As an example of this we reprint below the letter of a man who ran afoul of the law and thus came into personal contact with a policeman—in this case a member of the Force.

"Dear Sir:

"I had the misfortune to get into trouble. Constable — was assigned to the investigation and arrested me.

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"I just wanted to state that he conducted himself in his duties in a most admirable fashion.

"He warned me and also explained the procedure to me. Every action of this constable was concise and to the point.

"I always had a high regard for the RCMP, but this constable's actions and manner of conducting the investigation and giving evidence has enhanced the reputation of the RCMP in my estimation.

"I cannot speak too highly of this officer's quiet soft spoken executive manner.

Yours truly,
(signed)"

* * *



**Asst. Commr.
M. F. E. Anthony
Retires**

The former Director of Operations and Criminal Investigation of the RCMP, Asst. Commr. Melville F. E. Anthony, has retired to pension. Born at Jocelyn, Ontario,

he engaged in the Mounted Police in June 1918 at the age of 15. Shortly afterwards the second Mounted Police squadron was raised for Overseas service in World War I and Mr. Anthony volunteered for it and served in Siberia.

In November 1927 he left the Force to specialize in Customs and Excise enforcement with the Preventive Service at Winnipeg and Calgary. When the RCMP absorbed the Preventive Service in 1932 Mr. Anthony rejoined the Force. He was appointed to commissioned rank in 1937 and attained the rank of Assistant Commissioner in 1951. His wide experience in the field of criminal investigation includes terms of duty in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario and he became director of that branch of the service in 1951.

During the Royal Tour of Canada in 1952, Assistant Commissioner Anthony was in charge of security arrangements and accompanied Their Royal Highnesses from England to Canada, throughout their journeys on this continent and returned with them to England. He performed a similar service during this year's visit to Canada of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Of commanding appearance and with a thorough appreciation for the problems of police work, Assistant Commissioner Anthony has earned the esteem and respect of those who have served with him and under his command in the RCMP. They will wish him well in his new position as Chief Constable of the Edmonton City Police.

Unique rock formation, drilled by wind and weather. Typical of scenery on wild west coast, too rugged even for fishermen.



Grand Manan

The Bermuda of the Maritimes

By CPL. ST.M. MCNEIL

Prosperous, ruggedly beautiful, this island portion of New Brunswick has an historic past and a bright future.

THE Island of Grand Manan, situated in the Bay of Fundy is twice as large as all the Bermudas and this "paradise of Cliffs" is often referred to as "The Bermuda of the Maritimes". It has an area of 46 square miles and although only six miles out from West Quoddy Head, Maine, U.S.A., belongs to Canada.

The earliest known spelling of the name, recorded in 1585, is Menan. This changed to Menane, as used by de Champlain, and finally to Manan in 1713. The French introduced the prefix Grand, and it was adopted by the English. Grand Manan became British with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and though claimed by the United States Boundary Commission in 1817, it was exchanged during the boundary negotiations for the British Moose Island and the smaller Dudley and Frederick Islands, near Eastport, Maine, U.S.A.

On May 6, 1954, Grand Manan celebrated the 170th anniversary of the first permanent settlement which was made under the leadership of Moses Gerrish, a Loyalist in the Revolution and a graduate of Harvard (1762) and who was born

in Newbury, Massachusetts. The small island, which forms the eastern side of Grand Harbour, was chosen for the site of the new homes in the new land and later became known as Ross Island in honor of John Ross, one of the first settlers. Under its leader, who was also the first school teacher and magistrate, the community grew and spread to the main island with the arrival of additional United Empire Loyalist families.

Audubon's visit in 1833 marked the arrival of the first tourist, but the great naturalist and author-artist gave to the outside world a glowing description of this beautiful outpost. This was two years after the New Brunswick Government and the Saint John Board of Trade built Gannet Rock Lighthouse and six years before Dr. Abraham Gesner published his important geological report on Grand Manan, which was the first such report to be made in any part of the British North American colony. These three events are highlights which brought Grand Manan to the attention of the world.

In the following years the great pioneer work continued, the fishing and

marine industries continued, while villages were growing at several different points. The present population of the Island is 2,650 persons, divided among the seven villages—Seal Cove, Grand Harbour, Ingall's Head, Woodward's Cove, White Head, Castalia and North Head.

The education and spiritual growth of the Island kept pace with the industrial. In 1832 the Anglican Church and first schools were established by Rev. John Dunn. There are presently 15 churches and seven denominations serving the Island population.

Grand Manan has its own hospital, established in 1940 by the Red Cross, and ten years later this was taken over by the Island authorities. It has its own power plant, operated in conjunction with the New Brunswick Power Commission, and its own pasteurizing plant and hennerly which supply the entire Island with their products.

The industries of the Island consist mainly of fishing and dulse picking. Grand Manan dulse, shipped all over the world, is an edible seaweed, rich in iodine, gathered at low tide and dried in the sun. The Island supplies about 80 per cent of that used on the North American continent.

The main catch of the fishing industry is herring which is caught in two ways. The oldest method in use is by means of a weir, which consists of stakes running in length from 20 to 55 feet, depending on the depth of water, driven into the sea floor and extending above the water line with "top poles" attached. The stakes form a circle measuring about 350 feet in diameter and are covered or "hung" with twine on the outside of the circle. Extending out from this is a centre-fence or wing. The schools of fish swim against this centre-fence and are diverted to the weir where they swim around in a never-ending circle until seined by the fishermen. The seine consists of a net dropped to the bottom of the weir around the inside portion of

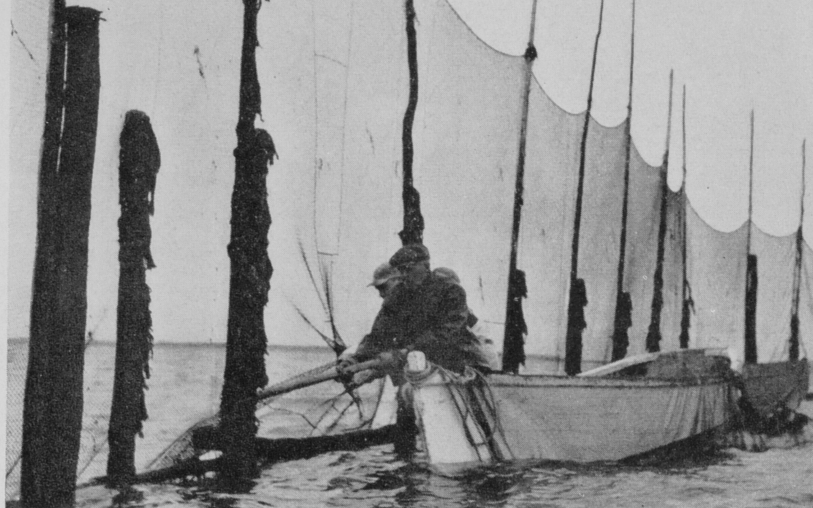
the circle. The bottom portion of the seine is hauled together with a draw-string, known as a "purse-line". The whole seine is then hauled up to the side of the seine boat, one side is fastened to the boat and the other to a freight boat and the herring are then dipped with dip nets into the freight boat.

The other and more recent method of catching herring is by the "shut-off" system. This is different from the weir in that the fishermen search for the herring. When fish are located, possibly in a cove, this is "shut-off" by means of netting stretched across the mouth of the cove. The seine boat is taken inside and circles the fish dropping the netting until a complete circle is made. The lower portion of the netting is weighted with lead and contains metal rings through which a rope is passed. The top of the netting is kept afloat by means of a series of corks. The rope at the bottom of the netting, the purse-line, is then drawn as the string on a draw purse. This method of getting fish is commonly referred to as "purse seining".

The fish caught are processed and the scales removed are sold for use in the preparation of paints and artificial jewellery having a mother of pearl finish.

In addition to the above there is extensive deep sea dragger fishing. Actually, it is not fishing with hook and line at all as the fish are brought from the bottom of the ocean by means of a large net towed by powerful diesel engined boats equipped with the latest marine devices. For action packed excitement and keen rivalry, there is nothing to beat the opening of the lobster season. In this area there are two lobster seasons—November and May. There are places in the immediate district where fishermen know that lobsters are more abundant than in others and their object is to reach these places ahead of others. It can be appreciated that when all the boats are loaded with their traps and noon hour of the day when the boats may sail approaches, excitement is prevalent and

Three fishermen in a "seine" boat in the weir. They are pulling the seine around the inside of the weir to bunch up the herring. This is the first process in gathering the fish from inside the weir. The boat is 25 feet long and seven feet wide.



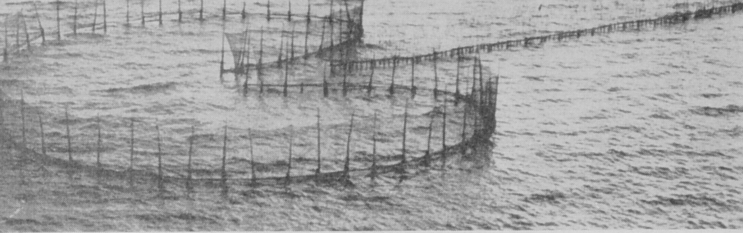
rivalry keen. One does not dare start ahead of the other; all await the exact hour of noon when all the craft move off to race for the favored spots.

In order to get first-hand information and be assured that the first load of traps could be unloaded within an hour and a half, I went along. Our boat was 42 feet long and there were 195 lobster traps aboard. Of the seven men on board, two were spectators and received instructions not to get in the way on reaching the lobster grounds. The skipper was Gleason Green, a veteran, prosperous hard-working lobster fisherman, whose boat was equipped with a "fathometer" which electrically charts the depth of water and indicates the curvature of the sea bed. Noon arrived, and with motors roaring each one of the hundreds of fishing craft cut through the water with

one object in mind, to reach the more favorable grounds in the least possible time. A clergyman and myself were the spectators and the others, each with a definite and distinct duty to perform, were poised, ready for word from the skipper at the wheel. The water was choppy, the bow of the boat "sutting in" and the salt spray covering us. It was quite apparent that navigational skill and manoeuvrability, together with the "know how" of the skipper was being experienced. The traps, which were quite heavy, were handled with accuracy and speed as the skipper, watching the fathometer, gave the orders to drop them. One was placed overboard from the port side and another from the starboard. A rope became caught and the other men came to the assistance of the thrower and the rope was quickly un-

The same fishermen "pursing the sein". This brings the fish to the top of the water in the net. This weir is called the "Defender" and is in Long Pond Bay between the villages of Grand Harbour and Seal Cove. The fisherman in the foreground, hauling on the ropes is the manager of the weir, Mr. L. Foley of Grand Harbour.





Typical "Sardine weir", clearly showing the centre fence or "lead in", the poles or stakes, the mouth of the weir and the formation of the weir. Situated at North Head.

tangled. The craft speeds on, the traps being intermittently dropped over at the signal from the skipper who constantly kept one eye on the fathometer to determine the low spots on the bottom where the lobsters were plentiful. The load gone, we head back, the skipper bidding us farewell as he picks up another load of traps and heads out again. Unless one is a literary genius it would be hard to put into words the thrill experienced in being part of this "zero hour" episode which involves so many hundred white painted, well kept motor fishing boats, equipped with metal baskets over the propeller to avoid entanglement with ropes, heading out to the fishing grounds on the opening of the lobster season.

Another fishing industry which might be developed on Grand Manan is tuna. An editorial appearing in a local paper under date of Apr. 20, 1954, will serve to explain:

"Fishermen, business men and other public-spirited residents of Grand Manan are providing a fine example of initiative in their continuing campaign to establish a profitable tuna angling industry off the shores of the Passamaquoddy Islands.

"The effort dates back several years. Commercial fishermen always knew there were tuna in the area—sometimes a school of a hundred or more of the bluefin giants. Chasing herring, hungry tuna occasionally charged into the coastal weirs and wrecked the net walls in their frantic thrashing attempts to escape. But every time an especially equipped sports-fishing boat was persuaded to come and try the waters for a day or two, the tuna just weren't around. Last summer an organized drive was waged, with the co-operation of the provincial tourist authorities, to prove not only that tuna were there but also that they can

be caught with rod and reel. And when an air pilot landed a 540 pounder one day in August after a three hour and 40 minute struggle, it was a thrilling event both to himself and the entire Island. The several catches made included a 650 pounder a week later. This year two boats will be used instead of one in a stepped-up tuna survey program which, it is hoped, will eventually result in Grand Manan attracting hundreds of sportsmen anglers annually from all parts of the world.

"The Island Board of Trade is making plans to build a recreational centre at Castalia, with a salt-water swimming pool to be created by flooding a lagoon and controlling its level with spillways and locks.

"This is the kind of wide-awake promotion that New Brunswick can well use to develop more of the abundant resources which nature has given us."

The Island has one of the best paved highways in the province. It was laid in 1949 and cost in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. This highway passes through the villages of North Head, Castalia, Woodward's Cove, Grand Harbour and Seal Cove.

In 1944 the Island was made a Regional School District and four years later the Central High School was opened at Grand Harbour culminating a long period of growth to which many contributed. In this beautiful structure are nine class rooms, laboratory, shops, home economics, auditorium, cafeteria and various other departments all equipped and supplied with the latest educational aids. Three years later was added the famous and self-made "Moses Memorial Museum of Natural History". An outstanding product of the school and a tribute to its instructors is the School Cadet Corps, which has been in operation

only five years. During that time, in competition with other Corps in New Brunswick, the Grand Manan Corps has won the cup for general efficiency three years consecutively and two of its members were chosen to attend the National Cadet Camp at Banff, Alberta. The Grand Manan High School is the only one in Canada operating its own "High School Bank", and for a period of three years was one of two Canadian schools using the semester or concentrated study plan.

Together with the industries for adults, this "Paradise" also has pleasant and profitable works for children. The following is from a Trans-Canada network commentary by John Fisher: "It is an Island unique all right. Take the kids. They pick up pocket-money by catching live rabbits. As in Australia, the rabbits were imported a few years ago. Now they are thicker than fleas. They are shipped live to the States to stock the game reserves. Nearly every Grand Manan boy is in the business. Before going to school he will slip into the woods and examine his box traps and reset them—the box is about 20 inches long. It is set on the rabbit trail—there is a hole in each end. Mr. Rabbit enters and his feet hit a little plate which immediately closes both doors. The kids carry bags—they put the sack at one end and tip the box. Mr. Rabbit is then lugged home in the bag. Then the boy puts an empty sack on the telephone pole outside his home. This is to notify the man in the rabbit truck that live rabbits are for sale at his home. The rabbit truck comes every morning in season. The kids get about 95 cents per live rabbit. Thousands and thousands are shipped from Grand Manan, an island free of skunks, but thick with deer and racoons. Muskrats are also plentiful on the outer islands."

Mr. Ian Sclanders, noted writer of Saint John, N.B., in an article appearing recently, remarked: "This spray-swept Utopia, where everybody has a garden and a comfortable house equipped with the latest electrical appliances, and where

almost everybody has a car, is a fragment of New Brunswick, 18 miles south of the nearest point on New Brunswick's mainland. Surrounded by a score of islands, like a duck out swimming with her brood, Grand Manan is 17 miles long and seven miles across its greatest width. The western half of its area of roughly 50 square miles is too rugged and rocky to be settled and is covered with forest.

"Grand Manan's small neat villages are on its eastern shore, each snuggled beside a sheltered harbor. Each has its seaweed-festooned jetties, its fleet of fishing boats, its white school, its white churches, its big well painted frame buildings, its lanes shaded with wind-bent elms and maples and willows, its tidy rows of herring sheds.

"At this oddly enchanted place, storm-beaten, yet peaceful, the sea is so bountiful that whales chase tremendous schools of herring into the fishermen's nets. The sand-bars are full of succulent clams, the

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in every walk
of life since
1817 . . .



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lobsters swarm in the depths, giant tuna can be harpooned from launches.

"The profits reaped from the seas, plus those from a lucrative tourist trade, account for Grand Manan's freedom from poverty, and its far-better-than-average housing."

Several suggestions and remarks were

received through the media of a tourist survey questionnaire recently made by the Island's active Board of Trade. One visitor remarked: "It is amazing, but when I set foot on that island, all weariness and worry drop from my shoulders like a cloak and peace descends upon my soul." ● ● ●

Why Sergeants Get Gray

A constable submitted a report on an application for citizenship. In it he stated that the applicant had, since his arrival in Winnipeg, been employed by a "Beef Company" and that his occupation was a "Kettle Buyer".

* * *

A fingerprint form received at Headquarters contained the following notation about the crime: "Theft—cardboard carton." Then, obviously in some haste, the constable had added "which incidentally contained 24 bottles of beer".

Canada's 12th National Immunization Week

During this year's National Immunization Week (September 26-October 2) the Health League of Canada has co-operated with Health Departments throughout Canada in trying to educate Canadians to the necessity of having every child in this country immunized against the infectious diseases which have such a high mortality rate among children.

Be Wise! Immunize! Immunize every child; immunize early; keep immunity high with periodic "booster" or "recall" shots.

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It's Easy to Spot the Boy

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

THIS is an open letter to a boy, about 18, who forced me off the road while cutting in sharply and passing me on a hill yesterday afternoon:

Dear Son: You may think you are a good driver, and perhaps you are. But I'd like you to keep in mind that most of your "skilful" driving is due to other motorists.

Anybody can whip along the road as fast and as carelessly as you were going. There's no trick to that—the new cars are loaded with power and pick-up—too much so, I'm afraid.

Just remember that it was my alertness that prevented an accident on the hill, not yours. And the driver who was approaching us also had to brake suddenly and swerve in order to save your life and his.

Not Courage

It is not your courage or dexterity that has kept you alive as long as this, but the prudence and politeness of other motorists. You have been trading on our good will and sense of self-preservation.

I wish it were possible to point out to you that your kind of driving is nothing but bad manners—it is not heroic, or adventurous or manly.

Suppose you ran down a crowded street, pushing people out of your way,

knocking packages out of ladies' hands and kicking children into the gutter. What would be so heroic or manly about that?

Nothing, of course. Then why do you suppose that having 2,000 pounds of steel under you makes it any better? There's nothing to be proud of in driving fast—any fool can do that. It's a form of cowardice to threaten other drivers, not courage.

What Does It Prove?

Suppose you beat me at the getaway, or up the hill? What does that prove? Nothing, except that the car you bought is faster. You didn't make it; it's a commercial product. Anybody can buy one like it—and anybody can drive with a maniacal disregard for safety.

So don't take any pride in your deadly accomplishment. A real man is considerate and polite—and takes chances only when it counts, when his honor and conscience call out for it. On the highway, most of all, it's easy to tell the men from the boys—for the men have to save the boys from the consequences of their foolish and needless bravado.

(Reprinted from *The Ottawa Citizen* by courtesy of Sydney Harris and the *Chicago Daily News*.) ● ● ●

Erratum

The officer seated in the front row (right) of the photo of "N" Division's Sergeants' Mess, Christmas 1922, which appeared in the July 1954 *Quarterly* (page 11), was erroneously identified as the late ex-Asst. Commr. J. A. McGibbon who retired in 1920. The officer should have been identified as Supt. J. Ritchie.

Cover Picture

The scenic shores of Gaspé provide the setting for this issue's cover. It was taken during a Migratory Bird patrol last summer and while it is not customary to wear Review Order for such duties, the sergeant was "dressed up" to provide suitable color for a film being made on the birds which are protected by a federal statute and thus under the supervision of the RCMP. Cst. I. K. Taylor, "HQ" Identification Branch was the photographer.

SHADES OF "BUFFALO BILL"

By CST. E. G. MORROW

ALMOST a century has elapsed since "Buffalo Bill" Cody contracted to supply the Kansas Pacific Railway with buffalo meat to feed their employees, while the railroad was being extended through the North American wilderness. According to history books, buffalo, at that time, were as plentiful as a sergeant-major's remarks on a Saturday morning inspection. In the intervening years, we are told that the buffalo almost became extinct. But, man, who almost destroyed the animal whose likeness shines forth from buttons and badges of the Mounted Police—in varying degrees of sparkle—has reversed the decline in population through various conservation measures.

If Buffalo Bill had been given the opportunity to witness a northern buffalo hunt, he may well have called for some drastic changes in the methods then employed to fulfil his contract.

We, in Fort Smith, are "northern men" to the boys on the outside, but we're still in the "banana belt" to our sourdough friends from farther down river. Nevertheless, we find ourselves in the midst of Wood Buffalo Park, a tract of land covering over 17,000 square miles. Beginning on Lake Athabaska and the Peace River, extending west to Fort Vermilion and north to Resolution, the Park is bounded on the east by the waters of the Slave.

Roaming this territory, are an estimated 15,000 buffalo, and few indeed are the summer evenings when a touring resident of Fort Smith does not catch sight of this mighty animal grazing on



Sitting Bull and "Buffalo Bill"—mighty buffalo hunters.

the Salt Plains just west of the settlement.

Having met my subject at reasonably close quarters, I would like to say that the hide looks much better on its original owner, than when endowed with brass buttons; no reflection intended on the craft of the Mounted Police tailor.

The buffalo, or bison, that now roam the northern woods, are not native to the country, but on one side of the family tree, maternal or paternal, are the true natives, the wood buffalo. In 1920, approximately 800 of these animals ranged this territory, and were distinguished by their size and color, being quite dark and considerably larger than the immigrants brought north to perpetuate the



Buffalo feeding in the corral. Larger building in the background is the abattoir.

species—the plains buffalo. Over 6,700 of the latter were imported from Wainwright Park, travelling by rail to Waterways, and then by barge to Buffalo Landing, a short distance up river from Fort Fitzgerald.

Just as the buffalo of bygone days provided a staple diet for the men of the frontier, their descendants are today providing food for hospital patients, and destitute Eskimos and Indians in the north. A quantity is also released for public consumption through the Hudson's Bay Company, at points as far north as Aklavik.

Man, in his endeavor to feed himself, is second to the wolf, and each year a considerable number of buffalo fall prey to the "balance of nature".

The members of Fort Smith Sub-Division, who witnessed the buffalo hunt this year, were fortunate enough to have Mr. Evan Essex, Superintendent of Wood Buffalo Park, conduct them on a tour of the Hay Camp. With temperatures hovering between 30 and 40 degrees below zero, the buffalo were rounded up from the farthest reaches of the park by aircraft, an activity which

Open air cold storage. The quarters on the platform are for distribution to Indians and Eskimos, while the boxes on the sleigh contain buffalo meat for northern retail trade.



was then taken over by the bombardier or snowmobile. After being herded into a 300 acre corral, the beasts were then lured practically to the abattoir doors by means of scattered hay. At this stage, skilled riflemen perform the kill speedily and efficiently. Trucks haul the carcasses to the waiting butchers, and after Government inspectors perform their duties, the monarch of the plains is reduced to the stock-in-trade of the corner butcher shop.

Little of the carcass proves useless; the portions inedible for human beings are frozen into blocks for dog food, and the

hides, with which most RCMP personnel are so acutely familiar, are issued to destitute Eskimos to be used as sleeping robes.

Other members of the sub-division would possibly appreciate this establishment even more than we of sub-division headquarters, for to them, in the past few months, has fallen the task of performing final delivery of the meat to destitute natives. Their appreciation, I'm sure, would more than duplicate ours, for this glimpse into the modern existence of that deposed king, the buffalo-Monarch of the Plains. ● ● ●

RCMP Band Visits State Fair in Minnesota

Travelling via RCAF C-119F, a "Flying Boxcar", the RCMP Band (Ottawa) paid a four-day visit to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis on August 27-30. The occasion was the annual international drill competition held at the Minnesota State Fair between teen-age teams of civil air patrol cadets picked from across Canada and the United States.

Since the competition began in 1947, Canada has won the Major Lucas V. Beau trophy for precision drill four times, Great Britain once and the U.S.A. once. Great Britain did not compete this year and the American team literally walked off with the prize by a comfortable margin.

Several members of the Band were treated to an all-out sight-seeing tour of the Minneapolis area conducted by Supt. Milton C. Winslow of the Minneapolis Police Department. Superintendent Winslow showed the Ottawa bandsmen how his efficient radio dispatch system of patrol cars operated throughout the city and also explained the workings of his own pet department, the Bureau of Identification.

Attention Ranch Hands!

Cowpunchers out Arizona way are currently complaining about an advertisement they answered exhorting them to "STOP YOUR HORSE FROM SLOBBERING! SEND \$5.30!" Cowpokes who responded looked mighty grim when they received only a post card: "Teach him to spit!"

(From the Better Business Bureau of Montreal *Merchandise Bulletin*.)

Caesar once, seeing some wealthy strangers at Rome, carrying up and down with them in their arms and bosoms young puppy-dogs and monkeys, embracing and making much of them, took occasion not unnaturally to ask whether the women in their country were not used to bear children.

A Roman divorced from his wife, being highly blamed by his friends, who demanded, "Was she not chaste? Was she not fair? Was she not fruitful?" holding out his shoe, asked them whether it was not new and well made. "Yet," added he, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

(Plutarch's *Lives*)



The Commissioner's Northern Patrol

SIXTY years ago the Mounted Police first extended the influence of British justice to Canada's far North. Life in the north then was pioneering at its worst. It was a case of survival of the fittest and the weak fell by the wayside. The Police selected for northern service were men of proven physical attributes. Long patrols by dog team became commonplace and much valuable exploration work was performed by officers, NCOs and constables during the course of what might be termed "routine police patrols".

Dog teams are still necessary at northern detachments despite the lapse of half a century and the advent of polar aviation and radio equipment. Valuable data on the north is still being contributed in detachment reports, information that is adding to the Government's knowledge of our vast Arctic regions. The great potential wealth of the north, virtually untapped, is only one of the significant factors behind the new interest in that section of our country. Since the end of World War II the strategic importance of Canada's northland in the overall defence of North America has become obvious. Leaders of our armed services

have kept in touch with northern defence developments during post-war military exercises. Earlier this year Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, of the RCMP, made a patrol that is unprecedented in the annals of the Force—a personal patrol by dog team in the North-West Territories along the Arctic coast by the active head of the Mounted Police.

Leaving Ottawa by rail Saturday, March 27, Commissioner Nicholson reached Edmonton on the morning of March 30 and left at once by plane for Fort Smith, an RCMP sub-division headquarters in the North-West Territories. By air the trip is comparatively short and it allowed the Commissioner a half-day to look over the sub-division and visit various people in the settlement, because inclement weather grounded the RCMP Norseman aircraft which was to take him on to Coppermine. Next morning the plane took off, stopped at Yellowknife for refueling, and then proceeded on to Coppermine. The journey had occupied eight hours.

The actual patrol by dog team was to be in two stages—from Coppermine to Bathurst Inlet and from Bathurst to Cambridge Bay. A moderate blizzard

forestalled the start from Coppermine until Saturday April 3, but the time was put to good use; the Commissioner's fur clothing required alterations, food for the patrol was packed—caribou meat, pilot biscuits, doughnuts and other commodities besides the dried fish for the dogs. The Commissioner also had time to visit the white families in Coppermine and saw something of the various phases of settlement life on the Arctic coast.

The patrol got under way at 8.30 in the morning and consisted of two teams of dogs, one of 11 driven by Spl. Cst. Noel Avadluk and the other komatik with seven dogs driven by Cst. D. A. Coleman of Coppermine Detachment. Travelling eastward along the sea ice of the Arctic coast the party made good time in 25° below zero temperature. Early in the day interest was aroused by the sight of a lean gray wolf which for a time kept pace with the patrol. The

journey was punctuated by a noon stop for tea and after a run of 45 miles night camp was made with two native families who were engaged in sealing. This was the Commissioner's first experience in an igloo "home". After a good meal of caribou steaks he and his companions were more than ready for sleep in their Arctic sleeping bags. The novel experience convinced the Commissioner on one point—the excellent shelter and warmth of an igloo; he found it necessary during the night to dispense with extra covers.

The next day the patrol made a point beyond Tree River, a distance of about 35 miles, the last part of the trip over a fairly steep land portage. At Tree River the Police visited the graves of Corporal Doak and Otto Binder, a sober reminder of the uncertainty and perils faced by Northern personnel as recently as 32 years ago when the corporal and Binder, a Hudson's Bay Company man were murdered at this point. The night's camp was on top of the portage and the temperature had dropped another 5°. The Police party found that camp in a tent was somewhat less comfortable than in an igloo.

Next day the party completed the portage, crossed Gray's Bay and continued eastward along the sea ice, covering in all about 50 miles. Once again wolves were sighted in the distance, the only variation in the almost monotonous scenery—a stretch of islands to the north dotting the Arctic Ocean and the low lying hills of the Arctic mainland. The trail remained the same, snow covered ice relieved only by occasional ice ridges and it was a particular thrill to identify a few little dots ahead as an igloo settlement. In this vast wilderness of snow how strange to meet human life; but they were alive alright! As the Police drew near, men, women and children emerged from igloos and gave the travelers the warmest greeting in the world—an Eskimo handshake. By the time camp was made that night the weather had dropped to 32 below zero.

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Huddled in their sleeping bags the party became conscious of the changing mood of the North, the wind rose to a frenzied howl and it seemed that all the fury of an Arctic gale was unleashed against their fragile canvas shelter. Next morning—Tuesday April 6—the patrol was unable to move. Outside the tent a blizzard of swirling snow half buried the shelter and transformed the dogs into mounds of snow; visibility was zero and travelling impossible. The blizzard was still blowing fairly heavily next morning but supplies of coal-oil and dog food had been seriously depleted. Just ten miles to the east there was an ample cache of supplies and the party decided to brave the elements and make for the small cabin which belonged to the Roman Catholic mission. En route to the cabin, which was at the head of Desbarts Inlet, visibility was down at times to 100 yards and it was something of a revelation to the Commissioner to witness the uncanny manner in which Special Constable Avadluk guided the party to the cache. The blizzard continued to blow all next day but with a plentiful supply of coal the travellers made themselves comfortable, dried out and spent the day replenishing their supplies from the stores in the cache.

Overnight the weather moderated and clearing skies and temperatures of above zero greeted the Commissioner and his companions next morning. Leaving camp about 7 a.m. they made a good run of 60 miles around Kater Point, south on Arctic Sound by the mouth of Hood River and into Baillie Bay. There they stopped overnight at an Eskimo camp consisting of four families, all experiencing bad times. In contrast to the rugged weather of the last few days the elements provided the Commissioner with another slant on Arctic travel. The hot spring sun poured down on them, burning their faces and the dogs panted from the heat of their exertions.

April 10 was also a fine sunny day and the party broke camp at 8 a.m.,

L. to R.:
Spl. Cst. N.
Avadluk, the
Commissioner,
Cst. D. A.
Coleman.



**The
Commissioner
and Cst. D.
Ferguson at
Bathurst
Hudson's Bay
Co. Post**



**Constable
Ferguson
and L. A.
Learmonth,
H.B.C.
manager at
Bathurst.**



**Party leaving
Hudson's Bay
Post at Bathurst.**



L. to R.:
Spl. Cst. J.
Tologanak,
Angus Egotak,
Constable
Ferguson,
the
Commissioner,
Constable
Coleman and
Special Constable
Avadluk.



crossing a portage separating Arctic Sound and the lower part of Bathurst Inlet—a portage of about 18 miles. The patrol travelled the last lap of the journey into Bathurst Inlet along sea ice and arrived about 7 p.m., a total journey of 55 miles. The brightly painted buildings of the settlement stood out noticeably and as the party came to a halt by the Hudson's Bay Company Post the first lap of the Commissioner's journey—260 miles from Coppermine—came to a close.

Bathurst Inlet is a lonely spot in the Arctic and normally the home of only four white men—Mr. L. A. Learmonth, Hudson's Bay Company Post Manager and a 40-year veteran of the North, Clerk James Mackie and Fathers Lemaire and Steinman of the Roman Catholic mission. On this occasion, however, there were additional men "in town". Cst. D. Ferguson of Cambridge Bay and Spl. Cst. Johnny Tologanak and Eskimo Angus Egotak were waiting to escort the Commissioner on the next lap of his journey.

There was also the Rev. John R. Sperry, Anglican missionary from Coppermine en route back to that point from Cambridge Bay. That night all gathered in the comfortable Hudson's Bay Company house, a peculiarly representative group of "northerners" and the pleasant evening was climaxed by a comfortable night there.

The next day was Sunday and the Commissioner attended an Eskimo church service conducted in the native tongue by Reverend Mr. Sperry. Later he called upon Fathers Lemaire and Steinman at the Roman Catholic Mission and also visited a number of native camps. As a mark of the unusual nature of the trip the Commissioner was here presented with a fine wolf pelt and two fox skins by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Norseman arrived from Cambridge Bay about 10 a.m. and left three hours later for Coppermine.

At three o'clock that afternoon the Commissioner and his party left Bathurst Inlet for Cambridge Bay, making about 25 miles in good weather before they camped on the sea ice at 7 p.m. Their route was almost directly north from the settlement, skirting Banks Peninsula. Next morning they broke camp early and were on their way shortly before 7 a.m. Continuing north the patrol passed Kanuyak and Ekalulia Islands and also Everett Point. They made camp at 7 p.m. at the entrance to Buchan Bay. The weather was fine and warm but in spite of some trouble with the icing on the sled runners the party covered 55 miles, sighting two caribou on Kanuyak Island.

Continuing their practice of early starts they broke camp again at 7 a.m. the next morning and travelled until 6.15 p.m., making 45 miles during the day and camped on a point at the south side of Warrender Bay. The weather had turned colder and there was a north-west wind. On April 14 the party started their journey at the usual time and again

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finished at 6.15 in the evening. They camped on the sea ice at the end of a ten-mile portage dividing the eastern end of Elu Inlet—which they had crossed—from Queen Maud's Gulf, in all a distance of about 55 miles in zero temperatures with a cold north wind. On Thursday, April 15, the patrol started away at 7 a.m., crossed the western end of Queen Maud's Gulf and then over two portages into Cambridge Bay settlement. They arrived at 2.30 p.m. after covering 35 miles in temperatures slightly below zero. In all the distance from Bathurst to Cambridge Bay was made in just under four days' travelling time, a total distance of 215 miles or an average of about 54 miles a day, excellent time for any northern journey.

That evening the Police party visited the Hudson's Bay Post and the Commissioner met the Manager, Mr. Tolbloom, and his assistant, Egar Petersen. They also visited a number of native camps, travellers from various points who seemed to be well-equipped, fairly prosperous and healthy.

The Norseman was waiting at Cambridge Bay and next morning—April 16—at 8.30 took off on a direct flight for Reliance, arriving there at 12.30 p.m. After lunching at the detachment the Commissioner boarded the aircraft again, left Reliance at 2 p.m. and landed at Fort Smith at 4 p.m. The RCMP Beachcraft from Edmonton arrived a few minutes later and at 1.15 p.m. next day took off for Edmonton with the Commissioner on board. Arriving in the Alberta capital at 3.45 p.m., Commissioner Nicholson left Edmonton by TCA that evening, reached Ottawa the following morning, April 18, and was back at his desk on the Monday, three weeks after leaving "Headquarters".

There are a few points about the patrol

which are worthy of note. First of all the time made travelling shows that by allowing for periodic stops for a "mug-up" the party averaged about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour which is considered good going in the north. The second point of interest is the extremes in weather encountered—bitter cold, heavy blizzard and heat intense enough to force the party to halt because of the danger of losing the mud from the sled runners. Thirdly and this was of particular interest to those who travelled with the Commissioner, was that the complete patrol was carried out exactly as any other routine journey of a similar type would have been. There were no changes in food, bedding, heat, accommodation or method of travel. Breakfasts consisted of rolled oats, hard tack and tea, lunch on the trail, hard tack, jam and tea with a hash of beans and meat as the staple for the night meal. The Police personnel who made up the balance of the party were more than a little surprised at the Commissioner's adaptability to Northern travelling. They might be forgiven for expecting that he would be along "for the ride" but instead he indicated from the first that he wished to be considered merely as a member of the patrol. Loading, unloading, lashing the sled, harnessing the dogs or helping with the dishes, the Commissioner entered into the spirit of the thing to such an extent that the natives remarked on several occasions that it was difficult to believe that the Commissioner had not had Northern experience as a younger man. Those in the Force who have been privileged to know Commissioner Nicholson, work with him in his various commands in the Force and share his favorite off-duty pursuits such as shooting, curling or bowling will recognize, of course, that that is the way he would want it to be. ● ● ●

We regret to report the sudden and untimely death of Reg. No. 15802 Cst. D. E. Ferguson on September 17 while travelling by boat to Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T. Constable Ferguson, it will be noted in the preceding article, accompanied the Commissioner from Bathurst Inlet to Cambridge Bay on his patrol last spring.

X-Ray Diffraction

Its Nature and Use in Forensic Chemistry

By LEO LEVI, Ph.D.

Food and Drug Laboratories,
Department of National Health and Welfare,
Ottawa

X-RAYS were discovered by Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen in 1895. Prior to that time however, a great many experiments had been carried out without which this sensational discovery could not possibly have been made. Thus, early in the 19th century it was already established that gases are extremely poor conductors of electricity at ordinary pressures and that an electrical discharge in the form of a spark may only take place when a very high voltage is applied between two points somewhere within the volume they occupy. For example, 40,000 volts would be required to produce a spark one centimeter long in air under ordinary conditions. The discharge will occur however, at lower and lower potentials when the pressure of the gas is progressively reduced. These phenomena were observed by Plücker in 1859 by means of a simple piece of apparatus consisting of a tube with two sealed-in wires acting as the electrodes. This eminent physicist also noticed that the electrical discharges which began to pass between the electrodes in the form of broad luminous striations when the tube was exhausted while kept under a high voltage came from the negative electrode or cathode. He therefore called the rays cathode-rays.

About a quarter of a century later two British scientists Sir William Crookes and Sir J. J. Thomson undertook at the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University to determine the nature of this radiation. Their ingenious experiments showed that it was always made

up of extremely small electrically charged particles, no matter what cathode or gas they used. Way back in 1874 the Irish physicist G. J. Stoney had already shown that during electrolysis each and every monovalent ion in solution carries a fundamental charge and he had named this unit of electricity the "electron". Sir Thomson now found that his cathode-ray particles carried the very same charge and that, in fact, their release was due to an analogous phenomenon—a continuous train of ionization processes occurring within the residual gas in the discharge tube during passage of the electrical current.¹ Because of these fundamental similarities between cathode-rays and ions regarding both their process of formation and physicochemical properties Sir Thomson came to call the particles, and not just their charge, electrons. He found that they were about 2,000 times lighter than the lightest of all atoms—the hydrogen atom, that they travelled in straight lines, that they produced mechanical motion—a little pin-wheel placed in their path turned upon its bearings—that they penetrated thin foils of metals, and that they produced a characteristic fluorescence on striking the walls of the tube.

It was on Nov. 8, 1895 while working with such cathode-rays that Röntgen noticed how surfaces coated with barium

¹A neat description of the phenomenon may be found in "X-Rays in Research and Industry" by H. Hirst, Tait Publishing Company, Melbourne, 1942.

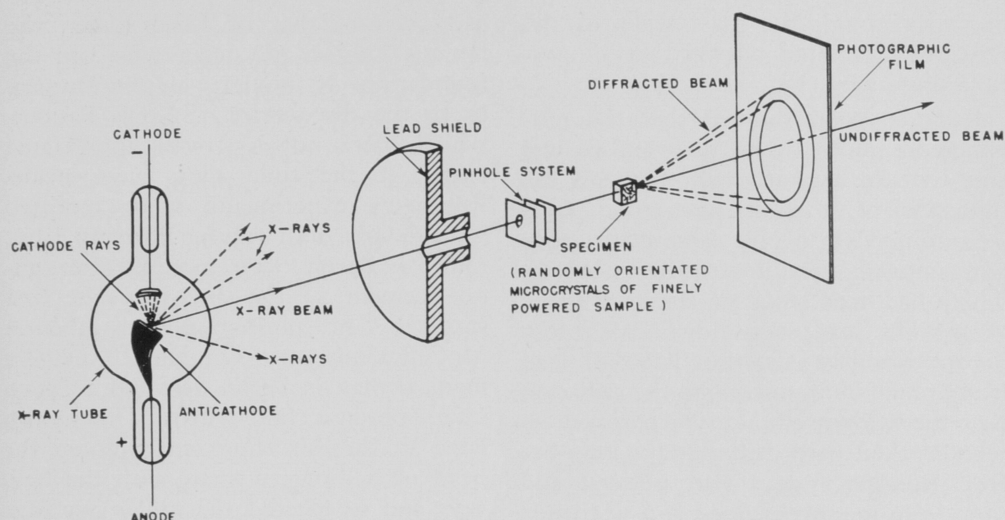


Fig. 1

Schematic diagram illustrating the production of an X-ray diffraction pattern.

platinocyanide became luminous when placed near the tube. The observation was to bring him the first Nobel Prize in physics (1901) and write his name indelibly into the annals of science.

The suggestion has sometimes been made that Röntgen's discovery was an accidental one—but there is little doubt, from the nature of his preparations, that he had set out, as he himself stated quite clearly, to see whether the electric discharge through a gas at low pressure gave out any kind of "invisible radiation" capable of detection outside the walls of the glass tube in which the discharge was taking place.² Accordingly he covered his cathode-ray tube completely with black paper, to cut off all visible glow from the discharge and placed a primitive fluorescent screen, consisting of a few crystals of barium platinocyanide—a substance commonly used at that time to detect the invisible rays of the solar spectrum—spread on a piece of cardboard some distance away. He then excited the tube by means of a small induc-

tion coil, making sure that all light from the discharge was properly obscured by the black paper wrapper. Yet when he looked at the screen he saw it glowing brightly. The discovery of X-radiation had been made.

Röntgen realized that the luminosity he observed was not due to the direct action of the cathode-rays since he had placed the fluorescent screen safely out of their reach. (He knew that cathode-rays travel in straight lines.) Hence, he concluded, some rays must originate in those portions of the glass walls of the tube that are exposed to the action of the cathode-rays. Admitting how little he knew about their true nature he called them X-rays. But his desire to learn more about their behavior was great, and soon with a few modifications, the cathode-ray tube became an X-ray tube, the cathode being made in the form of a concave mirror so that the rays emanating from it might be brought to a focus at a point within the tube and at this point a plate of platinum, or other metallic element—called the anticathode—was introduced. X-rays were generated the moment the cathode-ray particles struck this target and having no difficulty in

²W. K. Röntgen, *Sitzungsber. d. Würzburger Physik. Med. Gesellschaft.*, Jahrg. 1895. Reprinted in *Ann. d. Physik*, 64, 1 (1898)—and translated in *Science*, 3, 227 (1896).

passing through the glass walls of the tube they radiated outward in all possible directions (Fig. 1).

Röntgen soon showed that the rays affected a photographic plate and he was able to take a photograph through the thickness of a stout pine-wood door separating two of his laboratories. He also noticed that a strip of beading, which had been stuck on the door panel with white lead, cast a distinct shadow on the negative—the thin layer of lead being much more opaque to the radiation than the wood itself. Many experimenters who worked with cathode-rays long before Röntgen's days had noticed and even been inconvenienced and disturbed by the fogging of photographic material kept in their laboratories—but being solely concerned with what was happening inside their tubes and finding that the trouble could easily be overcome by storing the material elsewhere they all continued their basic researches without further thought or hindrance. Röntgen, on the other hand, set out to find the cause of the trouble and his inspired curiosity made him find the answer.

Realizing the importance of his discovery Röntgen communicated the observations he had made to the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg in a paper entitled "Über eine neue Art von Strahlen". As translated from the German it read in part, "One can see therefore that some agent is capable of penetrating black cardboard which material is quite opaque to ultra-violet light, sunlight or arc light. The same agent penetrates other bodies as well, but in varying degrees. A piece of aluminum, 15 mm. thick, still allows the rays to pass. If the hand be held before the fluorescent screen the shadow shows the bones darkly with only faint outlines of the surrounding tissues."

Thus it came that the new radiation was taken up not by the chemist but by members of the medical profession. There was no opposition to the application of Röntgen's discovery such as there

had been to that of Lord Lister, the famous English physician who laid the foundations to modern aseptic surgery or to the discoveries of Louis Pasteur, which were not too well appreciated either at the time they were made. Röntgen's experiments were repeated with delight and wonder in many laboratories. Barely two months after announcement of the discovery the first surgical X-ray photograph was taken at McGill University. On Jan. 20, 1896, a medical man in Berlin detected an open safety-pin in a child's throat. One month later an English physician explored the head of a dying woman with the new rays and so located the bullet her husband had shot at her. In his fascinating book on "The Progress of Physics during Thirty-Three Years" published in 1911, Sir Arthur Schuster tells us how his laboratory was inundated by medical men with their patients, amongst them a ballet dancer whose trouble had been diagnosed as chronic bone disease but who all the time had performed with a needle in her foot.

Today, almost 60 years after the momentous discovery was made, X-rays are put to many other uses. Yet it should be remembered that it was Röntgen who made the first observations on penetration and absorption of these rays and instituted the first practical applications which today are so well established in medical diagnosis, industrial radiography, photometric analysis, absorption spectroscopy, photochemical reactions, biological effect and medical therapy. He died 30 years ago in Munich having seen others reap a rich harvest from the seed he had sown.

In contrast to their quick and enthusiastic acceptance by the medical profession the application of X-rays to the physical sciences proceeded at a slow pace. A more thorough knowledge of their exact nature was required before their intelligent utilization in further research. Nearly 20 years were to pass before this knowledge was finally assembled. Dur-

ing Röntgen's days it was still discovered that the rays were not deflected in an electric or magnetic field and hence not composed of electrically charged corpuscles like the cathode-rays. However, it was not until other workers demonstrated striking similarities between X-rays and light when real progress was made. Both X-radiation and light were shown to move in straight lines and apparently propagated with identical velocities—30 billion centimeters per second. They both were found to be polarizable, to affect photographic plates and excite in some chemical compounds fluorescence and phosphorescence. Because of these properties X-rays came to be regarded as part of the spectrum of light, which concept is still universally recognized. Accordingly, X-rays are considered to be electromagnetic waves or pulses generated by the sudden stoppage of the swiftly moving electrified particles in the beam of the cathode-rays.

No doubt, it would be quite difficult to translate this definition into a clear mental picture. But then, let us realize that electrons are quite outside the realm of rigorous pictorial imagination altogether and it would be a waste of time to visualize what they look like. We know of their existence through their effects. In an X-ray tube or lamp, such as we see it in all hospitals and many dentists' offices, they are generated by the application of high voltages and pulled away from the cathode through the evacuated interior until they reach speeds of thousands of miles per second. At these dizzy velocities they are slammed against the atoms of a target—the anticathode—and as each electron strikes it splashes out a spurt of X-rays. A crude analogy of the process may be found in the production of sound waves when for example a stone is thrown against a wall.

Now if X-rays are of fundamentally the same nature as light waves they



should under suitable conditions, also suffer diffraction. It is common knowledge that visible light may be resolved into its component colors by directing it through a slit upon an optical diffraction grating, i.e. a glass plate, for example, on which there have been ruled with a fine diamond point a great number of thin, equally spaced, parallel lines. When these lines are separated by distances approximately equal to the wave length of light a spectrum similar to that formed by a common glass prism is produced, the resolution being greater the larger the number of lines per unit area. Gratings showing as many as 25,000 lines to the inch have been prepared for this purpose. Yet if one would like to diffract X-rays in this fashion the series of parallel lines would have to be drawn much closer still, because X-rays are about 10,000 times shorter than light waves. In order to get the desired effect one would have to make a grating with approximately 100 million lines ruled to the inch—a physical impossibility. It was mainly for this reason that the diffraction of X-rays remained for a long time a mystery.

However, in 1912 Max von Laue, now director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut für Physikalische Chemie in Berlin, conceived the brilliant idea that the regular spacings of the atoms in a crystal might serve as naturally occurring three-dimensional diffraction gratings for X-rays. As a rough approximation the distances between atoms in a molecule or a crystal are of the order of about 100 millionth of a centimeter—a distance which one again has great difficulty to visualize. Just imagine a row of marbles placed 1 cm. apart from St. John's, Newfoundland to Saint John, New Brunswick telescoped to 1 cm. in length. The distance between neighboring particles would then be about a 100 millionth of a centimeter or one Angström unit. To measure such small distances by means of a gauge would at first seem impossible—but it turned out that the millions of

closely spaced parallel arrays of atoms in a crystal were just what was needed to sort out the short-waved X-rays. Von Laue's idea proved indeed one of those flashes of genius that occasionally light the pathways of science. Its complete verification established beyond doubt the identical nature of X-rays and light. Like Röntgen he was awarded a Nobel Prize for his discovery (1914).

In addition, Laue's researches were to mark the beginning of the science of X-ray crystallography. In the original experiment a beam of X-rays was directed upon a perfectly grown crystal of zinc sulfide behind which was placed a photographic plate. On development the film showed a number of "spots" (Fig. 2) whose symmetry of arrangement reflected in a sense the symmetry of the crystal itself. Numerous such plates were obtained and each showed a characteristic geometrical pattern corresponding to the structural make-up of the particular crystal species examined.

In order to better appreciate these phenomena a few brief remarks on crystallography will be helpful. When we look at a crystal either with the naked eye or through a microscope we observe its overall shape only. Its more or less symmetrical external form strongly suggests however, that its "interior" is very likely to be also symmetrically constructed. X-ray crystallography has shown this to be so, and we now know that when a crystal forms each particle assumes a fixed position in space with respect to other particles—be they atoms, ions or molecules. Different kinds of particles take up different positions relative to one another but the atomic arrangement invariably repeats in space so as to make up a characteristic geometrical pattern. The smallest number of particles required to complete the pattern or "space-lattice" comprises what is called the crystal unit or "cell"—the structure of the crystal resulting from the continuous repetition of these small "bricks" throughout the entire system.

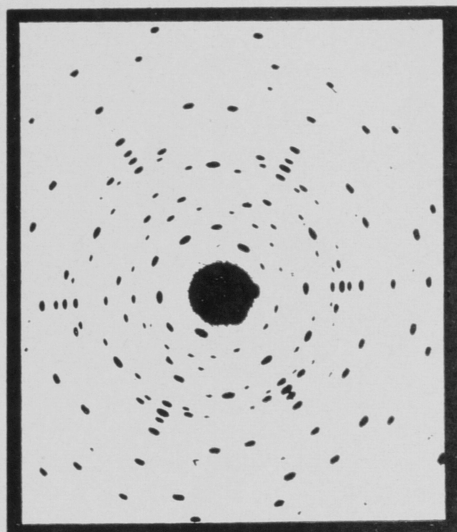
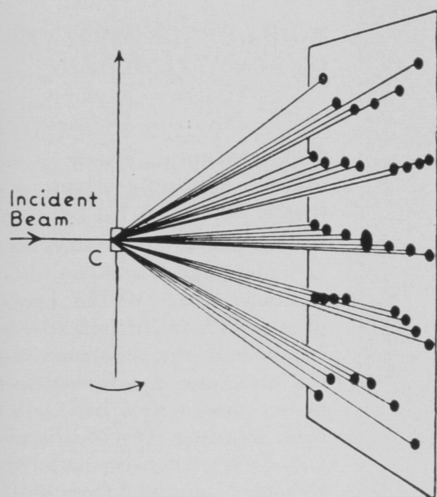


Fig. 2

Schematic representation of the production of a Laue Photograph.

It is the space-lattices which represent the "parallel lines" of the "grating" and diffract the X-ray beam, the extent of diffraction depending upon the distance separating the various rows of atoms from one another and on whether certain definite mathematical relationships—embodied in the so-called "Bragg-Equation"—between the wave-length of the incident radiation and the interatomic distances are fulfilled.

From the X-ray photographs obtained in the manner described one is able to compute the architecture of the molecular species of which a crystal is composed, i.e. the exact arrangement of the atoms making up the unit cell, its shape and size, and the electron density distribution in and between the atoms of which it is composed. Hence the immense value of X-ray diffraction for studying the structure of chemical compounds. One should always realize however that X-rays do not show us the arrangement of the atoms within a crystal as directly as a light microscope shows us the detail of a beetle's eye or an electron microscope the fine structure of a muscle fibre. Never do we really see the atoms in our sample. What we obtain is a characteristic diffraction pattern re-

sulting from the physical interaction of the X-rays with the material under examination and from this pattern which is recorded photographically a model of the atomic and molecular arrangements is subsequently deduced by calculation. The diffraction patterns we see are but the observable evidence of intricate internal structures. As yet we have not discovered any means for reuniting the scattered radiation to form a focused image.

Why, one may ask in this connection, should there be attached so much importance to the observation of detail of this extremely small order of magnitude. The reason is that the physicochemical properties of a compound depend ultimately on the mode of arrangement of its atoms and molecules. Just think how different two substances of even identical chemical composition can be. Each molecule of heroin and cryptopine for example contains 21 carbon atoms, 23 hydrogen atoms, five oxygen atoms and one nitrogen atom. Yet heroin melts at 173°C . and cryptopine at 220°C . Heroin shows marked optical rotation (-166° in methanol), while cryptopine is optically inactive. Physiologically heroin which is a manufactured drug, exhibits strong

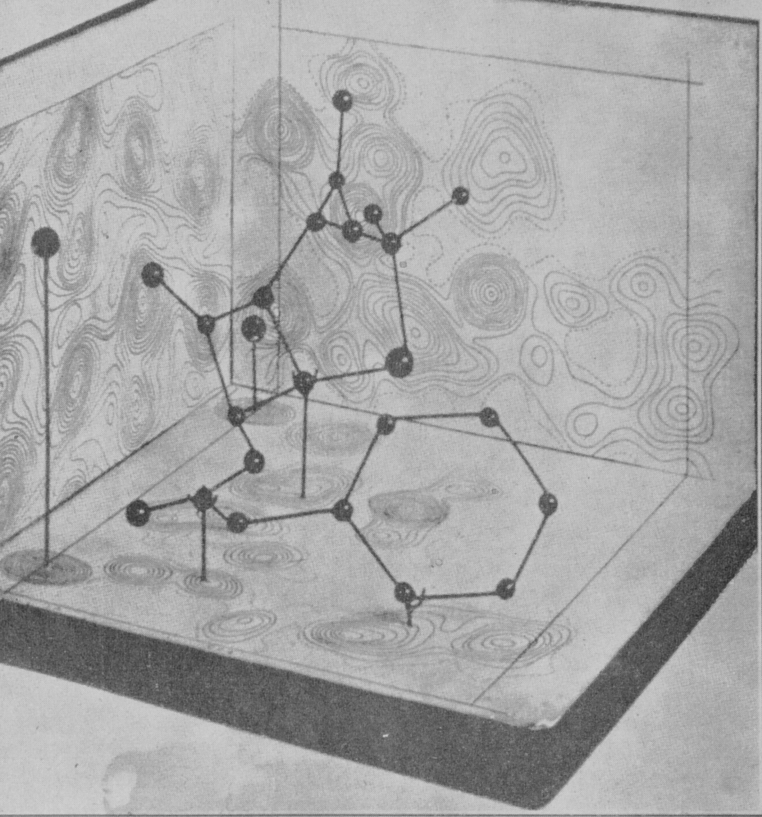


Fig. 3

MODEL OF THE MOLECULE OF BENZYLPENICILLIN

(Courtesy of the editors of *Endeavour*)

This structural system was worked out by a group of British scientists, led by Dorothy Crowfoot, following an epic three-year X-ray diffraction study of the compound. Their investigations established the existence in the molecule of a four-membered ring which had long been disputed. The whirligigs are electron density patterns tediously computed from hundreds of X-ray measurements.

addiction liability while cryptopine which is a natural opium alkaloid has but little pharmacological action. In order to come closer to an understanding of these phenomena we must have a means of examining matter on the atomic scale and at present X-ray diffraction is the most powerful tool to do this. Of course, chemical methods too may show us the right way, but often after an empirical formula has been determined it may take a long time before the exact structural configuration of the constituent atoms is worked out. The long controversies that raged over the structures of cholesterol and strychnine are cases in point. All sorts of ring combinations were submitted for these molecules before the correct one was hit upon—and later confirmed by X-ray analysis. This approach characterized the early use of X-ray diffraction techniques in structure studies—to confirm the conclusions of chemical investigations. But as tools for the application of X-rays and for the interpretation of their diffraction patterns were developed, crystal structure

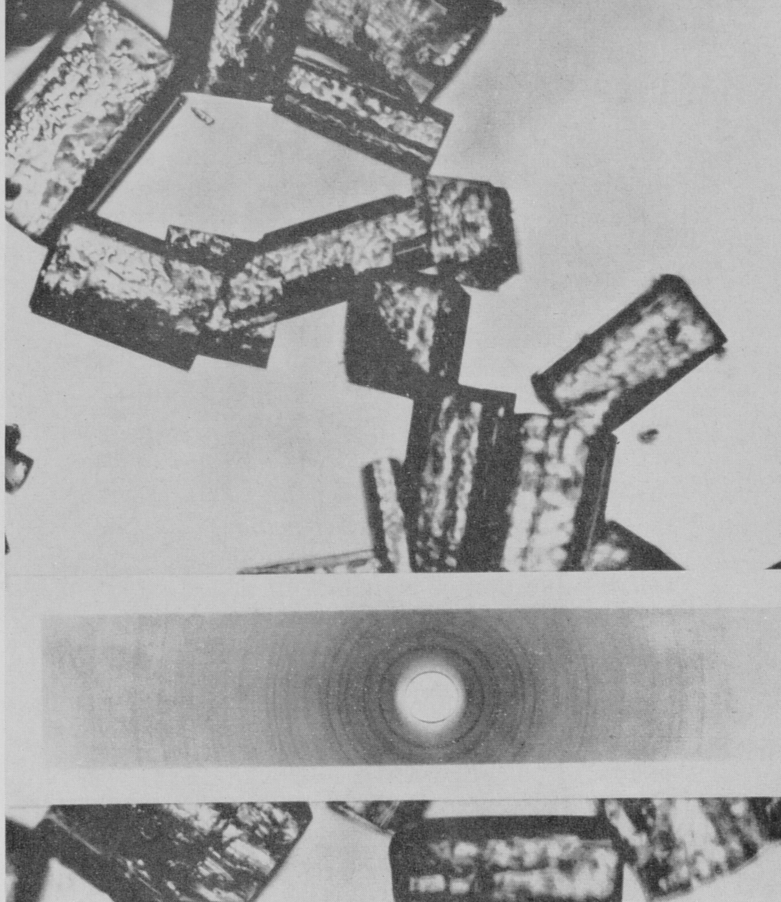
analysis became increasingly useful to the chemist and today both techniques are of equal importance in establishing the structure of complicated molecules such as enzymes, vitamins, hormones and proteins.

In some instances such structure determinations by X-rays have even been made directly without recourse to chemical methods. During the war for instance the structure of penicillin was won with X-rays while many of the chemical aspects of the molecule were still being disputed (Fig. 3). More recently the structure of the antibiotic isomycomycin was worked out with X-rays from its potassium salt with the knowledge only that the molecule contained potassium, oxygen, carbon and hydrogen.

The scope of the method was further enhanced when, independently Debye and Scherrer in Europe and Hull in America found in 1917 that it was not really necessary to employ large, well-developed single crystals for X-ray

Fig. 4

PHOTOMICROGRAPH AND X-RAY DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF MORPHINE-MERCURIC IODIDE. This compound was prepared by reacting morphine hydrochloride with an aqueous solution of potassium mercuric iodide. Its chemical composition was found to be $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot H)(HgI_3)$. The crystals shown were obtained following purification of the crude product from 50% acetone. Crystals of quite different appearance—when viewed through the microscope—are observed when purification is carried out in other solvents. But irrespective of the medium used for the recrystallization process the X-ray diffraction pattern of the complex, like its chemical composition, is always the same.



analysis, a requirement often hard and sometimes even impossible to realize, but that characteristic diffraction patterns could also be obtained using crystalline substances in finely powdered form. This “powder-method”—also known as the Debye-Scherrer-Hull (D.S.H.) technique—has enabled investigators to study the structure of many substances that crystallize imperfectly and that were generally considered to be amorphous.

The technique involved is quite simple. The sample is finely divided until it will pass through a 200-mesh screen, mullied with a non-crystalline binder such as collodion or Canada balsam and mounted on a thin fiber which is made to rotate slowly while the specimen is bombarded with the X-ray beam. The sample thus prepared contains myriads of small crystallites orientated in all conceivable directions and many of them will always occur at positions which fulfil the conditions necessary for diffraction. All sets

of planes in the crystal will thus contribute to the diffraction pattern and as a result there is obtained—on a properly placed photographic film—a picture consisting of numerous concentric lines (Fig. 1).

The exact spacing and intensities of these lines are characteristic of the substance examined. With the exception of *d*-, and *l*- optical isomers no two crystalline materials displaying different physical or chemical reactions have ever been found to give diffraction lines identical in both position and intensity. Hence such powder spectrograms constitute a valuable means of identifying “unknown” compounds. In practice such identification is made feasible through the availability of a “fingerprint file”, the so-called Hanawalt X-Ray Crystallographic Card Index, devised by Hanawalt and Rinn of the Dow Chemical Company and obtainable from the American Society For Testing Materials.

This catalogue now contains diffraction data of over 6,000 substances representing contributions from workers all over the world. By means of automatic sorting machines it is but a matter of minutes to match the pattern of—and thus identify—an “unknown”, provided the pattern of the compound is part of the collection.

Some typical X-ray powder diagrams are shown on the following page. Fig. 4 represents the diffraction pattern of a morphine derivative prepared in connection with a research project comprising the identification of narcotics by means of microcrystalline precipitates. Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are X-ray spectrograms of clinically important barbiturates, specially purified for determining their physicochemical constants. The compounds shown are structurally very closely related yet their X-ray diffraction patterns are characteristically different and may readily serve to distinguish these drugs from one another. Fig. 5 records the X-ray diffraction pattern of a sample of quinine sulfate seized by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the premises of a woman performing illegal operations and Fig. 10 shows the X-ray diffraction pattern of a sample of “Rimifon” seized at a drug store selling the remedy without proper prescription.

The application of X-ray diffraction in forensic chemistry is, however, much wider in scope than these few examples would suggest, ranging as it does from

the examination of paints, minerals and metals, gems and ceramics to clays and soils, fibres, dusts, gunpowders, pigments, dye-stuffs and biological materials. The method is rapid—only about two hours of exposure being required to secure a good X-ray photograph—and as absolute as the personal identification of a human being by means of his fingerprints. It is non-destructive—the sample may be recovered and subjected to further physicochemical examination—and furnishes a record that is permanent and can be filed for future reference. Only minute quantities of material—less than a few tenths of a milligram—are needed for analysis and hence the method represents a true micro-technique. A high degree of purity of the substance, such as would be necessary for a determination of its melting point or ultra-violet absorption spectrum, is not required and this feature makes the method particularly useful for the characterization of drugs isolated from biological materials.

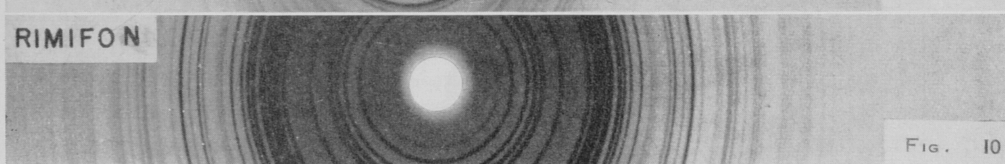
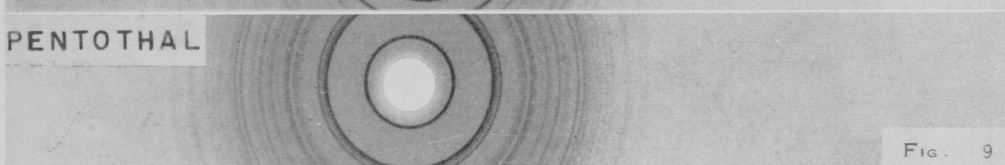
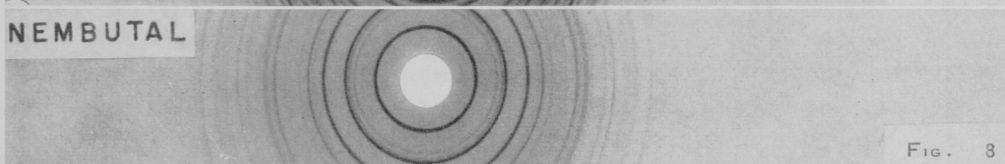
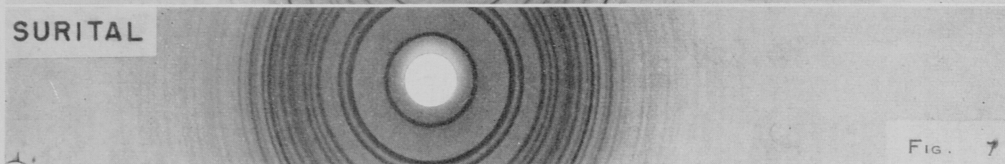
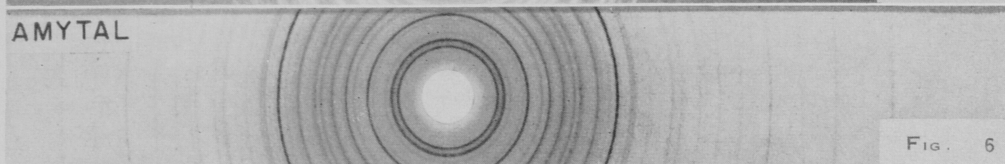
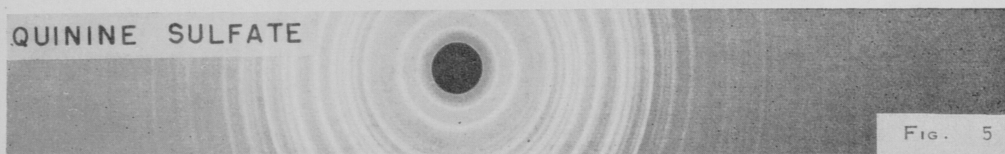
The method is also applicable to the determination of mixtures of substances. Thus, chemical or spectrographic analysis of a specimen may, for example, reveal the presence of sodium, potassium, chlorine and bromine. Yet it would be extremely difficult to find out by means of these methods whether sodium chloride and potassium bromide or potassium chloride and sodium bromide, or all four salts are contained in the mixture. This problem can readily be solved by means of X-ray diffraction analysis because each compound of the mixture produces its own characteristic pattern—independently of the others. More than that, by studying the relative intensities of the lines it is even possible to estimate roughly the amount of each salt present in the system. Because of these features X-ray diffraction is a particularly powerful weapon for the analysis of narcotic drugs encountered in the illicit traffic. The pattern shown by a given seizure will tell whether the drug was “cut” with milk sugar, chalk or aspirin and again,

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X-ray Diffraction Patterns of Pharmaceutical Products.

by means of reference to analogous mixtures of known composition, reveal the extent of this dilution process. Such information may prove extremely important to the criminologist in tracing the origin of a seizure.

It is on account of these many potentialities that X-ray diffraction has become a standard technique and is considered on a level with other analytical methods. Its range of applicability—already quite impressive—continues to be

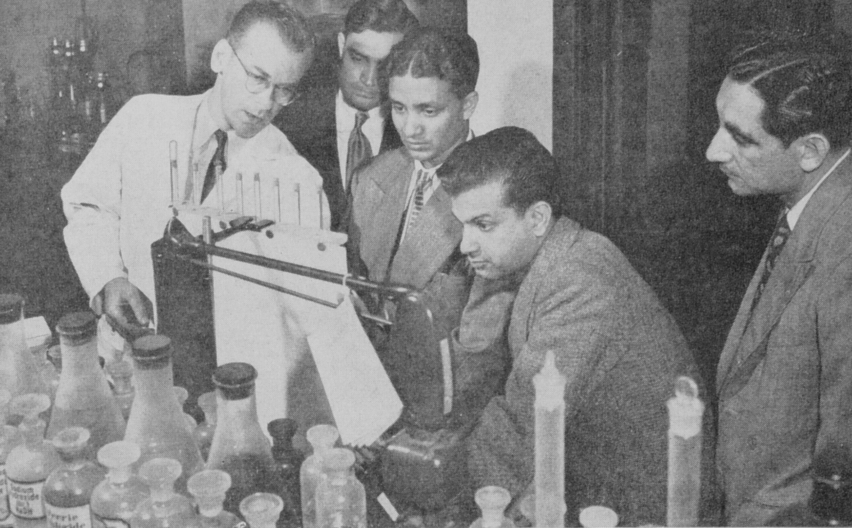
expanded for the purpose of probing further into the mysteries of matter and helping solve the varied problems encountered in any modern laboratory.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation to Dr. W. H. Barnes of the National Research Council for the X-ray diffraction patterns shown. ●●●

(Reprinted from *The Food and Drug News*, Vol. 8, No. 1, January 1954.)

Although it is not on the newsstands, *The Quarterly* is available to the general public by subscription for \$1 per year. Single copies 25 cents each.



Dr. Blake Caldwell of the RCMP Laboratory (Ottawa) explains a new technique in making blood tests for identification purposes to Pakistan police officers, Supts. K. M. Husain, D. B. S. Safdar, M. Khan and M. Y. Orakzai.

Capital Press Photo.

The RCMP Aids The Colombo Plan

THE Colombo Plan had its origin in a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Colombo in January 1950. The Plan which covers the period June 1951 to June 1957, is not a single "master" plan, but is made up of the various development programs of member countries. It is based on development activities originated in and carried on by the countries of south and south-east Asia and at the same time it brings them together in a co-operative association with other countries which desire to help them to help themselves.

Three-quarters of the people of south and south-east Asia live in countries which are part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and prior to the origin of the Plan the governments of many of those countries were faced with a number of formidable problems, many of an economic nature. One of the first steps in the Colombo Plan was the establishment of the Consultative Committee which first met in Sydney, Australia in May 1950. This preliminary meeting was followed by another in London in October of that year when the Colombo Plan was drawn up. The United States which was already co-operating with countries in south and south-east Asia under pro-

visions known as the "Point Four" program, joined the Consultative Committee as a full member in 1951.

The next meeting of the Consultative Committee will be held in Ottawa from October 4 to October 9 and will be attended by Cabinet Ministers or other representatives from 14 Colombo Plan countries. The annual meetings of the Consultative Committee reach no collective decisions binding on members but they do enable all member countries to gain a broader perspective on current economic trends in south and south-east Asia and help them assess what has been accomplished and what remains to be done to achieve the objective of the Plan.

Of particular interest to members of the Force is the fact that the RCMP has figured in the program for assisting countries of the Colombo Plan. During the last Canadian Police College Class held at Regina (CPC No. 22) from March 1 to May 28, four officers of the Pakistan Police attended the class under the sponsorship of the Colombo Plan. They are Supts. M. Khan, M.A., M. Y. Orakzai, B.A., D. B. S. Safdar, M.Sc., and K. M. Husain, M.A., LL.B. As students at the Police College the Pakistan officers had an opportunity to observe modern

police methods in the Western world while studying with members of the RCMP, various municipal police forces in Canada, representatives of the Jamaica Constabulary and Maine State Police, as well as personnel of Canada's Armed Services. After completion of the class the Pakistan police officers visited RCMP Headquarters and the Crime Detection Laboratory, Ottawa, and the headquarters

of the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, the Toronto City Police, Winnipeg City Police and Yorkton Sub-Division, RCMP.

Arrangements for the Pakistani officers' training in Canada were made through the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. ● ● ●

CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE CLASS

No. 22

By JOHN MARRETT

Deputy Superintendent, The Jamaica Constabulary

FOR me 1954 started out in the usual humdrum manner to which all Constables who must work over the Christmas and New Year Holidays are accustomed. I applied for my vacation leave, which I planned to spend in Canada, and wrote to the Commissioner RCMP requesting his approval to my observing Canadian Police methods while in his country. With surprising rapidity the whole matter was efficiently arranged through my Commissioner, Col. R. T. Michelin and February 28 found me one of 33 gathering in the historic RCMP Barracks at Regina, Sask., to become Canadian Police College Class No. 22.

Our arrival in Regina coincided with a swirling snow-storm which forced some of the class including four Pakistani officers, to fly on to Calgary and then return when visibility had improved. Along with the other officers, I was quartered in the Officers' Mess, a lovely old building filled with beautiful silver trophies, two magnificent mounted specimens of buffalo and the colors of the RCMP. In this home from home, I spent a happy three months. Our class was most cosmopolitan; 14 divisions of the RCMP were represented, including such interesting ones as "Air" and

"Marine", a cross-section of every Province, to say nothing of the Royal Canadian Army Provost Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force, five city and provincial police forces, four Pakistan police forces, my own Jamaica Constabulary, and, last but not least, the State Police of Maine, U.S.A.

Ours was by no means the first Canadian Police College Class to include forces from outside Canada, but it certainly seems to have been the most international in character. From C.P.C. No. 22, if we learnt nothing else, we exploded Kipling's famous myth "East is east and West is west and never the twain shall meet" as at the conclusion of our three months together, we parted with pleasant thoughts of a happy time spent, each benefiting from the experiences and problems of the other, and amazed at the basic similarities of problems, duties and methods used around the globe within the Commonwealth—perhaps best explained in Charles Reith's "The British Police Idea", a book well worth reading.

Those of us from the other forces found ourselves early embroiled in the "Battle of the Code". I must explain that all Canadian Criminal Laws have been codified and placed in one volume called

The Canadian Criminal Code. The original intention was to simplify the criminal laws of the land and the procedure for applying and executing them. To our simple minds, it appeared that some tortured legal brain had set about plotting a legal quagmire in which we floundered helplessly for several weeks and I feel sure that our instructor must have spent many sleepless nights worrying about our final results. This, of course, did not deter him from setting difficult and more difficult papers on each succeeding Saturday morning.

For the first few weeks, time sped by all too rapidly, and then came that heavy intermediate period when we all looked forward to the end and our return home. All too suddenly, the last inevitable month was upon us followed by exams, which gave us but a fleeting moment to catch our breath. As each paper was concluded, we could repeat truly that old song "It's in the Book" for very few of us seemed to feel that we were sitting on top of the pile and those of us who said so carried that sheepish look born from lack of conviction.

So a happy three months came to an end. Intellectually, we had struggled with weighty subjects; physically, we were a healthier group for our three months of regularity and exercise. Both mentally, physically and spiritually, we came away with the courage of our con-

victions firmly fixed upon that vital subject of the Oneness and Brotherhood of Man.

My wife and I will recall with happy memories the hospitality of the West, typified by the many kindnesses shown us by the families on the barrack's square, in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes; and in Regina the Queen City, we were so overwhelmed with hospitality that it was one tremendous effort to find time to study.

Our class started out as a mixed group of Police Forces and was slowly welded into one—most spectacularly seen in our drill lectures under Sgt. Major C. Hanman, who must have felt chilled to the marrow at the motley crew we were, but who must have felt justified at our march past on graduation day—the salute being taken by Mr. Patteson, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan—a class of many firsts, the first Pakistani officers, Regina City Police, Jamaica Constabulary, the first to be televised and the first to use the new drill hall. Farewell to C.P.C. No. 22 and may God foster and nourish the oneness of our class as we move out once more into the world so that not only may the bonds of Commonwealth be strengthened, but so that each and every one of us continue along the path that leads to International Peace, Goodwill and Understanding.



Tourist Has "Rough" Time Worrying While Mounties Enjoy Routine Patrol Drill

An American driver became convinced (not long ago) that the watchword of the Mounties was no idle boast.

He was proceeding toward Fredericton, on the main highway with a patrol car of the RCMP tailing him, checking his speed which was 45 MPH.

However, his shock grew when nine Mounties on motorcycles passed him and then it grew to fever pitch on entering this city, for a Mountie on a motorcycle swung out from a side road and settled down in front of him and then, when opposite the RCMP barracks, a further patrol car swung out in front of him.

The following patrol car drew up alongside and the American stopped convinced the Mounties had their man, and that a provincial wide call had been sent out to have him arrested.

The officers in the following car merely wanted to warn him of the local traffic regulations. P.S.—The "Mounted" Mounties were undergoing routine road patrol practice at the time.

From: *The Daily Gleaner*, (Fredericton, N.B.)

Crossed Revolvers



By CPL. JOSEPH SERADA

POSSIBLY the greatest responsibility entrusted to any policeman is that of carrying a gun. To be worthy of that responsibility, it is absolutely necessary for the policeman to be skilled in the art of accurate shooting. He must have confidence in his ability to shoot straight and fast should the occasion arise.

The evolution of the modern hand-gun is one of the greatest developments in the field of weapons. Some authorities record the earliest use of a primitive form of firearm as far back as the 13th century but of one point we may be fairly certain, its original purpose was undoubtedly to kill human beings. Its main function today is to protect life and property. It is a lethal weapon, easily concealed, deadly and dangerous, proven to be of inestimable value in the hands of the law, but just as destructive in the hands of criminals.

Regulations governing the ownership and use of revolvers and pistols are among the strictest imposed by our Government. Permits have to be secured to buy and sell a hand-gun and the law decrees that all such weapons must be registered with the police. The hardest permit of all to secure is one to carry a hand-gun.

While revolver shooting may be a hobby for the civilian, it is a necessity for peace officers. To the public, the policeman and the revolver are synonymous. They associate one with the other, even though the English "Bobby" is re-

nowned for the fact that he doesn't even carry a revolver.

The public also takes for granted that every policeman is a proficient marksman. That is a natural assumption, since it stands to reason that a policeman should be able to shoot a revolver efficiently, not only because his own life may depend upon it, but most important of all, because it is his sworn duty to protect the lives of the public. However, while the revolver may be the policeman's main stock in trade, its use by police is controlled by strict regulations. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are instructed never to use firearms except in self-defence or to defend the lives of others. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, renowned U.S.A. law-enforcement agency, are governed by similar regulations, but are said to have earned the reputation of never drawing their guns unless they intend to kill. Such a reputation, whether true or not, soon spreads throughout the underworld, and there have been cases where desperate killers have actually given themselves up when the F.B.I. went after them with drawn guns.

It is only natural that the public would have many erroneous ideas about the use of firearms by the police. Many people believe that a policeman can shoot an escaping fugitive in the arm or leg or wherever he wants to at will. It is difficult to impress upon them the fact that the policeman has not been born—and never will be—who can hit

a running criminal exactly where he wants to. It may surprise many people to know that even if a policeman could shoot that accurately, he would only do so in exceptional cases. There are some who think that a fugitive should be apprehended at any cost, even if it endangers his life. They ignore the important fact that the policeman is not the one who renders judgment on the fleeing fugitive, nor can he impose the penalty. His main duty is to capture the criminal, using only whatever force is necessary, and bring him before the Courts for judgment.

If the policeman takes it on himself to indiscriminately shoot a fugitive, who may have done nothing more serious than perhaps breaking into and entering an establishment, and kills him, he has a very serious guilt on his conscience. He has in essence, not only taken on himself the duties of Judge and Jury, has pronounced him guilty and passed the sentence, but has then assumed the role of executioner. No one can deny that not even the severest Court in the land would impose the death penalty for such a crime. That is why the experienced policeman, if he has to shoot at all at an escaping criminal, fires into the air, even though he knows that it might only scare him into running faster.

The insignia of crossed revolvers should be the Mounted Policeman's most prized possession. He should strive for it as much, perhaps even more than for any other badge of distinction. The fact that some peace officers are not expert marksmen, is not always their own fault. All policemen want to be good marksmen, but often they are greatly handicapped and an incident which occurred several years ago in a small city police force, illustrates what many are up against. A policeman saw a man steal a car and drive away. He commandeered another vehicle and gave chase, shooting at the fleeing car as they sped down the road. A man walking to work at the time, was hit by one of the stray bullets

and was killed. The car thief got away, and an innocent man was dead. At the inquest, several glaring facts were brought out. The policeman had been on the force for several months and when he joined was given a revolver but had never received any instructions on how to use it—in fact he had never fired it before that tragic episode. Fortunately incidents like this are rare, but such conditions are far too common.

With the exception of the RCMP, provincial police, and large city forces few other police departments have any facilities or system of training personnel in shooting and it is not entirely their fault. High prices and small budgets force them to use their financial appropriations for more urgent expenditures, with the result that the shooting range is entirely neglected.

Therefore, since it is impossible for every department to train and keep its personnel in first-class shooting condition, it would appear that the only alternative is for the policeman to do it himself. But keeping in shooting practice presents an even greater problem to the individual. Time, a suitable site and a large amount of ammunition are essential. The high cost of ammunition forces the policeman to give up actual shooting, which naturally is the best type of practice he can get.

Fortunately there is an easier or at least less expensive, way to become a skillful revolver shot. All of the expert marksmen maintain that dry, snap-shooting is just as good as actual practice. This snapping practice is nothing more than training without firing a shot. You go through all the motions, and perform all the requisites, except that you do it with an unloaded gun. This type of practice is invaluable, and any person can become a proficient marksman if he does it often, for it will not only improve the steadiness of your arm, but will also train the eye and trigger finger to co-ordinate, so that they will function automatically. Furthermore you can detect

and be able to correct errors in your shooting easier by snapping practice than in actual shooting. As in all systems where you substitute anything for the actual thing, there is one disadvantage. Snapping practice is not as interesting as actual shooting, and it may become tedious, but you will have to sacrifice the pleasure for the greater reward of shooting proficiency.

There is one fundamental principle which the policeman should strive for, and that is to be able to shoot by instinctive action, for he must remember that in most cases he will meet his enemy suddenly and unexpectedly and the first action will be to fire instinctively by sense of direction. Military and police instructors teach that under such conditions the first shot, with reasonable accuracy and effect is more important than closely grouped shots. Practising the instinctive direction, and firing, by snap-shooting is a most desired objective. But before you can hope to master the art of instinctive shooting, you have to learn the fundamentals of steady, deliberate, grouped target shooting, which requires nerve control, mental concentration, muscular co-ordination and at the same time complete relaxation.

The experts list the most important factors of pistol shooting as being steadiness of arm, alignment of sights and trigger squeeze. The trigger squeeze is classed as the most important. Steadiness is the easiest to master, for it is developed by practice and arm exercises. Alignment of sights is a matter of course, but unless the trigger is squeezed carefully, no matter how steady you hold the gun, or how well the sights are lined up, the shot will go astray.

In concentrating on the trigger squeeze, the first thing to remember is not to allow the trigger finger to touch the side of the gun, for it must function independently of the grip of the gun. The trigger should be pressed with the first joint of the forefinger, since the finger is more sensitive there, and you



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get better control. The trigger squeeze is a slow, gradual, increasing pressure. Never jerk the trigger no matter how rapidly you wish to fire, and do not tighten your grip on the gun.

One of the worst faults the average person has to overcome is the tendency to flinch. Continual snap-shooting with an empty gun will help to eliminate this bad habit. When you know that the gun is empty, you will be less prone to jerk the trigger, for you know that there isn't going to be any recoil or loud noise. You relax more and by carrying these acquired habits into actual shooting, you will lose the tendency to jerk the trigger and flinch.

The important matter of trigger squeeze is one feature which makes dry, snap-shooting so valuable. If this type of practice is to be of any value, it should be done exactly the same way as actual shooting. In dry shooting there is a tendency to flex the arm and relax the instant the trigger is pulled. If this was done with a loaded weapon the bullet would be thrown off the target for it would not give it a chance to leave the gun while the sights are aligned. Therefore in dry shooting, care should be taken to hold the gun, and continue

the aim directly on your target an instant after the trigger is squeezed. In other words, endeavor to keep the front sight centred in the rear notch until after the hammer strikes. Merely raising the gun, aiming at an object and pulling the trigger indiscriminately is worse than useless. You have to keep the sights lined up on the target all the time.

The experts say that it is better to practice dry, snap-shooting for short periods of time, and often, rather than a few lengthy sessions. It must be remembered that dry practice is not as interesting as actual shooting, and if you work at it too long at one time, there is a tendency for it to become monotonous, and you will lose interest. One form of practice is to see how many times you can shoot without lowering your arm from the target. Try to increase the number of shots in each practice session. The experts maintain that a person shouldn't even fire a gun until he can snap-shoot 25 times without lowering his arm.

The more shooting practice the policeman gets, the more competent he becomes to handle firearms and thus the better qualified to fulfil his duties as guardian of law and order. ●●●

RCMP Trophy Presented to Chilean Carabineros

The Concurso Hipico, annual tournament of the Carabineros of Chile, will be held next month at the Santiago school of Chile's national police force. For many years there has been a cordial liaison between the Carabineros and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but this year's tournament marks a new step in this friendship. A trophy to be awarded to the winner of the Concurso Hipico has been presented to the Chilean police by the RCMP and is up for competition for the first time.

Presentation of the trophy, a beautiful silver rose bowl was made by the Canadian Ambassador, at the Carabinero's School on August 19. The Ambassador referred to the outstanding reputation enjoyed by Chilean horsemen in Canada and throughout the world, and his own personal high regard for Chile's national police. The Director of the School, Col. Edouardo Lema accepted the trophy and expressed his pleasure at the gesture by the Mounted Police to which he referred as "the most famous police force in the world". Colonel Lema said the Carabineros hoped to reciprocate the honor by presenting a similar trophy to the RCMP for competition in mounted sports.

ESKIMO REHABILITATION PROGRAM at CRAIG HARBOUR

By Cst. A. C. FRYER

FOR many years it has been evident that Eskimo districts were becoming over-populated and that game was gradually dwindling. These conditions were more apparent in the Hudson Bay area, at places such as Port Harrison in the Province of Quebec.

The Canadian Government decided to take steps to rehabilitate groups of Port Harrison natives to areas farther north, where game was known to be plentiful. With this plan, the Eskimo could follow the native way of life and become less dependent on the white man. One of the natives would be appointed trader and would be granted a loan of \$5,000 worth of trade goods. The member in charge of the RCMP detachment would supervise the trading until the native trader was capable of assuming full responsibility. Also, with each group of families from Port Harrison, there would be one family from Pond Inlet, the latter being accustomed to the country and hunting conditions in the more northern regions. Such a scheme was to be carried out at Craig Harbour, situated on south-eastern Ellesmere Island.

On Aug. 29, 1953, three Port Harrison Eskimo families and one Pond Inlet Eskimo family disembarked at Craig Harbour from C.G.S. *C. D. Howe*. Due to adverse ice conditions encountered



Kayak in water at Craig Harbour.

by C.G.S. *d'Iberville*, on the return trip to Alexandra Fiord, (a Police detachment situated 250 miles north of Craig Harbour) two Eskimo families that had been scheduled to land there, were transferred to Craig Harbour. This made a group of four Port Harrison and two Pond Inlet families who were to reside in the Craig Harbour area.

After the natives were temporarily encamped, close to the detachment, the men were taken on a hunting trip in the vicinity of Jakeman Glacier. Hunting conditions were ideal for walrus on this particular day. There were large packs of loose, floating ice, on which groups of walrus were sleeping. For the majority of the natives, it was the first time they had ever shot a walrus and they were unfamiliar with the method of cutting up the carcasses. Three walrus were killed and at least 50 others were counted, but left unmolested as the boats had full loads. We returned to Craig Harbour with a spirited group of natives, who were enthused over the abundance of game.

Following the walrus hunt, the younger Eskimos were taken on a caribou hunting trip in Fram Fiord. Again with the exception of the Pond Inlet natives, the others had never seen or shot a caribou before. Ten caribou were obtained,

mainly for the purpose of supplying natives with skins, with which to make winter clothing.

Even in the short time that had passed since the natives had arrived at Craig Harbour, there was a marked difference in them. The first impression given to the members of this detachment by the Port Harrison natives, was that they were a depressed, lifeless group of individuals, who were looking for too many handouts from the white man. Since familiarizing the Eskimos with surrounding country and hunting conditions, they now have an eagerness to proceed to their new camp and look after themselves.

The new camp site is on the south-eastern tip of Lindstrom Peninsula in Grise Fiord, approximately 40 miles from Craig Harbour Detachment. This location was chosen because of the known

abundance of sea game, especially the harp-seal in Grise Fiord, and for the fact that it would be a good distance away from the caribou and musk-ox feeding grounds.

In three trips with the Police power boat, all the natives and their belongings were transported to Grise Fiord. During these trips, six walrus, two bearded seal and several common seal were contributed to the natives' cache of meat. All the Eskimos, with the exception of one old character from Port Harrison, were delighted with their camp location. This one particular native didn't like the idea of having a 1,000-foot mountain directly in back of him, whereas he was accustomed to seeing the wide open spaces of Port Harrison.

All the families, prior to leaving for Grise Fiord, had been given a substantial issue of Government Relief, enough sup-



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Cutting up caribou at Jones Sound.

plies to carry them over until they could bring in items to trade. Also to assist the natives, the Police loaned an old trap-boat in serviceable condition.

In the middle of September, another caribou hunt was staged, which included all the native men and detachment members. The hunting was restricted to the shooting of bucks. Ten were killed and the caribou skins and meat were divided evenly among the native families. It seemed to be a peak year for land game, as there were not only large numbers of caribou seen, but also hundreds of ptarmigan and scores of Arctic hare. This concluded the assistance intended to be given by the detachment, so that it was now up to the natives to make a success of their undertaking.

One week after the caribou hunt, several of the Eskimos arrived at Craig Harbour to trade ivory carvings, and to obtain medicinal supplies for several of the natives, who, according to symptoms, had stomach flu. Because of rough seas, the Police power boat had to tow the natives' boat through the roughest stretch of water. Craig Harbour area is noted for strong winds and rough seas in late September and the Eskimos were advised not to make any further attempts at reaching Craig Harbour by boat.

Nothing was seen of the natives until October 16, when four dog teams arrived at the settlement. This group had come to trade and reported everyone at the camp in good health. The Eskimos had added two walrus, six narwhal, three bearded seal, three harp-seal and a dozen common seal to their winter cache of meat. Ivory carvings were traded, Family Allowances issued and approximately 50 traps per hunter were loaned in preparation for open trapping season. With heavily loaded sleds, the natives left on the return trip which, from later information, proved to be a long and delayed one, as the ice had been swept out of the fiords by strong winds.

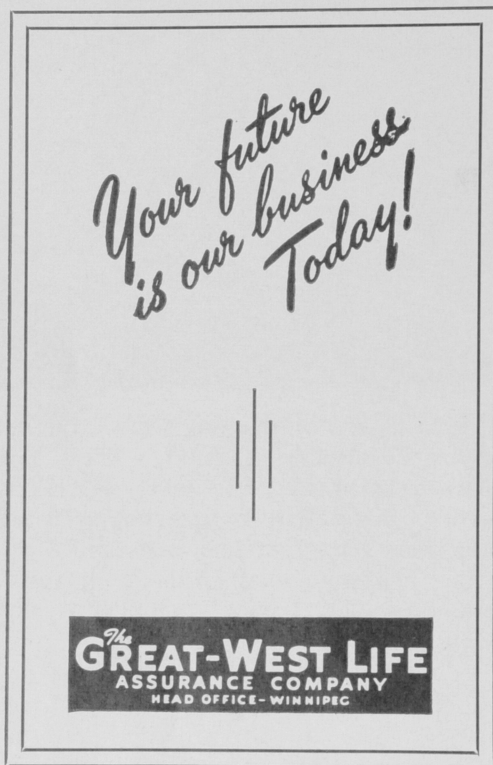


First results of trapping were brought in on November 9, and fox were reported plentiful. The Port Harrison natives could hardly be recognized as the same ones that had first landed at Craig Harbour. They all looked happier and healthier, having visibly put on weight.

Trapping conditions continued to be good through November and all the natives joined in on spending sprees at the trading store. It would be difficult to find a group of Eskimos anywhere in the North that could claim to be as well off as the Grise Fiord camp. Along with all the luxury items that can be obtained at the native trading store with fox pelts, they have an unequalled variety of fresh meats.

In December, trapping became poorer but the natives were still obtaining enough fox to indulge in extravagant buying. They had also added six bears to their larder by this time. The dark period, in which the sun is not seen above the horizon from the middle of November to the middle of February, hadn't seemed to interfere with their routine, with the exception that all the natives purchased flash-lights so that they could find and tend their trap lines. About half of the camp occupants arrived for the Christmas festivities. A dance and games were staged and enjoyed by everyone.

By the new year, the meat caches were nearly depleted, so that the natives were



spending more time at hunting seal through aglos (breathing-holes of seals). The results of their concerted efforts proved to be better than anyone had expected. There have been over 100 seals obtained in this manner. These natives disproved that Craig Harbour was a poor seal producing area. On one of the numerous seal hunts in January, a Pond Inlet native bagged six seals in one day, a feat that would be hard to beat in the best of seal hunting districts.

At the time of this writing (February 1954) Eskimo conditions could hardly be better. The Port Harrison natives have adapted themselves well, following the example set by the Pond Inlet group. It was expected of course that the Pond

Inlet families would make a good showing, as both hunters had good reputations and conditions at Craig Harbour are similar to those of Pond Inlet. The Port Harrison Eskimos however, had to familiarize themselves with the different types of game and hunting methods. They had to become accustomed to the dark period, more mountainous country, different sled travelling conditions and for heating and cooking they had to depend solely on the blubber lamp instead of their wood-burning stove. Relations between the Port Harrison and Pond Inlet natives are good. Differences in dialect and routine hasn't formed any barriers.

It is expected that the natives will be moving their camp several miles west of the present location. At the proposed spot, they will have better harbor facilities, shelter from the strong seasonal winds and more snow for building igloos.

These natives have spent five of the worst months of the year for living and hunting, and in answer to the query of whether or not they were desirous of remaining at Craig Harbour for another year, all of them, with the exception of the old fogey from Port Harrison who declined to answer, expressed their desire to remain. This one native wanted to see what spring and summer have to offer. The Port Harrison Eskimos with their ability to carve ivory and stone, would never have to go in need even in a poor trapping year, as they have a source of income that would buy the necessities at the trading store. There is no reason why these natives or three times their number, couldn't live and thrive off the abundance of game at Craig Harbour for many years to come. ●●●

Wage of Sin

Down in Hopkinsville, the hill-billy country of Kentucky, Harvey McKinney was charged with being drunk. He couldn't pay his fine and was assigned to the workhouse street-cleaning squad. While working out his sentence, he found a \$100 bill, paid his fine and that of a friend and away they went off to celebrate on what was left over.

From: *Northern Circuit*.

RCMP RECRUIT TRAINING

BY S/SGT. A. YUILL

A synopsis of the programs used for training recruits at "Depot" Division and "N" Division.

AFTER processing by Personnel Branch, suitable applicants for enlistment in the Force are taken on strength and posted to "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., or "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont. These recruits remain "unsquadded" until 30 of them accumulate at the training centre. During this unsquadded period they are given psycho-physical tests and a one-hour driving test. Those who are found to have a standard of driving efficiency acceptable to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have the necessary notation made on their personal files. Those who are non-drivers or whose driving is not up to standard receive individual driving instruction during Part I and Part II Training until they reach a suitable proficiency. After approximately 15 unsquadded recruits accumulate, they are given some foot drill, but this is merely to indoctrinate them and is not charged off against their scheduled training periods. The remainder of the unsquadded time, is devoted to fatigue duties, drawing kit, and so forth.

Thirty-man groups referred to as squads (or troops) have been decided upon as the desirable number for training as a unit. A larger unit is found to be unwieldy for classroom instruction, and individual attention by the instructor is curtailed. Smaller units merely result in a waste of time. When 30 unsquadded members have accumulated an Organizational Notice designating them as a particular squad—setting the day of organization of the squad, the regimental numbers, the rank, the names and initials of the members comprising the squad—is

promulgated and Part I recruit training commences. The syllabus of training is laid down by the Senior Training Officer's office in Ottawa, the Headquarters of the Force, and it is the responsibility of the training centre to insure that each squad receives training in each item of the syllabus for the required number of hours. For this purpose a tentative schedule is compiled and followed through in such a manner that a satisfactory continuity of the various subjects is maintained throughout training.

When a squad is organized, daily roll-call sheets are issued to the squad marker, i.e., either the senior member by regimental number or the apparently brightest member. These daily roll-call sheets have the names of all members of the squad and a check space for each period of the day together with a recapitulation at the bottom of the sheet showing the subjects taught each period of the day, and instructor teaching that subject. The instructor each period calls the roll and in the check space opposite an absent member's name shows the reason for his absence. Each day the sheet for the previous day is turned in to the training office where a notation is made of any lecture missed by any member so that a conclusion of training, data is available as to the exact number of hours any recruit has received or missed in any subject, and the reasons periods were missed.

Upon completion of Part I Training, a series of examinations are written and a final examination result return made up on each member. A training board is then held, presided over by the Officer



THIS IS *Where . . .*



Father Grouard, famed for his work in the early days of the Peace River district, constructed Grouard Roman Catholic Church in the scenic valley of the Peace River at Dunvegan Crossing. The church was built in 1884. Father Grouard cut, hewed and sawed the logs for the mission.

For further information on this and other points of interest in Alberta, see the Alberta Government publication, "Historic Sites of the Province of Alberta."



ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
EDMONTON ALBERTA

MP-2

Commanding the training centre with the Training Officer as board member. All instructors who have handled that particular squad in the major subjects attend the board and each individual recruit is appraised and assessed and the consensus embodied in the remarks of the board. These remarks covering the conduct, efficiency, deportment, attitude, interest, and general suitability, have great weight in final decision as to whether or not the recruit shall be advanced to Part II Training, discharged from the Force as unsuitable or, if he has missed a large part of Part I Training owing to injury or for some other legitimate reason being back-squadded to retake all or a portion of Part I Training. A member may, based on the results of examinations and proficiency, have stood high in the class but might be found otherwise unsuitable (incompatible, irresponsible, unreliable, and so forth), while a recruit with a low class standing might have other desirable attributes which would offset this, with the result that the former might be discharged as unsuitable, while the latter might be retained in the Force and permitted to write a supplementary examination in a subject that he had failed by a few points. At the conclusion of Part I Training, those members recommended are advanced to Part II Training and continue on with the training schedule laid down.

Part II also culminates in a series of examinations and the holding of a training board similar to that held for Part I squads. Upon completion of training, successful squad members are posted to the field, anywhere in Canada, as the Commissioner directs.

Until recently equitation was considered a third phase of training with squads taking a three-month course either before commencing Part I Training, between Part I and Part II, or after both phases of training had been completed. Equitation has now been integrated with Part I and Part II Training, 100 hours of

riding and 50 hours of stables in each. With this schedule, each part of training lasts approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ months, or a total of nine months' recruit training before a squad is posted to the field to commence police work under supervision of experienced senior members of the Force. Unsuccessful members may

be discharged, given an opportunity to write (in six weeks' time) a supplementary examination in a subject in which they failed, or be back-squadded to re-take all or part of Part II Training as the Training Board recommends and the Commissioner of the Force directs.

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It Happened in the Force

Fingerprint forms received at Headquarters Identification Branch, Ottawa, contain some peculiar typing errors. One came from: "Director of Naval Intelligence, Naval Hdqrs., Ottawa". Another form bore the following notation: "The following information snot supported." Still another came from "Fancouver, B.C." and reported that the subject was "not guilty".

* * *

And then there was the other set of fingerprints sent in from Victoria, B.C. with an application for visa. Obviously touched by the urgency of the matter, the constable had added the following note on the form:

"Miss W—— would appreciate these fingerprints as soon as possible as she is being married Sept. 3, 1954 and will need the results of same in order to go on her honeymoon. It appears that she will be left behind if she does not get clearance."

* * *

It is a tribute to postal authorities that a laundry bill received at the RCMP Ottawa Laboratory reached its destination. The address read:

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police
OCHQ RCMP Ottawa
Printed Extension Laboratory
QMS Room C303 Manor Park Ottawa

* * *

The following is a copy of an applicant's letter, neatly typed, received at Lethbridge RCMP Headquarters:

"Mountain View Alberta,
June 7th, 1954.

RCMP Headquarters,
Information Dept.
Lethbridge.
Gentlemen:

I am interested in obtaining information concerning qualifications of entry into RCMP training. Could you advise me where to write, or could you supply this list of entry requirements for me?

Also, where is the nearest RCMP training centre located?

Thank you, in advance,

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd) Mr. Lee Nelson"

We regret to advise that this applicant was turned down—Lee Nelson was found to be eight years of age.

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WILLIAMS
PAINTS...**



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interiors — whatever the
surface — you'll find
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finish for the job.

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Distinguished Visitors to Ottawa

Ottawa, as the nation's capital, plays host to notable people from many countries of the world. The responsibility for the security arrangements on these occasions is entrusted to the RCMP and on three occasions this past summer important state visitors were escorted by members of the Force.

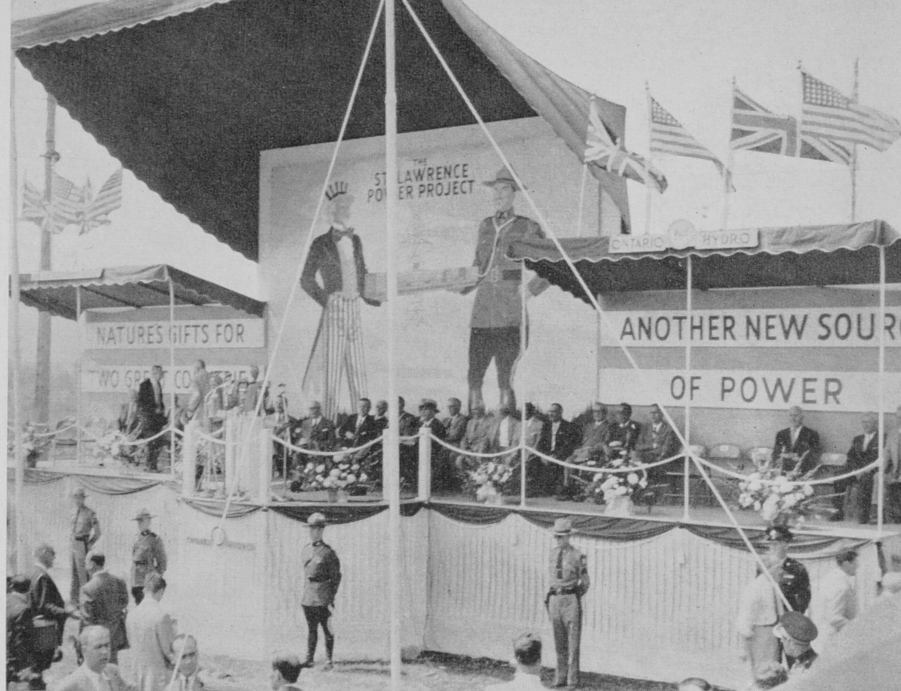
On the left is H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh photographed at "N" Division on July 31. With him, from left to right, are the Hon. S. S. Garson, Minister of Justice, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird and Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher.



Above is shown His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia being greeted by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, CH, in the grounds of Government House, Ottawa, on June 4.

To the left is the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill with the Prime Minister of Canada, the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, in Ottawa on June 29.

View of the official stand at "the sod-turning" ceremony marking the beginning of the St. Lawrence Power Project.



Park Photo Service.

The St. Lawrence Power Project

AUG. 10, 1954 will be a date well remembered as historic by all Canadian and American citizens. On this day at Maple Grove, Cornwall, Ontario a ground breaking ceremony marked the start of the \$600,000,000 Hydro-Electric Power Development Project.

The first three sods were turned by Prime Minister St. Laurent, Premier Frost of Ontario and Governor Thomas Dewey of the State of New York, U.S.A. The symbolic sod turning was preceded by addresses of visiting dignitaries and was witnessed by approximately 2,000 spectators. The event was given full coverage by news-reel, press, radio and television.

The RCMP was represented at the ceremony by the Officer Commanding "A" Division with two constables of Cornwall Detachment on duty in front of the official stand during the event.

The start of this project marks the reward of 50 years of planners' dreams and across-the-border discussions. The power developed after its completion

will be 2,200,000 horse-power to be shared on an equal basis between Canada and the United States. It will be second only to one other hydro-electric development in North America, the Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, U.S.A.

Development of this power will take place in the international section of the St. Lawrence River. The Long Sault Rapids which now rush through a two-mile area with tremendous and awe inspiring power, will fade into silence. The erection of a dam at Iroquois Point on the Canadian side to above Point Rockaway, N.Y., on the United States side will regulate the water flowing out of Lake Ontario. A second dam will be built at the foot of the Long Sault Rapids from the up-stream end of American owned Barnhart Island to the American mainland. A short distance farther east of this dam, on the down-stream end of Barnhart Island, a power house will be built from the Island to the Canadian shore. This dam and power house, along with the dam at Iroquois Point, will

result in the raising of the water level into a lake approximately 35 miles long and four miles wide, covering approximately 16½ square miles of mainland.

As a result more than 3,000 people, 2,000 homes, businesses, 50 farms, 300 summer cottages, 30 miles of railway and 45 miles of highway will have to be relocated. The town of Iroquois and most of the town of Morrisburg will be

engulfed. Smaller communities such as Aultsville, Farran's Point, Dickinsons Landing, Wales, Moulinette, and Mille Roches will disappear. Flooding however, will not take place for approximately 3½ years after the start of the project.

(Prepared for the *Quarterly* by Cst. W. J. Brunton, Cornwall Detachment, Ont.)

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"A Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One"

With Christmas not so far away, the following item from the *Salmon Arm Observer* (B.C.) of Dec. 31, 1953 is a somewhat cold reminder of the "hazards" of police work.

Christmas Day brought a literal application of the comic opera ditty "A Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One", to Cst. Harry Fewtrell, Salmon Arm Detachment, RCMP.

Early Christmas morning Constable Fewtrell was called from his family circle by a report from Notch Hill that an apparent amnesia victim had taken refuge in the CPR station there. Leaving to investigate he told Mrs. Fewtrell he would be home for Christmas dinner about two o'clock. But as things turned out it was more than ten hours later when he returned.

At Notch Hill he learned the amnesia victim, a man, arrived at the station on Christmas Eve, but was unable to give any details about himself. However, papers found in his possession indicated his name was Thomas Kenyon, that he was a member of an IWA local at Prince George and he had some baggage checks showing his destination as New Westminster.

When questioning failed to produce any useful information, Constable Fewtrell decided to take the man to Kamloops. During the trip occasional remarks suggested he had walked from Chase to Notch Hill because he appeared to recognize some of the territory through which they drove. At Kamloops the man was first taken to RCMP headquarters and then admitted to hospital.

On the return trip to Salmon Arm, Constable Fewtrell reached Chase with no delay, but when driving up the steep Chase hill his troubles started. The car balked on the hill and no amount of nursing could get it over the top. He backed down and made another try, but again he was unsuccessful, so he backed into Chase and started looking for a mechanic. But it was Christmas and a mechanic was hard to find. However, he finally located a garage operator who agreed to examine the wheezy automobile and he found the fuel pump had ceased to function.

A new fuel pump was installed and Constable Fewtrell, by this time so famished he could have eaten his Christmas turkey raw, resumed his return trip, but his troubles were not yet over. At Notch Hill, a tire blew out.

Changing a tire is not the happiest job even under the best of circumstances. When it must be done on a dark night and on an icy road with snow banked on its sides, it becomes a temper-testing ordeal. An acquaintance appeared and offered to assist, but as he was turning his car around so the head-lights could be directed on the Police vehicle, it slithered on the ice and bogged in a snowbank.

Now the RCMP officer had to help his benefactor get his car back on the road, and after considerable effort the two men succeeded. Then the tire on the Police car was finally changed and Constable Fewtrell headed for home. Dinner had long since been served when he arrived, and it was a warmed-up meal he got on a Christmas Day he will long remember.

Recent Cases . . .

Edwin Luther Holmes

Missing Persons—A well-organized search energetically prosecuted, saves life of a mountain climber lost for nine days in the bush.

CORPORAL Fleetwood closed the file. The final report had gone to headquarters. He paused to consider again the details of the search, a search in which good luck and the willingness and co-operation of everyone concerned had contributed so effectively to its successful conclusion. A thousand-to-one shot had found its mark. One little hitch in the sequence of events and there would have been no body, let alone a living person to close the case, just another unsolved mystery of the mountains.

Squamish is 40 miles by water from Vancouver, from which the call came at 7 p.m. Tuesday, July 7, 1953. The voice was agitated. "Is that the RCMP Squamish? I am inquiring about Mr. Edwin Holmes. He left Vancouver for Garibaldi Park on Monday June 29 and was due back on Friday July 3. When he didn't turn up for the week-end we decided something must have happened and finally we were told to contact you."

Corporal Fleetwood took down the details—Edwin Luther Holmes, age 34; single; cabinet-maker; a mountaineer of considerable experience, a member of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club; fairly new to the country and the bush; on a short holiday proposing to visit the Black Tusk area of Garibaldi Park; had left alone owing to last minute failure of companions to join him; a stranger to the Park.

The corporal thought quickly. Trains from Garibaldi station 22 miles to the north on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the approach to the Black Tusk area, ran only on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday and were the only means of transportation between Garibaldi and Squamish. Should he have failed to get

the Friday train down he would have caught the one on Sunday and been in Vancouver by Sunday night—there was a daily boat service with Vancouver.

Something was wrong unless he was deliberately staying away.

"No, he would have let us know, if he intended to stay longer, and in any case, he was due back at work yesterday (Monday). I am his brother-in-law." There was no mistaking the concern.

The corporal put down the receiver and considered the immensity of the problem suddenly placed upon him. Garibaldi Park—a fabulously beautiful mountain area, accessible only to the hardy hiker and mountaineer—was nearly 1,000 square miles in extent. It was guarded on its approaches by 5,000 foot mountain slopes of rock and bush. Being scheduled for development by the Parks Division of the B.C. Forest Service, it had a newly appointed Supervisor who, the corporal knew, had some experience of the Park prior to taking over this position.

Could he be found quickly? He had extensive territory to cover and was on the move most of the time and could be anywhere between Haney, 35 miles east of Vancouver, and Pemberton, 60 miles to the north of Squamish on the P.G.E. Railway.

Then came the first stroke of luck. The local forest ranger thought the Supervisor was in the area and offered to try to contact him. Fifteen minutes later the Supervisor walked into the Police Station. The Ranger had located him as he returned from a mountain patrol.

Supervisor Clifford Fenner stated immediately that he knew Holmes, had met him in Squamish on his (Holmes)

way through to Garibaldi on June 29 and had given him information on the Black Tusk area and its approaches. On Sunday July 5 on a visit to the Black Tusk Meadows Fenner had passed what he assumed to be Holmes's camp at the 4,500 level in the bush beside the main trail some eight miles up from Garibaldi and just short of the snow-line. There had been no sign of Holmes and he had assumed the missing man was up in the meadows or climbing in the peaks and was returning each evening to his tent. He felt it was a strange location for a camp, the trail above being impossible to follow under the snow by a stranger. However, Holmes had appeared to be a man who knew the outdoor life and concern for his safety was not felt. But now he remembered the comment of a Mr. Leslie Harrison and a companion he had met earlier on the trail that day. Harrison had seen tracks of tricouni (special climbing) nailed boots on an old disused and overgrown trail which they had followed on the way up two or three days previously and at a point some 2,000 feet lower than this camp. No one to Fenner's knowledge had been in that area with tricouni nails, with the possible exception of Holmes.

Could these footmarks have been made by Holmes? He would hardly have followed this old trail down to such a low level in the bush by choice. Holmes was, on his own admission, in the area for climbing, hiking and photography which could only be found above the elevation of his camp. In the discussions that followed it was decided that Holmes had probably missed his camp site on a return from a climb and had hit the old trail by chance in his searchings.

Possibly he had arrived at the river and thinking he was south of Garibaldi had turned the other way. He could have been injured by falling off one of the large windfalls with which the trail was covered. The only likely alternative was

that Holmes had been injured by a fall or lost while climbing the peaks further back in the Park. In this case the footmarks must have been made by someone unknown. Assuming that Holmes was using his camp as headquarters for day sorties, the area in which he could reasonably be located was not less than 200 square miles, an impossible area to be searched by two or three men who were immediately available. If the footmarks were Holmes's the chances were that he had been without food for several days and it was essential to act at once. It seemed then that without some definite clue as to his location the possibility of finding him dead or alive in that immense area was extremely remote.

It was decided that Harrison should be located at once in order to establish the exact position of the footmarks and try to follow them. Fenner had never met Harrison before but during his conversation had gathered that Harrison knew the area well, having visited it for a number of years, and he would therefore probably be known to some of the climbers residing in Vancouver. As a member of a voluntary mountain search group in Vancouver, Fenner felt that the group might co-operate here.

Through Sgt. M. B. McBrayne, in charge of the RCMP North Vancouver Detachment, Bob McLellan, a well known mountaineer was contacted. McLellan knew Harrison and agreed to locate him, advising at the same time that it was unlikely that the mountain search group could organize a party in sufficient time to be of value. The sergeant had also been requested to get in touch with Rescue Co-ordination Centre of the Search and Rescue Service, RCAF, soliciting their assistance, and to obtain the use of RCMP portaphone ("walkie-talkie") radios as well as ascertain the feasibility of using a Police Service Dog.

Meanwhile, to establish definite proof of the missing man's presence in the



Garibaldi Park's famed "Black Tusk"—aptly named. It was on his return from scaling this peak that Holmes became lost.

Park, Constable Becker of Squamish Detachment was detailed to accompany Fenner to check the Holmes camp site the next day, leaving by freight train in the early morning. Mr. Ron Bidwell of the Alpine Lodge, Garibaldi station, was asked by telephone to arrange for one local man and a member of a boys' construction crew, working for Fenner near Garibaldi, to meet the train in the morning. A portable radio was made available by the local Forest Service Station for communication from the camp site.

By midnight sufficient information was through from Vancouver for final plans to be made. Sergeant McBrayne and Bob McLellan had been busy, and it had been learned that Harrison was still in the Garibaldi area. Search and Rescue had agreed to take part in the search. John Booth, an official of the B.C. Mountaineering Club, with Chester Lyons of the Provincial Parks Branch would also assist. RCMP portaphones were being shipped by steamship to Squamish. Use of a Police dog had been ruled impractical due to the time lag and a spell of rain two days before.

Rain greeted Fenner and Becker when they met at the train at dawn. The good spell of weather had broken suddenly. The low cloud ceiling would hamper if not prevent aerial search.

Harrison was located and he brought with him his companion of the previous Sunday and immediately added to his earlier comment on the footmarks that at the same spot he had seen the remains of a small camp fire. If this was Holmes's fire, it meant he had matches and therefore a better chance of survival, as it gave him a means of giving signals. The two men immediately agreed to return to the footmarks and try to follow them.

Meanwhile Fenner, Becker, with Bob Silcock, a local man, and Reg Newbury, a member of the boys' trail crew left for the camp site. They made the eight miles with a climb of 3,500 feet in four and a half hours, following the main trail through bush and high timber the whole way, as well as packing in radio, personal equipment and food to cover them for an overnight or longer stay. By mid-afternoon they were able to make radio contact with Squamish and

reported the camp untouched since Fenner's visit three days before. The food also, with the exception of possibly one day's meals, had not been disturbed, indicating Holmes had now been without food for nearly eight days as he would have taken no more than enough for one day if he had gone on a climb.

From Squamish it was learned that flying by the RCAF had been drastically curtailed due to weather conditions. This was discouraging, but the party decided to go on to the Forestry Station cabin near a lake for the night, and arranged a radio schedule for 7 p.m. that evening. There they could set up a search headquarters with the radio and work together with the Search and Rescue group if it got in the next day. They would also be near the Black Tusk and other high points where Holmes might have been climbing.

By 7 p.m. the picture had changed. Over their radio they learned that someone, assumed to be Holmes, had been spotted by a plane on a cliff several miles north of Garibaldi, opposite Brandywine Falls, on the east side of the Cheakamus River. The party was advised by Corporal Fleetwood to return to Garibaldi immediately and arrived there just before midnight.

The search had now become a rescue, for there seemed little doubt that the figure which had been seen was that of Holmes. First a smoke signal, reported by a regular airlines pilot on a routine flight through the valley at about midday on the Wednesday, was tied in with the search. An RCAF plane followed up the report, and flying low up and down the valley, spotted a figure on a cliff waving a light colored garment. His position was pin-pointed on the map approximately 150 feet west of and above the river.

Meanwhile Harrison and his companion had returned to the footmarks and followed them down the old trail until they were lost in the swamps near the Cheakamus River, finding on the

way a note in a can tied to a bridge-rail. It read: "Have taken the R.H. side of the river, E. L. Holmes." They turned back quickly to Garibaldi to report this. It brought almost certain proof that the figure seen was that of the missing man, as they had been within three or four miles of the point at which the figure was spotted.

The Cheakamus is a fast, turbulent river, unbridged above Garibaldi, winding up to its source in the Park, many miles to the north. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway kept to the west bank of the river, and there were no roads, except local logging grades, one of which followed the east bank two miles to Daisy Lake. Beyond that lay only the old Daisy Lake trail, overgrown and in places completely obliterated by windfalls, underbrush and floods where it skirted the swamps and still waters for two-and-one-half miles before turning up the steep hill-side toward the Park. The swamps, infested with devil's club, slide alder and all the obnoxious undergrowth of coastal bush under high timber, covered all the low ground between the Cheakamus River and the steep side-hill on the east side of the stream. Only the rock bluffs and slides rising from the edge of the swamps and still waters give any relief from the rank undergrowth and these are impossible to climb or traverse except for short distances. The whole valley is like a huge canyon narrowing to dramatic proportions below Garibaldi. In such country had the search been narrowed down—and the rescue started.

Lyons and Booth arriving late in the afternoon followed Harrison and his companion taking with them a walkie-talkie for a trial. They met the latter two coming out and returned with them as it was too late that day to make a determined attempt to reach the area where the figure had been seen; it would take several hours. Holmes was alive when seen from the plane, but would he or could he move from the little platform

on the cliff in the meantime? Could the small confined area be found by a ground crew? These and many other questions troubled the minds of the rescuers. That he must be in a pitiful if not critical state was certain; lack of food, the mosquito infested swamps, the bush, rain, hot sun and the knowledge of his plight must all have taken their toll of the missing man.

Plans were laid. At dawn on Thursday, July 9, Lyons, Booth and Newbury, being the freshest of those available, started up the east bank of the river equipped with walkie-talkie radio, spare food and hot drinks. Behind followed the boys' trail crew under Fenner's charge. They were to open up the old Daisy Lake trail and continue beyond it with a rough trail to assist in bringing out Holmes and to act as relay stretcher-bearers if this were necessary. Constable

Becker remained at Garibaldi with a second walkie-talkie and a third radio was to be carried in an RCAF helicopter which would come in later with stretcher and other supplies. In case of need, a landing area at Daisy Lake had been prepared for the 'copter.

During all this planning, Corporal Fleetwood had not left out the possibility of an alternative rescue route. Knowing that the Combine Logging Company was operating on the opposite side of the river in the general area where Holmes had been spotted, he called Mr. Wm. Green, the manager. The latter, after talking over the possibility of making an emergency crossing of the stream with his partner, Michael Dragon, agreed to make the attempt with his logging crew at day-break. By a fortunate chance, they had a copy of the same map used both by the RCMP and the RCAF in



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this operation, and the corporal was able to pin-point for them the exact position of Holmes near the bank of the stream. It was early in July, with the river still in flooded condition from the melting mountain snows, and Fleetwood did not close his conversation with Green without a word of caution against the taking of unnecessary risks. The possibility of a successful crossing from this direction seemed slight, therefore no effort was spared in speeding the first party on its way.

By mid-morning the helicopter arrived, made contact with the land party by the RCMP walkie-talkie, which was an experiment with the 'copter, and gave them their position in relation to the objective. The aircraft was equipped with a loud hailer in conjunction with the radio and at first the group on the ground had to warn the 'copter crew to keep farther away as the noise of the engine drowned both the loud hailer and the radio conversation. Apart from the

helicopter, the party had only the swamps, which they skirted, to guide them.

At the second scene of activity the logging crew had been busy. Choosing a narrow part of the river, they felled one tree after another toward the stream, seeking to have it drop on the far side and make a temporary bridge; each tree in turn was swept away by the fierce current. Finally, by the use of skilfully placed dynamite charges, a large tree was toppled and held by its roots. It made a crazy, swaying bridge, half submerged, but it stayed long enough for the crew to cross with a line. They set up a "sky-line", and minutes afterward reached the platform on the cliff above to find Holmes, semi-conscious and unable to move. Warm drinks of tea and soup revived him a little but he became hysterical. The helicopter then moved in, dropped some more food, drinks and a stretcher not ten feet from the loggers, then getting confirmation by signs from the ground that no further help was necessary, turned back to the slowly advancing land party, now less than a mile away, and told them they would not be needed and could return to Garibaldi.

Within a short time, Holmes had made a remarkable recovery, and insisted on staggering down the short distance to the river and the "sky-line". There, rather than let him cross the swaying log through the turbulent stream, the loggers forced him to cross in the nylon stretcher slung to the line, and took him to the relative shelter and comfort of the logging camp. After further hot food and drinks, Holmes had recovered sufficiently to be transported by specially arranged railway speeder to Squamish for medical attention.

When the rescued man was fit to tell his story, it transpired that he had spent only one night at his camp which he pitched in the bush because of the snow above. The next day he climbed the



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Black Tusk, a 7,600-foot peak, but on the return trip he found that his tracks in the snow had been mostly obliterated by the hot sun. Mist came down before he reached camp and, missing the trail, he continued down until he hit the swamps, which he waded into sometimes up to his waist in an endeavor to reach the river. In his own words: "Sometimes the water had the current of a river but appeared to be going nowhere. A few feet away it lay as stagnant as a Malayan jungle swamp." Finally, instead of continuing on the bluffs above the swamps in the direction of Garibaldi, he decided for no apparent reason to turn north, on another, older trail which soon petered out. He continued for a short distance but when he decided to retrace his steps he was unable to find the overgrown trail and became completely lost. Possibly a day and night without food had its effect on his ability to think clearly. He stayed in the vicinity of the rock platform until he was sighted. Having matches was his salvation, for without them it is unlikely he would have survived as long as he did. When seen from the plane he was making his last attempt to signal. After that he was unable through weakness to rise again. He thought he had not been seen and that the end had come.

That Holmes was found at all was a miracle and due to the chance observation of a regular pilot flying for B.N.T. Airways of Vancouver, coupled with the

finding of his tracks and the note on the trail. The rescue was a determined and resourceful episode carried out without stint or thought of self by the individuals concerned. The logging company and private searchers could expect no payment for the time lost. All in all such a search and rescue represents a considerable sum of money in man hours, flying time, communications and a great deal of worry for those connected with the missing person and to those in charge of such operations. It is also a sharp object lesson on the dangers of mountaineering alone in unfamiliar territory.

Holmes was sufficiently recovered from his harrowing experience to return to work in two or three weeks, but it is likely he will feel the effects of the ordeal for a long time, if not for life. To live for eight days with no food but a handful of raisins and a few biscuits in the mosquito infested swamps of the Cheakamus River Valley, to have given up all hope of rescue, could but leave its mark on any man.

For his salvation, Holmes may thank not only his rescuers but his own toughness; a lesser man would have given up long before. But his gratitude for the speed and determination of the searchers, the sharp eyes of the airline pilot and above all the willing co-operation of all who were called upon for assistance, knew no bounds.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by Cpl. E. H. Fleetwood, Squamish Detachment, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Tudge

Excise Act—Elderly Man Devises Profitable but Illegal Tobacco Business.

“**M**oses Tudge, you are charged that on or about the 23rd day of April, 1953, at Guelph, Ontario, not being a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, did unlawfully have in your possession a quantity of manufactured tobacco, namely approximately 22 pounds, not put up in packages and

stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Excise Act, contrary to Section 304 of the Excise Act of 1934 and amendments thereto. How do you plead?”

The accused pleaded guilty, and the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, imposed a sentence of \$50 fine and costs,

or in default 30 days in jail. An understanding gentleman, the magistrate told Mr. Tudge that he could have two weeks in which to obtain the money to pay the fine and costs.

It was surprising to see a man of the accused's age and bearing in Court—he was 79 years of age, retired, and had all the appearance of a good, normal citizen.

The facts were these. During the spring of 1950, Tudge with time on his hands, and a desire to augment his somewhat meagre pension, had gone to a tobacco grower and asked for a few sacks of culled tobacco. He claimed he wanted the leaf to put around his flowers and fruit trees to kill insects and to use as fertilizer. The tobacco was worthless to the grower, and sizing up this benign old gentleman, he gladly gave him half a dozen gunny sacks full.

Our friend, Tudge, however, went home and started to work on the leaf. He cut it and pressed it into small rolls, and then took off for the local beer parlors where he peddled the tobacco at \$1 per roll. That year Tudge made a few dollars to supplement his usually small income.

No one complained about Tudge's activities, the matter did not come to the attention of the authorities, and Mr. Tudge felt that he had developed a small, profitable business. His expenses were nil—the tobacco farmers gave him the tobacco as it was scrap and could not be sold by them to the regular buyers; he did not have any overhead and so everything he received was net profit.

Each year thereafter Mr. Tudge hied himself off to the tobacco district and begged a few sacks full of cull tobacco which he promptly processed and peddled to the beer parlor patrons. Business was good.

One day during April 1953, someone complained to the RCMP Guelph Detachment about Mr. Tudge's illicit business transactions and inquiries were

started. The NCO in charge of the detachment accosted Tudge, who was loaded down with freshly rolled home-processed tobacco. The tobacco was, of course, seized, and a search of Tudge's home revealed more of the weed. This also found its way to the detachment and Mr. Tudge was questioned about his business transactions.

The Advance Seizure Report showed 208 pounds of Canadian raw leaf tobacco, packed loose in gunny sacks; and 22 pounds of Canadian raw leaf tobacco, pressed into 71 rolls of one-third to one-half pounds each. A little mental calculation indicates that our friend Tudge was doing quite nicely in his business activities. Twenty-two pounds made up into 71 rolls, thus 208 pounds would make up into about 650 rolls, and each roll was sold for \$1—about \$720 potential profit from scrap tobacco!

Because of his advanced age it was obvious that Tudge had not carried the tobacco himself, and it was learned that his grandson-in-law, Albert Churcher, had been kind enough to supply the old man with the means of transport—a 1950 Ford panel truck.

Moses Tudge was most co-operative—he gave a full statement and took the Corporal to the farm where he had obtained his 1953 supply of tobacco. Although it was learned that the farmer's helper had received a dollar from Tudge when Tudge got the tobacco, it was obvious that the farmer had not "sold" his tobacco illegally.

The Department authorized prosecution against Tudge, and while instructions had been issued to place the panel truck under seizure, upon considering all the facts, and as it was quite definitely established that Albert Churcher had not knowingly committed a breach of the Excise Act, it was decided not to charge him. His panel truck was returned (he had to pay the storage charges on it for the time it was under seizure), but he,

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as well as the tobacco farmer, was officially warned to insure that the same mistake was not made again.

Although the penalty imposed was a light one, and only one person was actually charged in Court, it was felt

that the ends of justice had been served and that others in the district would not try to follow in the footsteps of our ambitious and ingenious Mr. Tudge.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. J. H. Lumb, RCMP, Toronto, Ont.)

* * *

R. v. Gendron

Customs Act

SMUGGLING has been a perennial problem throughout the Eastern Townships of Quebec along the international boundary between the province and the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The most famous smuggling era was the bootlegging days of the 1920's. After repeal, when there were ample supplies of liquor on the legitimate market in the U.S.A., the same rum-runners started smuggling alcohol into Canada. Various commodities from time to time have been smuggled back and forth across the border depending on the disparity of prices and shortages of goods in either country. During the conservation years immediately after the war, electrical products—mainly refrigerators—were in great demand in Canada. The next commodity handled by the smugglers was U.S. cigarettes, the smuggling of which reached a peak in the year 1952 and tapered off to a trickle by the fall of 1953.

Smugglers to be entirely successful must have a ready market for their goods—that is, to market the goods as quickly as possible after they have landed them into Canada. For this reason, the most suitable part of the country for smuggling operations is that portion of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec where the international boundary follows the 45th parallel from the St. Lawrence River, east to the border of New Hampshire, because a smuggler has only a short car drive from 40 to 100 miles from the border to large urban centres for a ready market. The average citizen motoring to and from the United

States is familiar with highways No. 1, 9 and so forth, and Customs Ports Blackpool and Rock Island, but the smuggler is more familiar with such roads as the "Bucket of Blood", "Broken Knuckle", "Chemin du Diable" and "Break Neck". These gruesome and almost legendary names contrast with the scenic beauty and historical background of the Townships, which are generously splashed with lakes and ridged with mountains.

As late as September 1953, organized smugglers were operating through a valley between Owl Head and Bear Mountains on the western shore of beautiful Lake Memphremagog and the Sutton Mountains. The smugglers were having some success, by co-ordinating with American suppliers who delivered the cigarettes to the boundary line and by means of a system of look-outs using signals and sometimes decoy vehicles and pilot cars. All this organization could be classified as the smugglers' "first line of defence" because once they leave the vicinity of the boundary line and country roads, it is almost impossible to stop them in dense traffic travelling at high rates of speed over main highways. The NCO in charge of the RCMP Sutton Detachment organized a stratagem based on mobility and radio communication. He concealed one radio-equipped patrol car with driver and two men at an intersection of two secondary roads about two miles inland from the border. The second patrol car with driver and one man was located at a second intersection of secondary roads about one mile from the border. The advantage of using two

patrol cars was based on the belief that the smugglers sometimes met a truck load of American cigarettes at the boundary, then distributed the load into two or three automobiles.

For five nights in a row, this NCO and a junior constable were dropped off near Bear Mountain late in the afternoon. They made their way on foot up the side of the mountain dressed in hunting clothes and carrying portable radios and high powered night binoculars. From their vantage point, they were able to observe movements of vehicles over two roads believed used by the smugglers, the "Laplume" road thought to be the principal one. It was difficult during the cold wet nights to determine what vehicles might be used by smugglers and which might be those of local farmers, or decoys which the smugglers sometimes send over a road they intend to use for a smuggling operation in the hope of bringing out of concealment any Police cars in the vicinity.

On the evening of Sept. 17, 1953, at about 8 p.m., a 1946 or 1947 Ford coupe was seen travelling in a southerly direction down the "Laplume" Road. It stopped at the border, where it was met by another vehicle. The watchful NCO immediately alerted the two patrol cars by radio. A short time later, the Ford was observed returning north toward the Village of Mansonville. The patrol car, manned by three men, was instructed by radio to intercept the car if possible before it reached Mansonville and the main highway, but either by chance or design, the suspected smuggler timed his approach to the village with four other cars. The Police arrived at the village before the suspect car, dropping off two men to stop and search all cars. Four cars did stop and were being searched when the suspect car suddenly appeared on the scene, swerved around the Village Square and drove at a high rate of speed north along highway No. 39. The driver of the Police car immediately gave chase, alone. The smuggler raced through

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Bolton Pass, sometimes at speeds as high as 90 miles an hour, but where the highway circles around Brome Lake, the suspect car was unable to negotiate a sharp curve and had to turn up a side road which ended in a cul-de-sac. Fortunately, the driver of the Police car was able to keep the fugitive in sight all during the chase which lasted about 25 miles.

As the suspect car came to the end of the roadway, the driver jumped out, grabbed a light colored gabardine jacket and leaped over what appeared to be a fence at the end of the road. Actually this fence was a guard rail obstructing passage over an old bridge abutment. The smuggler plunged into a pond and disappeared. The Policeman immediately called for assistance by radio. Responding to the urgent call were cars from Granby and Bedford Detachments, whose personnel made a thorough and painstaking search of the surrounding area, but absolutely no trace of the fugitive was found during the night.

The abandoned car, a 1946 Ford coupe, contained 102,000 American cigarettes. At daylight the following morning the search was continued and the light colored gabardine coat carried by the smuggler was found floating on the pond. Later, the same day, his wallet was found at the water's edge. It contained a driver's licence in the name of Fernand Gendron, Roxton Pond, Que., and a 1953 registration certificate covering the 1946 Ford bore the name of Pierre Viens, St-Valerien, Shefford County. This registration was evidently obtained falsely because no person by the name of Pierre Viens could be located in or around St-Valerien.

As soon as the wallet was found, the home of Fernand Gendron was visited but he was not in nor did his family know where he was. Inquiries in the district revealed that Gendron had been seen driving a car answering the description of the one seized for sometime prior to September 17. As time went on, it was feared the smuggler had drowned in the

pond, which was formed by a storage dam and spill-way maintained by the Southern Canada Power Company on the Yamaska River to hold a constant level of water in Brome Lake. The management of the Power Company agreed to lower the level of the pond by opening dam flood-gates on September 21 to enable a search for the body.

Meantime, Gendron returned to his home in Roxton Pond, September 20, a Sunday afternoon. Although he denied having had anything to do with the 1946 Ford or the load of smuggled cigarettes, the driver of the pursuing Police car recognized him as the one who had leaped over the guard rail, and, satisfied that the search had ended, plans to drain the pond were dropped, and Gendron taken into custody. Gendron, was obviously not "the brains", nor did he have the funds to finance large scale smuggling, but he persisted in his plea of innocence and refused to say who his associates were. His preliminary hearing was held at Sweetsburg, Que., on October 13, when he was committed to stand trial at the 1953 fall term of the Criminal Assizes in Sweetsburg. He then made application for speedy trial, subsequently pleading guilty to a charge of possession of smuggled goods. He was fined the minimum provided under the Customs Act, \$200 and costs. In a relaxed moment after being sentenced, Gendron remarked to the constable who drove the patrol car responsible for cornering him, that a new high powered motor tuned to develop 120 H.P., had been installed in the 1946 Ford especially for smuggling purposes, consequently, he was amazed at being unable to outdistance the Police car.

The events of this case are by no means isolated; it was common for border detachment patrols to be forced into chasing smugglers at high rates of speed, and sometimes collisions between patrol cars and vehicles loaded with smuggled goods occurred through erratic and wreckless driving on the smuggler's part. Everything to gain and nothing to lose.

R. v. Derhak et al*Theft—Tire Tracks*

JOE Holliday's fictional character "Dale of the Mounted" could hardly have improved on the investigation successfully handled last fall by a young constable stationed at Dauphin, Man. The case began on Oct. 16, 1953 with a telephoned complaint to Dauphin Detachment which ran something like this: "This is Andrew Kutcher. I am a farmer and own a quarter section of land in the municipality north of Dauphin, Manitoba. I have another farm about six miles south-west of the farm where I live. I pasture my cattle on this latter farm. My wife and I completed all the chores and looked after the stock on this farm on the night of October 15 and left everything in order. We went back to the farm this morning and found that there is a four-month-old calf missing, some harness and a can containing about a gallon of cream."

A constable proceeded to the farm where the complainant pointed out the manner in which he left the missing articles and the corral where the calf had been placed. He was a farmer who enjoyed good relations with his neighbors in the community and could suggest no possible or logical suspects. The investigator was confronted with the familiar police problem of carrying out an investigation with little or nothing to commence with.

A minute inspection of the corral, the barn where the harness had been hanging and the well where the cream had been placed to cool, proved to be of no avail other than to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that no vehicle had entered the yard. Apparently the small calf had been led from the corral and loaded elsewhere and a check of the stock in the pasture showed no trace of the missing animal there. In the mind of the investigator there was no doubt that the miss-

ing articles had definitely been removed from the premises.

Having established that there was no evidence at the scene, an examination of the municipal road in the vicinity appeared to be the next logical step with the hope of finding the place where the animal might have been loaded onto some form of transportation. Results were at first disappointing, but by continued searching the first shreds of evidence were found some distance from the entrance to the farm. Three fence posts, although held in place by the wire, were freshly broken off at the base permitting the wire to be lifted a considerable distance from the ground. Mr. Kutcher was unaware of this damage and was quite definite that it must have occurred recently.

Opposite the damaged fence four tire impressions were found on the road and after close inspection the front and rear wheel marks were established. Identification of the tires was the next step and a careful examination showed the front ones to be Goodyear Hi-Milers and the rear Goodyear Road Lugs. Next an attempt was made to follow the tire marks, a difficult undertaking, particularly on a much travelled road. The vehicle, presumably a truck, had been driven along the fence for a distance, obviously to

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conceal the tire marks in the heavy grass. It seemed reasonable to assume that this was the vehicle implicated in the offence, and the calf had been led from the corral to where the fence posts had been broken, then under the wire and loaded onto the truck. The tire tracks were followed to the main highway where they turned north and here the trail ended as the impressions of the treads were obliterated by other traffic.

These developments are frequently encountered in endeavoring to track any vehicle, and to say the least, are often disappointing. The investigator in this instance however, was not deterred and concluded that because only one small calf had been stolen the theft was probably the work of someone in the district. With this in mind he proceeded to check both sides of the highway and all roads leading from it until darkness set in and the investigation was abandoned for the night. Next morning the tire marks were found to lead off the highway at a side road and proceed in a westerly direction. Closer examination at the intersection revealed that the vehicle had returned to the highway again. These findings were promising and the systematic search paid off when tread marks were found in the afternoon leading into the farm of Nick Derhak. There was a 1952 Mercury truck in the farm-yard and the tires were of Goodyear manufacture and the impressions appeared identical to those at the scene of the crime.

Derhak was questioned but denied connection with the theft and insisted that he had been ploughing on the night in question and had retired early. He was quick to add however, that his hired man, Edward Pelletier, may have used the truck and stolen the calf and the other articles sometime during the evening.

The views of Pelletier on the matter were essential, but he was absent and he was not located until the morning of October 18. After some interrogation he

admitted being involved in the theft. He also told Police that after they had interviewed Derhak, the latter had endeavored to persuade Pelletier to assume all responsibility for the offences. This, Pelletier refused to do. Derhak was again questioned by the investigator and upon being confronted with the evidence now at hand admitted being involved with Pelletier and another man, the brother-in-law of the latter, namely Ernest McKenzie.

The three men had met in a local beer parlor on the night in question after arriving in town together in the Derhak truck. There had apparently been some measure of over-indulgence and en route home it was suggested by McKenzie that they obtain some meat; he knew where some could be procured. The other two agreed and they proceeded to the farm owned by Mr. Kutcher from where the articles were removed. The deductions of the investigator were almost identical to the *modus operandi* of the culprits. The posts had been broken, the animal led from the corral under the wire and loaded on the truck. The harness and cream can were carried from the premises but the harness was thrown in the bush and the cream can dropped in a river. In due course these articles were recovered together with the animal—from which the ear tag had been removed—and returned to their owner.

Derhak, Pelletier and McKenzie were charged on three separate counts as follows: (1) theft of calf (369) Cr. Code, (2) theft of harness (386) Cr. Code and (3) theft of cream can and contents (386) Cr. Code. On appearing in Provincial Police Court in Dauphin, all defendants entered pleas of guilty. McKenzie, being the organizer was sentenced to three, two and one month respectively on the charges, with hard labor, in the Dauphin Provincial Jail, the terms to run concurrently. Pelletier was fined \$50 and having defaulted in the payment of the fine, received the alternative sentence of one month in jail. Derhak was fined

\$200 and ordered to make restitution in the sum of \$25. The fine and restitution were paid.

This was a job well done by a young constable whose persistence and determination was eventually rewarded. It

clearly indicates the importance of a thorough investigation at the scene of a crime to insure that nothing is left undone that might in due course directly influence the successful termination of a case.

* * *

R. v. Costantini et al

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

SOME three years ago, the seizure of a large quantity of Marihuana in Montreal resulted in the prosecution and conviction of American entertainers who were then performing at a Montreal night-club. The case received considerable publicity due to the unprecedented amount of illicit Marihuana involved and seemingly increased the awareness of the public to the harmful effects of the drug. Whether the Montreal incident was contributable or not, the previously infrequent wisps of information concerning the usage of Marihuana by American entertainers at a night-club in the Hull area were reported to the Ottawa RCMP Drug Squad with accelerated regularity by a variety of sources; some were considered reliable and others confidentially related "that cousin Ned had heard from his girl-friend's sister who had overheard particulars related to her husband" etc., etc., ad infinitum. Several "tips" had been pursued as a result of this latter type of information invariably resulting in negative but exhaustive inquiries with the "information" becoming more nebulous as the investigation progressed. However, circumstances now seemed to warrant more positive action and so a particularly suitable member of the Force was chosen to "cover" the night-club around which most of the information revolved.

At the outset, the investigator considered the task pleasant enough although his nightly stint became quite trying, especially when his efforts seemed comparatively fruitless. Nevertheless he became acquainted with several of the habitués of the club and, as nights passed,

he became increasingly conscious of strange innuendoes directed at one of the musicians who sang and played the piano in a separate salon. At first there was no particular significance to the usually jovial jibes intended for the musician and as much through curiosity as anything, the investigator spent more time each night in that particular salon. In a surprisingly short time a mutual friend introduced them; the investigator as "Jack" and the musician as "Costi".

Through devious means "Jack" learned something of the background of "Costi". He was the "big-operator" type; ostentatious with the usual garish tastes in dress. He avidly absorbed the pulp and comic magazines depicting the rise and fall of some of the more notorious criminals in the United States, principally Al Capone. Possibly due to a similarity of nationality, Costi championed Capone's career to the point where he attempted to "take a page from Capone's life". Eventually he related to "Jack" that he was planning to promote a "trade" which would render tremendous profit without entailing any great amount of work. Jack was shrewd enough to steer the conversation to other topics, knowing that he was probably nearing the crux of a hitherto hazy problem, and that he could probably gain more at a later time without displaying more than casual interest.

It seems that all investigations of this nature are fraught with unforeseen and sometimes frustrating features. This one was no exception. One night while Jack was exchanging the usual chit-chat with Costi and a friend in the salon, Jack was

approached by a druggist whose narcotic stock had been at variance with his records a few months before. His greeting, "Well, what are the Mounties doing in a night-club", caused Jack a moment's panic. Thinking that such a chance meeting could not have come at a more inopportune moment, Jack gazed questioningly about the salon—as did Costi—and asked: "Where?" Whether it was due to Jack's short but fervent prayer, or because the druggist acquired the impression that the topic should not be pursued (through a forceful but unobtrusive kick in the shins) the conversation of the four continued in a casual vein. Jack was at first of the opinion that Costi must certainly know that he was a "cop" but it was conclusively established later that he had effectively directed the designation of "Mounties" to other persons in the salon. Needless to add, Jack kept conversation with Costi at an extremely innocuous level for the next few nights.

The acquaintance of Costi and Jack progressed to quite a friendly stage (though Jack still had qualms concerning his anonymity) and Costi finally broached the possibility of Jack attending one of the "special" parties of the "crowd". With modified enthusiasm, Jack implied that he interpreted the word "special" to mean a rather large poker game, and candidly admitted that he couldn't afford "high stakes" although appreciating the proffered invitation. Costi scoffed at

the word "poker" and confided that some friends who were scheduled to entertain at the club the following week were bringing some "stuff" for him which would stimulate a party far more than Jack could imagine. Realizing that he was nearing the climax of a now rather lengthy ordeal, Jack cautiously imparted reserved enthusiasm.

For the next few days Jack gained a clearer insight into the character and thinking processes of his new friend. Costi had a variety of delusions many of which revolved around the use of Marihuana and a chain of "houses". He indicated that he had used Marihuana on different occasions and had attempted to convince others of its "beneficial effects" although he had difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply. He had attempted to grow the Marihuana plant in his back yard to produce his own supply but was unsuccessful. His "stuff" was now brought to him from the United States by friends although quantities were limited and expensive.

The desired effect was obviously created because a short time later Costi told Jack that his "friends would be in town" the following night and a party was in the offing to which Jack "had to go". Jack did not refuse and after the show at the club the next night Jack, as directed by Costi, followed Costi's car to a hotel in Ottawa. There they went to a room registered to the two entertainers who had "opened" at the club that night. However the female member of the entertainers (a dance team) complained that she was exhausted and urged everybody to postpone the party until the following night. Reluctantly all agreed.

At the club the next night Costi told Jack that all was ready for the party after the show. Jack was also thinking of a "party" after the show but of an entirely different nature to that described by Costi. At Costi's suggestion, Jack followed Costi's car and the entertainer's car from the club and the three-car

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motorcade "surprisingly" developed into a five-car affair on a deserted street in Ottawa; the two "strange" cars seemed to appear from nowhere and behaved much as though the drivers were intoxicated. The three cars had to stop suddenly to avert a collision with them and, within seconds, the quiet of 3 a.m. was broken. The plans of the RCMP Drug Squad began to pay off when thorough searches resulted in a seizure of Marihuana cigarettes and bulk Marihuana from Costi's car; Marihuana cigarettes and a quantity of Marihuana from the entertainer's car; and more Marihuana from Costi's residence, a room in his brother's home.

Costi (Albert Costantini) and his entertainer friend (Russell Edward Sobey), the principals involved, were each charged under ss. (4) (1) (A) and (4) (1) (D) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, i.e. transporting and possessing narcotics. They were found guilty and sentenced to a minimum penalty of

six months and a fine of \$200 on each charge. The sentences were to be served concurrently and in default of payment an additional one month imprisonment for each fine was to be served. The penalty included the forfeiture of Costantini's car, a 1947 De Soto, and Sobey's car, a 1952 Oldsmobile.

Though others were implicated in the case the management of the night-club was not involved in any way and only the principals of this investigation are dealt with in this summary.

This not only depicts the temerity of 33-year-old Costantini but also might tend to exemplify the not-so-suspicious intellect of individuals of his calibre. Invariably investigators acquire the impression that they are known or recognized after such an incident as happened to Jack. He was relatively certain that Costi was aware of his identity and might have spoiled his own efforts by merely relying upon his ability to "sense" situations.

* * *

R. v. Wright et al

Forgery and Conspiracy to Defraud—An organized campaign of fraud cut short by the alertness of two young constables.

THE constable at the desk in the RCMP Chilliwack Detachment office looked up from the bank money order which he had been inspecting.

"It's a forgery all right, Mr. Skelton. You can see where the original amounts in writing and figures have been removed by an ink eradicator, and then the amount of \$100 stamped over in these large red, block letters. Was the bank able to tell you what the original amount had been?"

"Yes, they have checked with the issuing bank in Vancouver, who advise them that it was made out for \$1.30."

The rueful merchant, at the request of the constable, then described the events which had led up to his visit to the detachment.

Two days previously, during the

afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 23, 1954, a woman had purchased two shirts to the value of \$10 in his clothing store and had presented the money order in payment. She had supported this by offering several items of identification in the name of "H. Carleton". The money order

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had been accepted and in addition to the shirts, she received \$90.

Mr. Skelton had just now returned from the bank, having been advised by them that the document was a forgery. He gave a description of the woman to the constable and expressed himself as sure that he could identify her should he see her again.

The constable had barely been able to set the wheels of investigation in motion when he received a visit from a second business man, who had been bilked in a similar manner on the same day. In this case the original bank money order had been for \$1.25 and this also had been raised to \$100 in the same manner.

Through sub-division headquarters all nearby detachments were promptly notified and warned to be on the look-out for a woman committing this type of offence. A thorough check of the Chilliwack area failed to reveal any sign of her and it seemed only too obvious that

after a lucrative day's work she had left town.

On that same morning another chapter of the story was being written in Kamloops, some 200 miles away. A young woman purchased a money order for the sum of \$1.25 at a local bank. At 5.30 that afternoon a Kamloops merchant complained to the RCMP detachment that during the day he had cashed a \$50 money order for a young man making a purchase in his store and on presenting it to the bank found it had been raised from the original amount of \$1.25.

Now it was a man and a woman, apparently working together.

Armed with descriptions of the suspects, two of the younger constables on duty were detailed immediately for a close search of the city and district. It being then about supper-time the local restaurants were put first on the list of places to be inspected. One of these was the cafe of the Plaza Hotel.

The constables entered the cafe and standing over to one side gave the occupants a close scrutiny. Going about their business in a quiet, unobtrusive manner the Police did not excite undue comment or raising of heads in the restaurant but at one table a man and woman sitting together were seen to look hard at the Police and then hold a tense, whispered conversation. The descriptions of suspects at the best of times can be very sketchy, but as one constable was to report later, he knew instinctively that these two were the guilty parties. They were quietly asked to step out into the lobby where they would be out of sight of the general public, and the man was asked for some identification.

When he replied that he had none he was asked if he would object to being searched, whereupon he produced a wallet and cautiously opened one corner of it. Feeling sure of his ground the Policeman took the wallet away from the suspect and opened it. The first item he found was an identification card bearing the name Joseph A. Kubasek, the signa-



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ture which had been on the money order which was the subject of the recent complaint.

The two were forthwith placed under arrest and taken to the Police office.

The two suspects gave their names as Richard Clarence Wright and Bernis Anne Strimbald. Strimbald was advised that she would be searched in the routine manner and that a matron was presently en route for that purpose. Without waiting for the latter's arrival, the woman produced from her person a money order similar to the one passed earlier that day, and placed it on the office table.

Both Wright and Strimbald were then questioned as to their activities. Wright, seeing that the game was up, admitted that he had recently uttered several money orders that had been purchased for small amounts, that the original amounts had been obliterated, and larger figures placed thereon, prior to the uttering.

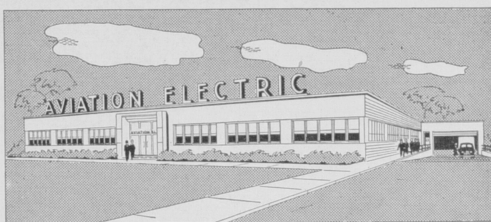
While this was going on the two young constables whose alert perception had led to the successful opening of the investigation had been pursuing further inquiries at the hotel. They learned that Wright and Strimbald had registered there, but under assumed names. It was ascertained also that they had been in a group which included two other men. These details were reported back to the detachment NCO, and when it was learned that the pair already in custody had admitted that two other men were implicated in these offences, a good description of them was obtained from the hotel staff, and a second search of the city and its environs was commenced. This, too, met with success. Clarence William Kraft and Leo Pierre Labrosse were arrested as they left the CPR station after having purchased two tickets for Calgary on that night's train. Examination of the tickets showed that luggage had been checked on them and later investigation revealed that the bags and some of their contents had been purchased by Wright and Strimbald from

the proceeds of their fraudulent transactions.

The rooms of the four accused were searched by an experienced investigator but in the two rooms themselves nothing of value was found. However, in the bathroom adjoining the one which had been occupied by Kraft there were found two empty containers of ink eradicators, a Pyrex dish which bore signs of having contained some chemical solution, three identification cards bearing different names, a pen-holder, and a number of pen-nibs. In a janitor's room nearby was found an empty clothes box containing a sales slip for an article of merchandise fraudulently obtained by Wright, and another pen-nib.

In the investigation that followed during the next few days it was learned that five other Kamloops merchants had been victimized in a similar manner. The clerks from the stores and banks involved were brought to the Police office

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and identification parades were held. Wright and Strimbold were repeatedly picked out as persons either purchasing or uttering the forged money orders. Kraft was only identified on one occasion, that being for the purchase of a money order. None of the witnesses was able to identify Labrosse.

Although full statements admitting their guilt had been obtained from Wright and Strimbold, Kraft and Labrosse stubbornly maintained an attitude of innocence and would give no response to questioning by the Police. Pending the laying of appropriate charges all four had been arrested on vagrancy charges, and as each had considerable money on his person, their indignation ran high, especially when the cash was seized as proceeds of the crimes for exhibit purposes in the prosecutions to follow.

Wright and Strimbold had filled in to the Police the details of the group's *modus operandi*. The money orders were purchased by Strimbold or himself for amounts varying from \$1.25 to \$1.85. Those that were protectographed had to be realized for their face value as they could not successfully be tampered with. The ones made up in ink, however, were taken to Kraft's room in the hotel, where they were placed in a bath of ink eradicator which removed only the ink. The documents were allowed to dry and were then rewritten by Labrosse in the increased amounts of \$50 and \$100.

Charges of uttering, five against Strimbold and four against Wright, were laid. Kraft and Labrosse were charged with conspiracy to defraud, with Wright and Strimbold available as witnesses.

A weakness for this mode of easy living had apparently drawn the four conspirators together. All had previous records, and Labrosse had been given the benefit of the doubt when a charge of uttering a forgery, laid against himself and a companion at North Vancouver in September 1953, had been dismissed. Kraft had been released from Oakalla Prison Farm after serving an 18-month

sentence a mere seven days prior to his arrest for the current offence.

In Kamloops Police Court on Feb. 3, 1954, Clarence Wright and Anne Strimbold pleaded guilty to the charges of uttering, and five days later were sentenced to nine months' and six months' imprisonment respectively. They appeared as witnesses for the prosecution in the conspiracy case against Kraft and Labrosse on February 6; the latter two, still maintaining their innocence, pleaded not guilty.

Actually the Police had scant evidence implicating Kraft in the actual forgery, but in support of the conspiracy charge, it was possible to show that the forgeries had been perpetrated in the room occupied by him and that Labrosse was the person who rewrote the orders. Their possession of the fraudulently acquired baggage and merchandise would also be difficult to account for.

Here we might make mention of an interesting sidelight on this case. When Kraft learned that he and Labrosse were to be charged with conspiracy, he requested the use of a Tremear's Criminal Code. He put the time spent in custody prior to his trial to good use, studying closely the sections on conspiracy, the annotations and quoted cases. When he and his partner came to Court he conducted the defence for both of them, and soon demonstrated that in those few days he had acquired, with his retentive memory, a fair knowledge of the laws on conspiracy. His cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was extensive but without undue repetition.

Even when an experienced NCO on the stand pointed out some similarities (not as an expert witness) in the handwriting of Labrosse in the hotel register and on the forged documents, Kraft skillfully laid the groundwork for a reasonable explanation of this by showing that school children were taught writing over extensive areas of the country by a special method, such as the "MacLean" method, and that writing done by the

many thousands of persons having been taught by the same method would in many ways be quite similar.

In spite of Kraft's skilful defence he and Labrosse were found guilty and each was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

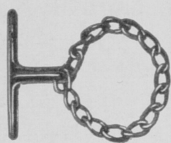
His display in Court nevertheless drew the admiration of seasoned peace officers who could not but feel some regret that a man possessed of such native intelligence and forensic ability should have devoted his talents along a channel of crime.

Too much credit for this investigation cannot be given to the young members of the Force whose keenness and perspicacity resulted in the apprehension, first of Wright and Strimbald, then the second pair of suspects, and the breaking up of the nefarious activities of this group of criminals before their depredations had been extended farther afield. There was, no doubt, also a feeling of

gratification on the part of the victimized store-keepers, to whom a large part of the illegally acquired cash and merchandise was later returned. The very *modus operandi* employed requires persons of this ilk to be continually on the move, and this in turn sharply reduces the possibility of successful identification should they be apprehended later. This was borne out when the charges laid in connection with the offences committed at Chilliwack came up for attention. Of all four accused Anne Strimbald was the only one who could be identified. Three offences had been committed there and she was charged in respect of each of them. Pleading guilty, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment concurrently on each charge, this term to run consecutively with those previously imposed at Kamloops.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. J. W. Todd, Kamloops Sub-Division C.I.B. with the assistance of the Associate Editor for "E" Division.)

* * *



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R. v. Noonan
*Intoxicated in a Public Place—
 P.E.I. Temperance Act*

THE lot of the policeman pursuing his occupation is one fraught with situations varying from the most interesting, exciting and important to those humorous and routine in nature and as may be expected only the unusual incidents encountered during one's career will be clearly remembered in future years.

A humorous incident occurred shortly before a corporal, who has behind him a somewhat colorful career, retired to pension and will no doubt be retained in his repertoire of droll anecdotes.

At one o'clock of a spring morning last year, the persistent ringing of the telephone roused the NCO in charge of the RCMP Borden Detachment, P.E.I.

The caller Layton Joseph Noonan, an individual with a known propensity to intoxication wanted a Police patrol sent to Albany some three miles distant from the detachment. To impress upon the Police the importance and necessity of a patrol he hastened to say "there'll be trouble if a patrol is not made" and severed the telephone connection.

His curiosity piqued, the corporal with a parting glance at his comfortable bed

telephoned a constable and told him to dress and be ready when the Police car passed his residence on the road to Albany.

Still dressing, the constable just caught the patrol car as the corporal slowed down at his home and the run to Albany was accomplished in short order.

Serious forebodings occupied the minds of the Policemen throughout their ride to Albany and appeared to be confirmed when Noonan rushed from his home to the car before they could leave the vehicle. He was intoxicated and upon reaching the car asked: "If I give you a punch in the mouth, will you see that I get 60 days in jail?"

Somewhat startled and more than slightly relieved, the Police did not accede to his request but for his effort Noonan was apprehended and escorted to the County Jail and charged with being intoxicated in a public place.

Later the following morning Noonan entered a guilty plea to the charge of intoxication and as might have been anticipated changed his mind and instead of serving the jail term paid the fine and costs imposed by the presiding magistrate.

* * *

R. v. Voytko
Rape—Criminal Sexual Psychopath

THE dawn twilight appears early during summer months at Athabasca, Alberta, a thriving town on the Peace River Highway 100 miles north of Edmonton. It was about three o'clock in the morning of Aug. 7, 1953, that 14-year-old Anna Schreiber was awakened suddenly by an unfamiliar noise. From her bed, in a room on the second floor of the Schreiber home, she thought she saw a shadow coming up the stairs. Seconds later she screamed and the man who had been looking into her bedroom

beat a hasty and noisy retreat down the stairs and out the front door. Mrs. Doris Schreiber, Anna's mother, awakened by the commotion, ran to her daughter's room and through the window they saw the intruder enter a truck and drive off at high speed.

Hysterically Anna told her mother she thought the prowler was a man who had raped her three days earlier. She hastened to qualify this startling statement by adding that her assailant had threatened to kill her if she revealed the incident

to anyone. Anna being frightened, had not intended to report the matter but now in desperate fear of her life, believing the man had come to kill her, related to her mother the details of the assault.

Mrs. Schreiber telephoned these brief particulars to the Mounted Police detachment at Athabasca and the NCO in charge was at the scene in a few minutes. He found some tire tracks and followed them toward the centre of town, where they were lost on the hard surfaced road. The Policeman made a systematic check of the commercial district in search of the truck described by the Schreiber girl and her mother, and finally found a half-ton truck with a worn motor and tires that compared favorably with the tracks left near the Schreiber home. The truck owner was located and he informed the Police that the previous day he had loaned it to one of his employees, George Voytko, a little known man who had been in the district only a month or two. On making inquiries for this man it was learned he was the subject of a previous complaint of molesting a young

girl and also had recently been paroled from the Lethbridge Jail where he had been serving a sentence for rape. Physical evidence at the scene of the alleged rape and a medical examination confirmed Anna's statement and Voytko was taken into custody. He was positively identified by the victim in two line-ups with several other persons of similar description.

After being committed for trial Voytko was remanded to a mental institute for examination by psychiatrists who found him to be a criminal sexual psychopath. On August 11 Voytko appeared in Alberta Supreme Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice E. B. Wilson, and after pleading guilty to a charge of rape was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The evidence of the psychiatrists was then presented and for the first time in Alberta a convicted person was sentenced to an indefinite term of imprisonment when found by the Court to be a criminal sexual psychopath within the terms of s. 1054(A), a comparatively new addition to the Criminal Code.

* * *

*Fingerprint evidence brings penitentiary term to youth who laid
a foundation for a life of crime in his boyhood.*

THE neighborhood movie theatre in North Vancouver was nearing the end of its evening run. Small groups of patrons were leaving, talking and laughing as they bade their friends good night. In groups of twos and threes they drifted away into the darkness.

Among them, one, a youth, seemed to be by himself. He turned away from the lights of the theatre and walked slowly south on Lonsdale Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare—alone.

It was the night of Christmas 1953, a time of the year when festivity is the order of the day, and few people are abroad. Certainly not an occasion to anticipate a crime of violence. Perhaps

that was the state of mind of the citizen who stood at the intersection of Lonsdale Avenue and 8th Street shortly before midnight. On the opposite corner, an overhanging street light illuminated the premises of Webb's Drug Store, long since closed for the day. The figure of a man loomed up out of the darkness, but instead of passing by, it paused at the drug store door. A second later came the crash of shattered glass, and the shocked bystander saw the man climb through a gaping hole in the door and move to the rear of the store. He had barely recovered from his astonishment when the same figure emerged and ran off at a swift pace down the steep slope of Lonsdale Avenue.

The RCMP constable on desk duty answered a breathless voice on the telephone a few minutes later and investigators were quickly at the scene. The witness was of little help. In spite of the well-lit street corner he could give no description of the suspect, his clothing, nor the route by which he had fled.

Mr. Donald Webb, the proprietor, had been called and the store was examined closely in his presence. The stock, it was found, was untouched, but the cash register had been forced open and the contents, \$83, stolen. The till and the surrounding area were closely examined for fingerprints without result, nor was any clue obtained from the inspection of the rest of the store. A large piece of rock in the doorway had obviously been the instrument used in effecting entry.

The pieces of plate-glass from the door were carefully picked up and were removed to the detachment. A member of the Vancouver Sub-Division Identification Section was called and after treating the fragments, found 20 impressions suitable for fingerprint identification; moreover, the impressions looked promising—even the preliminary inspection showed plainly that they had been placed there *after* the glass had been broken. The glass was taken to Vancouver, where the prints were photographed. Comparing the exhibit impressions with those of the drug store proprietor and his employees was the first step, and the latter were quickly eliminated. Then followed a consultation with the North Vancouver investigators, who made up a list of potential suspects whose fingerprints were on file. A check against these failed to give any lead. For the time being the investigation was at a standstill.

In the meantime routine aspects of the case had been thoroughly covered, and this meant, as usual, just plain "digging". A number of potential suspects were located and questioned. All gave what appeared to be a satisfactory explanation of their movements and activities at the

time of the offence. Among them was a 16-year-old boy whom we shall identify only as "X", a local youth whose character, activities and mode of life had been such as to cause the Police to keep a watchful eye on him for the previous two or three years. He had been in the movie theatre at the time of the offence, he told the investigators. His story seemed to ring true and careful checking confirmed that he had attended the movie on that night. In the dime detective story, and occasionally in real life, here is where the investigator gets the "hunch" which leads straight to the solution of the crime. In this instance the "hunch" just did not materialize. Not only did his story seem to stand up well but his parents stoutly supported him and protested the actions of the Police in attaching any suspicion to their son. The boy was not included in the list of suspects given to the identification men.

The training of our fingerprint men is nothing if not thorough. In addition to the technical skills they must acquire they learn the virtues of patience and perseverance in looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack. The haystack involved in this crime was not too large, but it was nevertheless a formidable one. In looking for the needle, the identification member assigned to the case was not content with the first elimination of suspects. He drew the files of all potential suspects known to live in or frequent North Vancouver, and methodically set about a long and painstaking check. On the afternoon of December 30 the North Vancouver constable in charge of the investigation answered the telephone.

"Davies, Identification Section speaking."

"Yes—anything new?"

"We've got a real lead for you on the Webb Drug Store case—X is your man. All 20 impressions on the glass fragments check with his prints."

A warrant for the arrest of young X was quickly obtained; a search of likely haunts was made, and he was interrupted

in the middle of a game in a down-town pool room, where he had been able to convince the proprietor that he was of age (18) to play. He appeared in North Vancouver on the following day before a Judge of the Juvenile Court and his case was transferred to the regular Police Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of breaking, entering and theft and on entering a plea of not guilty, was remanded in custody until Jan. 8, 1954.

This youth had been in trouble with the Police and other authorities on numerous occasions before this latest escapade. In 1952, when scarcely 15 years of age, he was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on a charge of auto theft. Previous to this he had put in a term at the Boys' Industrial School, whence he had escaped and been recaptured. Released on ticket of leave after serving nine months of his sentence for car theft he was soon in trouble

again, facing two charges of breaking, entering and theft in North Vancouver, for which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but received suspended sentence. His home life and surroundings left little to be desired and there is no doubt that his parents endeavored, within the limit of their ability, to bring up their son as a good citizen. Notwithstanding this good background and parental encouragement, the boy did not find it within himself to respond. Apart from a passion for firearms and a weakness for movies and pool rooms, he had no special interests, hobbies or pastimes, and despite the genuine efforts of his parents to foster a liking for more healthy pursuits the only apparent outlet to his surplus energy was a life of crime.

He was known as a "lone wolf" to his few associates and bragged to them that this was the only safe method of avoiding entanglement with the law. It was

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with this background of definite anti-social tendencies that he appeared for his trial in North Vancouver on Jan. 8, 1954.

That X had intelligence was evident as his trial proceeded. The key evidence for the prosecution was that of the RCMP fingerprint members from Vancouver Sub-Division. Many criminals when faced with such evidence as was now in the hands of the Police would throw up the sponge and plead guilty. Not so X. Though not represented by counsel he took the stand on his own behalf and vigorously contested the fingerprint evidence. He affirmed that he had been nowhere near the drug store at the time of the offence, but that he had been in the store for a legitimate reason on the previous day, it being on this occasion that his fingerprints had been placed on the glass as he entered.

This was a shrewd move on the youth's part but it had been anticipated by the fingerprint men. Appearing in rebuttal, they established to the satisfaction of the Court that the impressions could only have been placed on the glass after it was broken. It was demonstrated that the flexures went straight to the edges; had the accused merely pushed the door, as he claimed, the imprints would have gradually faded. Moreover, it was also clearly shown that to have pushed the door he would have had to cross his hands in a most unnatural and improbable position. The accused was found guilty and remanded for sentence. Four days later—on January 12—X was escorted from Oakalla Prison Farm to appear in North Vancouver for sentence. His escort, who knew him well, observed nothing in his demeanor other than a sullen acceptance of his probable fate. When his case was called, the magistrate sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, expressing the hope that the supervision and guidance he would receive during this period of confinement would enable him eventually to find his proper place as a useful and law-abiding member of society.

The youth was led from the prisoner's dock and down the stairs leading to the Court-house cells, where he was to be held for final escort to prison. The boy's father, joined the prisoner and his two escorts as they were walking down the stairs, apparently for a few final words with his son.

The accused, not being a desperate criminal, was not handcuffed for this short walk through the building. As the party neared the front door, which was passed en route to the lock-up, he made a sudden break for freedom and in a flash was outside the front door. The father, acting just as promptly, blocked the door to the constables' pursuit and as he was shoved out of the way, grasped hold of one of them by the coat. Fortunately on this particular occasion the constable, a C.I.B. man, was in plain clothes, and, shaking himself free of the coat, joined his comrade in the chase. In spite of the advantage he possessed in age and agility, the lad was recaptured within a couple of blocks and returned to the cells. This climatic episode resulted in a further charge against X under s. 3 of the Juvenile Delinquents Act by s. 189(a) of the Criminal Code, for escaping custody.

The case came up before the same magistrate, in his capacity as Juvenile Court Judge, three days later. The judge, taking the view that the dash for freedom had been made on the impulse of the moment, and also the three years' sentence previously imposed, took a lenient view of a situation and disposed of the case by adjudging the accused delinquent. He took advantage of the occasion, however, to give the unfortunate youth some further words of sound advice, expressing again the hope that the comparatively long sentence he was about to serve would help him to salvage the remainder of his life.

The father appeared in Police Court on the same day, having been charged also under s. 189(a) Cr. Code, with assisting the escape of his son. Comment-

ing that it was a serious matter to assist anyone to escape from Police custody, His Worship stated that he was not inclined to take a lenient view of the offence. He realized, however, that the action had been intuitive and impulsive, both on the part of father and son.

The magistrate in finding the father guilty of the charge, imposed a sentence of \$25 fine or one month's imprisonment in default, posing the question as he did

so as to how much unconscious encouragement the father had given the son in the past and remarking that the recent incident which had concluded in the sentencing of the boy to three years' imprisonment could not in any sense of the word have been a surprise to his parents.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. J. H. S. P. Jones, Vancouver Sub-Division Identification Section, with the assistance of the Associate Editor for "E" Division.)

* * *

FROM the little acorn the mighty oak tree grew." It is remarkable how frequently this old adage applies in police work; how, from a little scrap of information several offences are often uncovered. The following anecdote is a classical example of this.

Early in January 1954 an Ottawa lady of rather questionable reputation reported to the police that a young man was frequenting local night-clubs and appeared to have an unlimited amount of money. With each order at the clubs he would tip the waiter as high as \$10 and even gave a \$15 tip for a ten-minute taxi ride. Naturally the lady was interested and concerned over this misdirection of loose money and became friendly with the spender, hoping that some of the money would fall into her hands.

She reported that he was obviously a German and most likely a recent immigrant but he had informed her that he was a secret agent for a large oil concern making undercover purchases of property. As a result it was necessary that he carry large sums of money on his person and for safety's sake carried a loaded pistol at all times.

Following suggestions from the police she learned that the man, "Benny", was living in a local hotel and actually was in possession of a pistol as he had stated. As a result police searched "Benny" and his room and he was found to be in possession of an unregistered pistol; it was also learned that he was a recent immigrant. Photographs and fingerprints

were sent to the RCMP Identification Branch, Ottawa, and "Benny" was identified as a man wanted by the police in British Columbia for the theft of some \$1,700.

An interview with "Benny" disclosed that the pistol and two boxes of ammunition had been purchased by him in the U.S.A. and smuggled into Canada. This resulted in action being taken under the Customs Act. "Benny" was also charged in due course under the Criminal Code for possession of an unregistered firearm and was sentenced to time already spent in jail. He was then handed over to an escort and returned to British Columbia to stand trial there.

At the time of his arrest he had only 65 cents in his possession, had sold his car and had even passed a few bad cheques in order to continue living in the manner to which he had become accustomed.

The lady in the case received a small compensation for the time and effort put forth by her and it was not until later that it was learned that during her short "friendship" with "Benny", she had convinced him that she needed a new dress, which he purchased for her and she also managed to accumulate some \$200, which he had presented to her for favors received.

It has been said that "crime does not pay" but it is doubtful if a certain Ottawa woman subscribes to that theory.

(Prepared for *The Quarterly* by Cpl. J. S. Narraway, RCMP, Ottawa.)



Old-timers' Column

Reprints from an Old Prairie Newspaper

The first newspaper in the North-West Territories was *The Saskatchewan Herald*, founded in 1878 by the late P. G. Laurie at Battleford. (See also story about Mrs. Jessie DeGear, Old-timers' Column, July 1953 *Quarterly*.) Recently, Insp. D. J. McCombe, Officer Commanding North Battleford Sub-Division forwarded to *The Quarterly* two copies of the *Herald* published in September 1880. Each of the papers is a four-page spread and both are in an excellent state of preservation. They contain news and advertisements—almost exclusively local—on a four-column page, similar to that still used by some small country papers. To read these old copies of the *Herald* is to obtain a far more realistic impression of life in the West of pre-Rebellion days than that conveyed by most history books.

For instance, such short notes as the two following point out clearly the meaning of the term "pioneer days"—

"Late news from the plains brings the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Pierre Ouellette, of St. Laurent. Just as he had killed a buffalo cow his horse stumbled and threw the deceased upon the struggling cow, when he received such injuries as resulted in death in a few hours. . . ."

"A party consisting of Michael Carlin, Joseph Lake and Horace Herman passed westward for Edmonton on the 16th. Carlin and Lake have ten carts and one waggon laden with general merchandise which they will dispose of on their own account."

Scattered throughout the papers are assorted notes on the activities of the North-West Mounted Police, a force then seven years old. While much has been written of those early days in the Force, it is interesting to read of newsworthy items in the language of the times and we reprint the following from the *Herald*—

"The Police horses that went astray last June were recently taken into Duck Lake

by some Sioux Indians."

"The Police goods have, for once, been received in the season in which they are supposed to be used."

"The Toronto papers note the departure from that city of Carney Wood, ex-Sergeant-Major in the Mounted Police, for New Zealand, where he purposes entering the government police force."

"While Colonel Macleod was crossing the Belly River recently his horses became entangled in their harness and all four of them, together with the driver, named Hoadley, were drowned."

"On the 26th August, Superintendent Herchmer, on returning with Mr. Galt from visiting the reserve on Battle River, came across a camp fire left burning. A party of Indians was just leaving it. Superintendent Herchmer made the party return and extinguish the fire, and at the same time cautioned them against such carelessness."

"On the 12th of August Angus Cameron, of Prince Albert, was brought before Colonel Richardson, stipendiary magistrate, at the instance of Superintendent Herchmer, on a charge of blocking up the Queen's highway by building fences across the main trail. The case was postponed till the October term of the Court, when it rests with Superintendent Herchmer whether he will proceed or not. Cameron has, in any event, to remove the fence, although he will be allowed to take off his crop. The Colonel fully explained the law, which forbids the closing up of old trails. We trust this will be a lesson and prevent the too common nuisance committed by settlers in many parts of the Territories."

"On Superintendent Herchmer's arrival at Duck Lake on the 10th August, the Summer Chief and four of his men gave themselves up to the Police, reporting that they had killed three cattle—the balance of the number sent to Duck Lake for the treaty payments—these being the three which Beady's band stampeded. The Indians stated that they had fallen in with the cattle at the South Branch and thought they were wild; but discovering that they were not, and that Beady and party were in trouble they concluded to give themselves up. These Indians were kept by the Police and brought before Colonel Richardson for trial on the same afternoon, when

they were found guilty. The stipendiary magistrate reserved judgment pending the decision of the Indian Commissioner, on the Indians making a proposition to pay for the cattle and to surrender themselves whenever required, and they were allowed to go at large. This is one of the good effects arising from Beardy's arrest."

"Sitting Bull and his warriors have at last relieved the Territories of their presence, having surrendered to the United States authorities."

"The brother of the Frog Lake Chief recently tried his hand at enforcing his demands on the Indian instructor there by physical force. On the refusal of Mr. Delaney to give him what he wanted, the Indian drew his horsewhip and struck him several times. Although physically able to demolish half a dozen such hostiles, Mr. Delaney wisely forbore to take the law into his own hands, preferring to let the authorities deal with the case. It is now in their hands."

"On the 2nd instant Superintendent Herchmer and Colonel Richardson left for Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton—the former to inspect the Mounted Police post, and the latter to try some cases laid over at the late sittings of the Court there on account of the absence of witnesses. These gentlemen will also in the meantime attend to any other business that may be brought before them."

ADVERTISEMENT — STRAY—LEFT SICK near Eagle Creek, and since strayed, a dark bay mare, white star on forehead, tail cut square, branded MP on near fore shoulder and number D 35 on near fore foot, and shod all round. Any person bringing her in to either Battleford, Carlton or Duck Lake will be suitably rewarded.

W. M. Herchmer,
Superintendent N. W. M. P.

Battleford, September 4, 1880.

"Sitting Bull is said to have made an engagement with Dr. Tanner to come west and teach him how to fast."

"The quota of Mounted Police required to fill vacancies has been secured, and was to have sailed from Sarnia on the 24th ultimo. The name of the new Commissioner of Police had not transpired when the mail left. Colonel Macleod's connection with the Force ceases with the present month, after

which his whole time will be devoted to his duties as stipendiary magistrate."

"Superintendent Herchmer arrived from west, with Cardinal, who killed his son; the Indian who whipped Delaney at Frog Lake, and another Indian for creating a disturbance, both from whom were sentenced to two months' imprisonment; and a lunatic from the west." ● ● ●

* * *

The Barr Colonists

Everyone has heard of the great hardships which the first settlers on the North American continent were forced to endure but few people realize the adversities which faced some of the more recent arrivals to this country. Those involved in a certain doubtful colonization scheme in the vicinity of Yorkton, Sask. back in 1903, will be well acquainted with such conditions, having learned of them from first-hand experience. These people were known as the "Barr Colonists".

Rev. I. M. Barr, formerly a curate at St. Saviour's Church, London, chose an opportune time to display an interest in promoting immigration to Canada for the con-

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clusion of the South African War had left Britain with an unemployment situation and a high cost of living. And while it is unfortunate that the founder of such a large and important undertaking as this immigration enterprise, turned out to be guilty of exploitation, the notoriety which the whole affair gained in Britain did much to attract Overseas attention to the Canadian west and subsequently influenced further immigration.

In the pamphlets which Barr distributed at Christmas of 1902, he described Canada as a country offering great opportunities—free land grant, a chance to anyone possessing the initiative and a small amount of ready cash to establish a homestead and make a prosperous living by farming. He gave examples of the low prices existing in Canada and as a further enticement, outlined all the extensive arrangements he had made for transportation, provisions, selection of land for settlement, house-building, planting crops, and so forth. Before issuing the pamphlets, he had visited Canada, interviewed several prominent Canadian government officials and had succeeded in securing the reservation of certain townships along the projected line of the Canadian National Railway, to aid in his immigration plan. Thus, when he returned to England, he mentioned that the accounts of his colonizing scheme were issued “under the sanction of the Canadian government”. He had even arranged for a hospital insurance plan.

A certain amount of credit should go to Barr because he did not present an altogether rose-colored picture—he did emphasize that there would be a great many difficulties and drawbacks. But in so doing he offered a challenge—a test of endurance for brave ones seeking adventure, a stepping stone to success. He appealed to their sense of pride in the Empire by maintaining that his main purpose in promoting colonization was to keep Canada British, and stated further that anyone who was afraid should stay at home for Canada was “a land of brave and conquering men”. All in all, the plan must have had strong appeal to many adventuresome Britons.

On Mar. 31, 1903, the day when the designated ship, *Manitoba*, was scheduled to leave for Canada with the colonists on board, the scene of embarkation was

crowded with 2,300 prospective passengers—nearly every county in England being represented as well as a hundred Irish and a hundred Scottish emigrants being present. All clambered on board and the ship which had been built to carry only 900, left on an uncomfortable 14-day ocean journey to Canada.

On arrival at Saint John, N.B., the colonists unloaded their baggage and household goods, and piled them on the quays in preparation for the next part of their trip which was to be made by train to Saskatchewan, the site of the proposed colony. The quantity of goods was said to have been a record for a single emigrant ship but where the bulk of the belongings went to on leaving Liverpool, no one knew. To many this meant a serious loss, and as a result, a meeting was held to discuss the baggage question. Many harsh words were spoken and the gathering ended in a brawl. This was only the first expression of the people's discontent.

As the trainload of colonists proceeded to Saskatoon, many dropped off at places along the way, deciding to settle there. Others preferred to stay at Winnipeg, some at Regina, and finally on reaching Saskatoon, several families planned to remain there to take up homesteading. By the time the remainder were on the trail from Saskatoon to the proposed colony site, there were only about 1,200 left.

It was 200 miles, more or less, from Saskatoon to their final destination and to get there they had to adopt some mode of transportation of their own choosing. This meant, of course, purchasing necessary equipment such as wagons and oxen, tents, and so on, and the people found, much to their dismay, that they had to pay dearly for them. A few couldn't afford to outfit themselves and had to walk the rest of the way or get there as best they could.

When the procession, consisting of prairie schooners, ox-drawn wagons, ponies, and horses, finally left on the last leg of the trek, it doubtless included many determined souls whose minds were filled with dreams built around the possibilities of a bright future. Perhaps they did not fully realize the difficulties that were in store for them, for even with the trip alone to contend with, they would have had their share of trouble. Mud made the trail heavy and

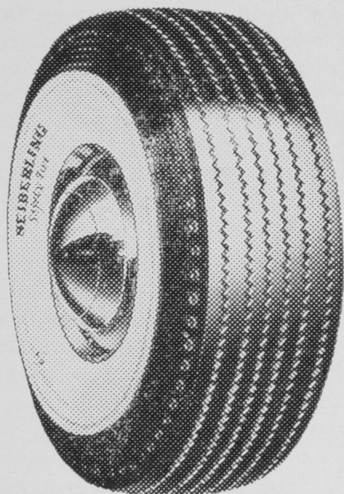
caused wagons to bog down, while terrifying prairie fires added to the danger and confusion. The settlers had to cross boulder-strewn creeks. Hills loomed in their way, but climbing them was not the only problem for descending the steep grade on the other side with a heavily loaded wagon was no easy task. Neighborly co-operation and reluctance to give in were the weapons that helped them to conquer.

It was during this part of the endeavor that their organizer-leader, I. M. Barr, began to show signs of incompetence and knavery. He was certainly doing nothing in the interests of the colonists, for he had bought great quantities of necessary supplies such as oats, potatoes, sugar, butter, and finding the colonists to be in dire need sold them to the people at four or five times their original value. Thus, for instance, a bushel of oats which sold for 25 cents in Saskatoon, cost them \$1.50 and upwards at Barr's prices. Another source of antagonism lay in the fact that many company shares had been sold to these unsuspecting people while they were in England and during the boat trip over. They had subscribed to

them freely, knowing nothing at the time of the affairs of the concerns, only to learn now that Barr was the management behind them all. And finally, many people had entrusted their money to him without securing any acknowledgment or receipt, as they had feared the unknown dangers of their long journey.

Then, one night, Barr left. Abandoning the whole project, leaving all his promises unfulfilled, he disappeared and little was seen of him afterwards. There was a rumor circulating at the time, to the effect that the North-West Mounted Police at Battleford had a warrant to detain him in the country, but the records show nothing to verify this popular belief.

Another story tells of one of the colonists, an Irishman by the name of McDonnell whose temper had been riled by Barr's manipulations racing back east in pursuit of the departing parson. After travelling for miles across the prairie, he finally located his man, held him up at gun-point, and forced him to return his life-savings to him. This, apparently, was the last that was ever seen of Barr by any of the colonists.



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The doughty settlers finally reached the end of their journey but the years that followed did not bring immediate success, for it naturally took some time to adapt themselves to a new way of life in this land that was so different to them. After a period of pioneering which included some measure of suffering, they finally attained a fairly prosperous status and the entry of the Canadian National Railway soon brought them communication with the outside world.

A great deal of credit for their triumph should go to the Rev. G. E. Lloyd who came to the assistance of the colonists shortly after their arrival and through his unselfish efforts helped them to "weather the storm". As a lasting tribute to him they named their settlement—Lloydminster.

(M.R.)

● ● ●

* * *

RCMP Veterans Organize in Manitoba

During the evening of June 29, some of the younger members of the Force on duty at "D" Division Headquarters might have seen some strangers entering the sacred portals of the barracks. Some came in singly; some came in pairs; some used the rear entrance, some used the front but they all appeared to be very much at home. Some were a little corpulent, some a little lean and most of their heads were tinged with gray, but all had a certain set of the shoulders which looked familiar to the young men on duty. Most of these "strangers" were soon recognized by the older members of the Force and it was not long before backs were being slapped and hands grasped. The "Old Boys" had decided to get together and that night, in the Recreation Room, ex-Supt. Frank Baxter, Dominion President of the RCMP Veterans' Association, addressed a small group of 14 ex-members.

The meeting was held as a result of a questionnaire sent out to a number of ex-members in Manitoba, about 30 of whom were desirous of forming a branch of the RCMP Veterans' Association.

Supt. R. W. Wonnacott attended the meeting and on behalf of the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, assured the "old-timers" of every co-operation in their new venture.

Officers elected were: President, R. W.

("Slim") Alcock, ex-S/Sgt. Reg. No. 10458; Vice-President, E. G. ("Ted") Weeks, ex-S/Sgt. Reg. No. 8616; Sec.-Treas., J. H. ("Jack") Harmer, ex-Cpl. Reg. No. 11343; Executive Committee: D. A. Bissett, ex-Cpl. Reg. No. 11440; W. H. Talbot, ex-Cpl. Reg. No. 6741; A. H. Conway, ex-Cst. Reg. No. 9957.

Some other interesting regimental numbers appeared on applications for membership such as Reg. No. 7859 ex-Cpl. "Eddie" Burke, Reg. No. 8068 ex-Cst. George F. Challoner, Reg. No. 8929 ex-Cst. W. J. McCann.

Although only 14 ex-members were able to attend the meeting, applications for membership are still coming in and it is felt that there is now a foundation for a strong healthy division. ● ● ●

* * *

One of the first and certainly one of the most famous detectives in the history of the Mounted Police, died July 29, 1954 at Vancouver at the age of 83. John Storm Piper who retired from the Force in 1917 as a staff sergeant after more than 26 years' service, was a detective for many years in southern Alberta, with his headquarters at Fort Macleod. His aptitude for investigation, which had earned him several commendations earlier during service in the Yukon Territory, soon found him engrossed in many of the most important cases involving the Mounted Police in that section of the West. Among the cases he worked on were several murders, including the killing of Reg. No. 4584 Cst. George Ernest Willmet of the RNWMP. (See *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1953, "Another Frank Tragedy".)

After retiring from the Force, Mr. Piper continued his police career with the Alberta Provincial Police with the rank of Inspector and later was promoted to Assistant Superintendent. He resigned from the A.P.P. after 11 years and retired to Gibsons, B.C., where he has resided since.

In 1911 Staff Sergeant Piper proceeded to England with the RNWMP contingent to the Coronation of King George V. He was awarded the Imperial Service Medal in 1918 for his long and meritorious service to the Force. Among his survivors is Sgt. J. F. Piper, RCMP, Chilliwack, B.C. ● ● ●



When the "Originals" of the NWMP marched west on their historic expedition in 1874, they were accompanied by Henri Julien, well-known French-Canadian artist and illustrator. As correspondent for the *Canadian Illustrated News*, Julien covered the progress of the NWMP column by word as well as picture. Above is his drawing of a haying operation during a halt early in the march. Below is a recent photograph of haying around Regina—for the Force is still "Mounted" and horses have to be fed.



DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13185 Cpl. and Mrs. W. N. Wilson, a son, Robert William, on July 18, 1954, at Ottawa, Ont. (Mrs. Wilson is better known as the former Lucille Perrier of "HQ" Identification Branch.)

To Reg. No. 15485 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Rumsey, at Ottawa, on Aug. 20, 1954, a son, Kimball Scott.

To Reg. No. 15580 Cst. and Mrs. K. D. Curry, a daughter, Deanna Faye, on Aug. 24, 1954, at Ottawa, Ont.

Changes Cpl. W. J. Glenn to "A" Division on May 1. A member of Personnel Branch since 1944, Corporal Glenn has served in "O", "F" and "HQ" Divisions. Cpl. D. E. Chapple former DPO's Assistant "A" Division to "HQ" Personnel Branch; Cst. H. H. Kempster from "HQ" Personnel Branch to "A" as DPO's Assistant.

Congratulations To Sub-Insp. G. W. Mortimer and C. J. Sweeney on their recent promotions to commissioned rank. To Sgt. F. E. Doyle and Cpl. C. N. Wicks on their promotions.

Farewells Reg. No. 11842 S/Sgt. W. M. "Bill" Nichol retired to pension Sept. 14, 1954.

Senior NCO in "HQ" Preventive Service Branch for the past four years, "Big Bill" was a well-known former member of "O" Division where he served for many years at Toronto and Niagara Falls. Earlier in his service he had been stationed in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Nichols will make their home in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where he has been appointed chief of the protective force of the Algoma Steel Co. The splendid gifts presented to Staff Sergeant Nichol by his former associates in Headquarters, included power tools.

Mrs. D. H. Ketch (the former Helena Allison), secretary to the Senior Personnel Officer, left Headquarters on her resignation from the Civil Service on May 7. Mrs. Ketch served in Personnel Branch for nine years and she will be missed by her co-workers as well as other personnel at "HQ" Division to whom she was well known.

On Duty Again Glad to have Cst. Jim Donald back at work after a long absence recuperating from a triple fracture of the leg which he sustained in a soccer game in August 1953.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15090 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Trefry at Sudbury, Ont., on May 24, 1954, a daughter, Darlene Faye.

To Reg. No. 14829 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. T. Leslie on May 28, 1954, a son, Allan James.

To Reg. No. 13412 Cpl. and Mrs. J. S. Narraway on June 28, 1954, a daughter, Sandra Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 14241 Cst. and Mrs. T. R. Magnusson on July 5, 1954, a daughter, Jo-ann.

To Insp. and Mrs. K. M. Lockwood at Ottawa, Ont., on July 19, 1954, a son, Eric Paul.

Marriages Reg. No. 15473 Cst. H. T. Reitsma to Miss Thelma Sturwoud of Neerlandia, Alta., at Timmins, Ont., on July 20, 1954.

Departures The following members have left this division on transfer: Cpl. J. G. Story to "B" Division; Csts. W. Parsons to "G"

Division, V. E. Williams to "HQ" Division and W. A. Webb to "F" Division.

Arrivals A welcome is extended to the following: Insp. W. Dick from "HQ" as Officer Commanding North Bay Sub-Division; Sgt. N. J. E. Taillefer from "HQ" to North Bay Sub-Division; Cst. M. V. McComas from "D" Division to C.I.B., North Bay Sub-Division; Cst. R. W. Storie from "HQ".

Promotions Our genial sergeant major has recently received his commission. Sub-Inspector Duff is presently serving as Assistant C.I.B. Officer in "A" Division and he will eventually be transferred to "B" Division. All "A" Division extends sincere congratulations and best wishes for success to Sub-Inspector Duff in his new rank and division.

Socials On June 25 members of "A" Division attended a smoker in honor of Cst. W.

(Bill) Parsons on the occasion of his transfer to "G" Division. A Gladstone travelling bag was presented to Bill, whose new address is Port Harrison, Que.

Cpl. J. G. (Jack) Story recently transferred to "B" Division was honored at a smoker on July 9 held in the recreation room at Spadina Barracks. The program, which featured the old-time fiddling of Cst. "Moe" Kennedy of "A" Division, and a humorous recitation in Yorkshire dialect by Cpl. R. Duck of "HQ", was well received. The Officer Commanding, Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, presented Corporal Story with a gold ring bearing the crest of the Force.

North Bay Sub-Division On August 13 North Bay Sub-Division was officially declared open. With headquarters at North Bay, Ont., this sub-division is under the able leadership of Insp. W. Dick as Officer Commanding. He is assisted by Sgt. N. J. E. Taillefer, sub-division NCO and Csts. M. V. McComas and I. W. Taylor as crime readers. S/Sgt. R. L. Woodhouse has been named section NCO for this area with his office in Kirkland Lake. The sub-division is comprised of the following detachments, taken over from "O" Division on June 1, Manitowaning, North Bay, Sudbury, Kirkland Lake, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine; Amos, Noranda and Val d'Or, Que., were taken over from "C" Division on the same date. The work in this area is comprised of enforcement of the various Federal Statutes, including the supervision of numerous Indian Reserves in northern Ontario and Quebec.

Manitowaning Detachment On June 29 Cpl. F. W. Spriggs and Cst. V. I. Mackenzie of Manitowaning Detachment visited a Scout encampment at South Bay, near Manitoulin Island. The 22 Scouts and seven adults, members of Troop No. 27 Royal Oak, Michigan, had seven tents set up where the cedar bush had been cut and trimmed. The two members of the Force appeared at the camp in full Review Order, commented favorably on the condition of the camp and spent a full hour with the boys answering questions concerning the work of the Force, the dress, and in general, making friends with them. Upon their

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return to the U.S.A. the Scouts sent both Corporal Spriggs and Constable Mackenzie a "thank-you card" signed by the entire party. Spriggs and Mackenzie are also members of the Manitoulin hardball team which has won Section "B" of the Manitoulin Island Ball League. It is evident that Manitowaning Detachment is doing its share to promote good public relations.

"A" Division Traffic Branch Cst. W. E. "Wildhorses" Welyhorski while patrolling the Driveway, discovered a ball game being illegally played on the lush Federal District Commission lawns. After informing the two teams that they were not to play ball on the lawns, Welyhorski took over the duties of coach for one of the teams and needless to say, all games are now being played on proper playgrounds.

Cst. Fred Bollman discovered the mysteries of solo motorcycle riding when he picked himself up from the bottom of a muddy ditch after he and his motorcycle accidentally parted company. This member was last reported to be still trying to get mud out of his breeches and himself.

On a more serious note, Traffic Branch members were recently given a demonstration of the Alcometer Drunk Testing Apparatus and the Markel Camera at the Hull Armouries. Members of local police forces were present and were particularly impressed with the Markel Camera, one of which is presently being tested by the Traffic Branch.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14766 S/Sgt. and Mrs. B. Ruhl at Edmonton, Alta., a daughter, Lynda Catherine, on June 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14765 S/Sgt. and Mrs. "Wing" Reid on June 22, 1954, in British Columbia, a daughter.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Fowler at Winni-

peg, Man., on July 10, 1954, a son, Martin Thomas Fowler.

New Arrivals Cst. Harry Fallis reported to "Air" Division for duty as a co-pilot on May 19, 1954. Fallis was born in Jarvis, Ont., educated at Hagersville, joined the Force on May 26, 1952, commenced his flying training at the

Regina Flying Club and obtained his Commercial Pilot's Licence at the Yorkton Flying Club in March 1954, at his own expense.

His posting to "Air" Division makes a total of three members of the division who have received the whole or part of their flying training from Austin Ingham, instructor at Yorkton Flying Club. Cst. Al Dye and Cpl. Jack Austin both trained in Yorkton, Dye being based at Ottawa and Austin being our spare captain out west.

Harry's identical twin brother Gordon, also in the Force, is piling up flying hours with the object of obtaining his Commercial Licence.

Mr. W. H. "Bert" Ayers reported to the "Air" Division in the latter part of April for duty as a clerk (Civil Service). A veteran of World War II, he served in the RCAF as an Armourer for 5½ years. He was formerly with the Identification Branch of RCMP "HQ" and Q.M. Stores at "N" Division, Rockcliffe.

New Aircraft By the time this appears in print, it is expected that delivery will be taken

of a new De Havilland DHC3 "Otter" aircraft, complete with wheels, floats and retractable skis. It is planned to base this aircraft at Churchill, Man., with the intention of serving the large area in the District of Keewatin, which now lacks the services of an RCMP aircraft. This new acquisition will make a total of 11 aircraft in the RCMP "Air" Division.

Flight of Interest It is of interest to note the varied types of work performed by one aircraft in the division during the month of June 1954. The Norseman "Loon", based at Fort Smith in the N.W.T. carried as passengers a magistrate, a sheriff, a deceased person, a Reverend Doctor, a medical doctor, a sick Indian and in addition, many RCMP personnel of all ranks. This aircraft also gave assistance to the Department of Resources and Development in fighting forest fires. All the foregoing work was done in addition to an engine change on the aircraft, which, by the way was the first ever performed by the RCMP at Fort Smith.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16217 Cst. and Mrs. L. Saunders of Grand Falls, a daughter, Evelyn May, on Mar. 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16218 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Strong of Buchans, a son, Robert Douglas, on May 29, 1954.

To Reg. No. 16208 Cst. and Mrs. C. J. Goodyear of Glovertown, a son, Howard Ted, on June 23, 1954.

Adoption By Insp. and Mrs. E. A. Pennock of Corner Brook, a daughter, Barbara Jean, on July 14, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 12803 Sgt. C. R. Reddy of Corner Brook and Patricia Marie Furlong of St. John's, at Stephenville, Nfld., on July 3, 1954.

To Pension Reg. No. 11761 Sgt. A. J. "Alex" Ewing, late of the QM and Pay and Accounts Section, "B" Division H.Q., retired to a well-earned pension on August 10. Joining the Force at Winnipeg in 1932, Alex saw service in "J", "A", "H" and latterly in "B" Division, being one of the original nine who aided in the early organization and establishment of the division in Newfoundland during 1949. Altogether, Sergeant Ewing served 22 years in the Force. He and Mrs. Ewing will reside in St. Vital, Manitoba. We wish them many happy days. Sergeant Ewing's departure was marked by an informal ceremony held in the offices of the Q.M.S. during the afternoon of August 10, when the officer commanding, on behalf of head-

quarters personnel, presented Alex with a suitably inscribed silver tray.

Arrivals That big cavity in the Q.M. Stores caused by Sergeant Ewing's retirement, has been ably filled by a recent arrival, Cpl. J. C. "Jack" Story, late of "A" Division. Jack, his good wife and son Peter, arrived to take up residence in the married quarters on Kenna's Hill during the latter part of July.

Departures Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Chettleborough, formerly of St. John's, have been moved to Newcastle Detachment in New Brunswick. Sub-Insp. and Mrs. M. J. Keough and family moved from Corner Brook during the latter part of July and are now located at "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton, N.B. Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. Roy after four years' residence in St. John's where John had been employed as reader in "B" Division C.I.B., departed on August 28 on transfer to "HQ" Division, Ottawa. A valuable asset to our bowling league has been lost to us—"HQ" bowlers will gladly welcome John to their league activities. Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Haynes, late of Goose Bay Detachment, have been transferred to "J" Division, New Brunswick.

This and That Twenty-six members of the Force, led by Insp. E. Porter, participated for the first time in the annual parade and memorial service in honor of Newfoundland's dead of World War I, held in St. John's on Sunday, July 4. A welcome addition to our Civil Service staff is Miss Frances Snow, employed in the

Records Branch. Inter-divisional changes include the following: Sgt. C. P. Reddy, Stephenville to Corner Brook; Sgt. A. S. Legrow, Channel to Stephenville; Cst. R. J. Nash, Harbour Grace to Channel; Cst. M. R. LeGrow, Springdale to Corner Brook and Cst. E. W.

Ferguson, Grand Falls to Springdale. Cst. D. T. King of Corner Brook, recently completed an Identification Course at "HQ" Ottawa. Cst. W. G. Baggs of St. John's and Cst. J. S. Weir of Stephenville, attended a Preventive Service course in Ottawa, recently.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 14654 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. P. A. Champagne, a daughter, Marie Lise Jeanne, at Montreal, Que., on June 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15141 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. R. Lauzon, a daughter, Marie France Nicole, on June 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13507 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. Y. Lapointe, a daughter, Andree, on June 7, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14113 Cpl. and Mrs. J. S. Leblanc, a daughter, Anne-Marie, at Montreal, on June 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13448 Cpl. and Mrs. H. M. Hickman, a daughter, Mary Ruth, at Montreal, on June 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15071 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. Morey, twin daughters at the Catherine Booth Hospital, Montreal, on July 29, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15768 Cst. J. H. M. Poitras to Miss Norah Guillet of Gatineau Point, Que., on June 19, 1954.

Reg. No. 15684 Cst. J. M. F. Ste. Germaine to Miss Ruth Jean Schroeder of Saskatchewan, on July 17, 1954.

Transfers It is often said in the Force that "one division's loss is another division's gain" and this certainly applies to "C" Division which during the past month has said farewell to Sub-Insp. J. L. M. Somers, transferred to "O" Division (London, Ont. Sub-Division) and Insp. R. J. Belec who has been posted to Fort Smith, N.W.T. A set of travelling bags was presented to each of these officers and the best wishes of "C" Division went with them.

Arrivals All members of this division join in extending a warm welcome to Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore upon his recent arrival here

R.C.M.P. Crested Mugs

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

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- R.C.M.P. rhinestone brooch, rhodium finished: \$13.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

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as C.I.B. Officer. He is no stranger to us although he has been absent for a number of years, and it is sincerely hoped that his stay will be long and pleasant.

Revolver Shooting Congratulations are extended to Cpl. W. C. Rahm on winning the Provincial Championship at the 9th Annual Pistol Meet sponsored by the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, with an aggregate score of 1,677. He also took the Provincial .22 Calibre Championship and is now the proud possessor of the E. G. Brewer and Hilaire Beauregard Trophy emblematic of these awards.

Judo In spite of the hot weather and the holiday period this "gentle art" activity is still

in full force. Orange belts have been presented to Constables Claude, Laroche, Turcotte, Cusson, F. Boivin, Plourdes, Robert and Reserve Constable Stervinou with Constable Philion being promoted to the yellow belt. The official presentation of these belts was made on September 22 in the gym with 30 fighters, from various groups in the city, on hand.

Softball Upon completion of the 18-game schedule of the Montreal Intermediate Fastball League our team finished third in the standing. The league consisted of seven teams and at one point, during the regular season, our boys were tied for first place position with two other teams.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15218 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Logan, Ethelbert, Man., a daughter, Sandra Elaine, on Nov. 16, 1953.

To Reg. No. 14478 Cst. and Mrs. G. S. Lawrence, Reston, Man., a daughter, Mary Ellen, on Feb. 8, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13068 Cpl. and Mrs. C. L. Ray, Kenora, Ont., a son, Michael Edmund, on May 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14635 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Mansbridge, Sprague, Man., a daughter, Cheryl Ann, on May 27, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13160 Cpl. and Mrs. L. A. Ferguson, Minnedosa, Man., a daughter, Lorna Lynn, on July 6, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14250 Cst. and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, Portage la Prairie, Man., a son, Howard Allan, on July 15, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15076 Cst. and Mrs. J. Gongos, Winnipeg, Man., a son, Gerald John, on July 17, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15764 Cst. A. M. Clark to Miss Doreen Edna Carruthers, on June 5, 1954. To reside at McCreary, Man.

Reg. No. 14819 Cst. J. K. Sander to Miss Alice A. Hannibal of Ochre River, Man., on June 14, 1954.

Reg. No. 14562 Cst. W. A. Fieldsend to Miss Audrey Isabella Garrow of Kenora, Ont., on June 15, 1954. To reside at Flin Flon, Man.

Reg. No. 15201 Cst. D. G. Roberts to Miss Roberta Fay Turner of Kindersley, Sask., on June 16, 1954. To reside at Brandon, Man.

Reg. No. 17059 Cst. D. R. Cathcart to Miss Magdalene Enns of Winnipeg, Man., on June 25, 1954. To reside in Nanaïmo, B.C.

Reg. No. 15544 Cst. F. F. Yorke to Miss Thelma Ramsay of Winnipeg, on July 29, 1954.

Reg. No. 17096 Cst. R. H. Stohl to Miss Patricia Eileen Gustafson of Saskatoon, Sask., on Aug. 19, 1954. To reside in Prince Rupert, B.C.

Fastball Competition has been keen this year in the Inter-Service League with the Navy emerging in first place, followed by the Army, RCMP and RCAF teams in that order. Our final standing belies the actual quality of the club, for at numerous times we found ourselves without the services of key players as a result of the "Call to Duty". Our greatest strength was Cst. "Bill" Neill, Winnipeg's top fastball pitcher, and of course our import from "O" Division, "Russ" Smith, a stellar performer at all times.

Golf The annual golf event between the RCMP and the G.L.C. Commission was held at the Elmhurst Golf and Country Club on June 3 with the Police acting as hosts this year and entertaining at a dinner following the tournament. This event has been in force for a number of years and is an enjoyable one, affording these two departments an opportunity to meet on a social basis. The tournament this year was won by the Liquor Commission with a net score of approximately 25 strokes less than the Police. Cst. J. Paquette ended up with low (net) score. The RCMP team was comprised of the following: Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, Supt. W. M. Brady, Insps. L. E. R. Defayette and S. E. Raybone, Sgts. G. N. MacRae and A. W. Francis, Csts. J. A. Paquette and D. W. McGibbon.

On July 15 Sgts. C. E. Hannah and G. N. MacRae along with Constables Paquette and McGibbon took part in the monthly Inter-Service tournament at Tuxedo Golf Course. This event takes place once a month with Army, RCAF and RCMP participating. The finals will be played on October 14 at Tuxedo.

Social A social evening was held in the Brandon Recreation Room on July 12. The program consisted of a card tournament, followed by a lunch. Presentations were made to Sergeant and Mrs. McCardle, on their being transferred to Flin Flon where the Sergeant has assumed charge of the detachment. A presentation was also made to Constable and Mrs. Roberts who were married recently.

Departures A gathering was held in the library at "D" Division Headquarters during July to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11499 Sgt.

H. M. Weir on his retirement to pension. A gift was presented by the Officer Commanding to Sergeant Weir on behalf of the members of the division.

The following officers of "D" Division bade farewell, having taken up new duties elsewhere in the Force: Supt. W. M. Brady, Insps. L. E. R. Defayette and L. S. Grayson

At the same time we extend a welcome to the following officers who have been posted to "D" Division: Supt J. A. Peacock, Insp. P. M. Mertens and Sub-Insp. A. Argent.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Marriages Reg. No. 15695 Cst. J. G. Forbes to Miss Viola Myrtle Carson of Flin Flon, Man., at Flin Flon, Aug. 18, 1954.

Mr. D. G. Dean (Employed Civilian) to Miss Betty Lou Bingham of Regina, Sask., in the RCMP Chapel at "Depot" Division on July 17, 1954.

81st Anniversary On June 3, the Officers' Mess at Regina was the scene of a formal dinner commemorating the 81st Anniversary of the Force. Local civic and government dignitaries were present and incidental music was supplied by the Regina Band.

Archery An archery range was set up on

the outdoor skating rink in May and staff members and recruits have been practising this challenging sport with surprisingly good results. In late June, an invitation to participate in an informal match was received from the Regina Archery Club and a five-man "Depot" Division team made a creditable showing.

Baseball Our team had a good season. There were no players from last year remaining in "Depot" at the beginning of the season and it was necessary to build an entirely new team. The result was that three of the first four games were losing efforts, but seven of the last nine contests were victories. During this period

Officers' Mess Dinner, Regina, Sask., June 3, 1954—Commemorating 81st Anniversary of the Force.



the team met several of the strongest amateur clubs in this part of the province. The team proved to be a popular attraction and invitations were received from a number of points in the district to play exhibition games and enter in local tournaments.

Boxing Arrangements are being made for a boxing tournament early in the fall. All members in training will take part in the tournament, but elimination bouts during periods of training will result in only the most capable members of each troop participating on the evening when the actual tournament is held.

At present, Cst. D. Archer former Dominion Amateur Welterweight Champion, is undergoing Part II Training at this division. In April 1954, Des Archer won the Saskatchewan Amateur Welterweight Championship by default and was chosen as the number one choice on the Saskatchewan team to compete in the Dominion Championship, held in Toronto, Ont., last May. Archer with Sgt. J. C. Coughlin as his coach and manager, flew to Toronto via RCMP Aircraft for the tourney. Weighing in as a more natural Light Middleweight (148 to 154) at that time, he was entered in that class, along with eight other entries. On the first night Archer drew a bye but the next

night, he was drawn against Lloyd Lawrence of Toronto, Ontario Light Middleweight Champion, and defeated him. On the following and final fight, Archer met Wilf Greaves, the Alberta Champion from Edmonton, and was decisioned in a good fight.

Lawn Bowling The bowlers have been a little more active this season with a few more of the men in training taking part. "Bowls" is often regarded as an "old man's game", and we must admit that a lot of the older generation do participate in the game, but as no one at "Depot" regards himself as being old, we have had a good turn-out.

Regina Band The eminent Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman conducted the Regina Band in their practice room at "Depot" barracks on May 28. This famous and much-travelled band conductor was passing through Regina en route from New York to Moose Jaw, Sask., and took time out of a busy schedule to have lunch at the barracks and spend an hour with the band. Dr. George Seuffert of Fordham University accompanied him. The two gentlemen from New York and Sgt. C. C. Bryson band-master of the Regina RCMP Band were co-adjudicators at the Moose Jaw International Band Contest on May 30 of this year.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 15009 Cst. and Mrs. J. Wiegerinck at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Apr. 10, 1954, a son, Shane Gerald.

To Reg. No. 16609 Cst. and Mrs. P. C. A. Huggard at Cloverdale, B.C., on Apr. 23, 1954, a daughter, Heather Gail.

To Reg. No. 15329 Cst. and Mrs. D. K. Chanin at Revelstoke B.C., on Apr. 24, 1954, a daughter, Susan Marguerite.

To Reg. No. 16651 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. Kirchner at Campbell River, B.C., on May 16, 1954, a daughter, Debra Marita Joy.

To Reg. No. 16650 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Clark at North Vancouver, B.C., on May 17, 1954, a son, John Elliott.

To Reg. No. 16618 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. Evanson at Nelson, B.C., on May 26, 1954, a daughter, Emily Ann.

To Reg. No. 16608 Cst. and Mrs. F. G. Kilner at Chemainus, B.C., on June 7, 1954, a son, John Douglas.

To Reg. No. 15038 Cst. and Mrs. P. G. McClellan at North Vancouver on June 12, 1954, a son, Douglas Gordon.

To Reg. No. 15181 Cst. and Mrs. A. E. Morgan at Squamish, B.C., on June 26, 1954, a daughter, Linda Marie.

To Reg. No. 15347 Cst. and Mrs. H. M. C. Johnstone at New Westminster, B.C., on June 30, 1954, a daughter, Paige Lyn.

To Reg. No. 15361 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart at Chilliwack, B.C., on July 9, 1954, a daughter, Louise Dianne.

To Reg. No. 14990 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. McLean at Trail, B.C., on July 11, 1954, a daughter, Mary Charlotte.

Adoptions By Reg. No. 16402 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. Betts at Prince George, B.C., on Mar. 17, 1954, a son, Douglas John.

By Reg. No. 13500 Sgt. and Mrs. J. McM. Brooke at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 26, 1954, a daughter, Patricia Susan.

By Reg. No. 13510 Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Taylor at Kamloops, B.C., on May 17, 1954, a son, Barry Eugene.

By Reg. No. 16664 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Whitehead at Nanaimo, B.C., on June 15, 1954, a daughter, Beverly Joyce.

Marriages Reg. No. 15493 Cst. E. O. Peever to Miss Margaret Audry Fraser of Vancouver, B.C., on May 15, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16708 Cst. F. G. Wallace to Miss Thelma Isobel Buffam of Vernon, B.C., on May 18, 1954, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 15108 Cst. W. J. Henderson to Miss Beatrice Teresa Messmer of North Kamloops, B.C., on May 22, 1954, at North Kamloops.

Reg. No. 15575 Cst. K. S. Sutherland to Miss Denise Sonia Edith Cuche of Colwood, B.C., on May 26, 1954, at Colwood.

Reg. No. 15556 Cst. J. E. Hodgson to Miss Norma Geidt of Port Alberni, B.C., on June 1, 1954, at Courtenay, B.C.

Reg. No. 16889 Cst. S. R. Langdon to Miss Fay Miller of Duncan, B.C., on June 11, 1954, at Duncan.

Reg. No. 16566 Cst. G. S. Corder to Miss Betty Jean Beedle of Tintagel, B.C., on June 12, 1954, at Haney, B.C.

Reg. No. 15041 Cst. L. J. Johnston to Miss Joy Victoria McLeod of Charlottetown, P.E.I., on June 16, 1954, at Penticton, B.C.

Reg. No. 16630 Cst. B. L. Northorp to Miss Mabel Louisa Kerr of Vancouver, on June 26, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15622 Cst. H. D. Chambers to Miss Helen Ross Rathwell of Medicine Hat, Alta., on June 26, 1954, at Nelson, B.C.

Reg. No. 15600 Cst. L. S. Smith to Miss Julie Mae Winstanley of White Rock, B.C., on June 26, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15426 Cst. J. H. B. Johns to Miss Doris Margaret Williamson of Vancouver, on July 3, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15409 Cst. M. Rowden to Miss Anna Mildred Carlson of Alvinston, Ont., on July 9, 1954, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 15790 Cst. R. R. Blackmore to Miss Miriam Eleanor Coote of Saskatoon, Sask., on July 16, 1954, at Saskatoon.

Reg. No. 15035 Cst. A. W. Reimer to Miss Georgeann Mary Bolster of Kamloops, B.C., on July 20, 1954, at Kamloops.

Departures Members of the division have said farewell to a number of friends and comrades who have been transferred to other parts of the Dominion—Insp. E. H. Stevenson, MBE, and Sub-Insp. W. G. Gordon to "HQ" Division; Cpl. D. B. Lemieux to "Depot" Division; Insp. J. B. Harris and Cst. G. A. Gray to "K" Division, and Csts. W. Yakemishin, B. J. Gillespie, T. J. Garvin, J. E. Locker, G. F. Wegelin, J. A. Trace, W. F. Semenoff and J. M. Graham to "G" Division. Among the farewell gatherings honoring the departing members, we have word from Nelson that Inspector Harris, on leaving for his new post at Calgary, took with him a framed photo of his favorite fishing hole at South Slokan, the scene of many of his victorious piscatorial encounters.

Arrivals Our greetings to the undermentioned members: Csts. G. E. Mumford from "G" Division to Colwood; I. R. Smith from "G" Division to Enderby; J. R. A. O'Connor from "C" Division to Prince Rupert and D. R.

Cathcart from "D" Division to Nanaimo.

To Pension Good-bye and good luck to the following members, who retire to pension on the dates shown: Reg. No. 16351 Cpl. H. J. Jennings on Apr. 30, 1954; Reg. No. 8668 Cst. L. A. Dore on Apr. 30, 1954; Reg. No. 16352 Cst. J. Kirkup on Sept. 7, 1954; Reg. No. 16358 Cst. P. R. Hutchinson, on Oct. 15, 1954, and Reg. No. 16356 Cst. C. J. Gurr on Oct. 15, 1954.

Recreation The monthly RCMP golf tournaments held in the Victoria district have been generating great enthusiasm and some members have been carding respectable scores. Among these has been Sgt. E. A. F. ("Sandy") Holm who started playing only this year and has twice run off with the low net prize in spite of sharp handicap reductions. Veterans of the game such as Superintendent Bordeleau, Sgt. Jack Hall, Cpl. Jerry Clancy and Cst. Fred Clunk have been turning in consistent scores in spite of their lower handicaps. "Freddy", a

Cst. Fred Clunk one of "E" Division's big guns, sends one screaming down the fairway.



prodigious hitter in any company, entered the long-driving tournament at his home course of Gorge Vale, and came out easily on top with a terrific wallop of some 290 yards.

Sole RCMP entry in the Vancouver City Police annual sports tournament was Cst. Tom Dennill of Cloverdale Detachment. In the 880-yard event, young Dennill finished strong in the stretch and romped home first, while in the 440-yard running he missed second place by inches. These creditable performances were made without benefit of proper track shoes!

The Victoria RCMP softball team has been putting on some good shows, and at the middle of the season topped the local Utility League standings. They bade fair to finish up there until transfers and other "exigencies of the service" thinned out the playing strength. Players and spectators alike, however, have thoroughly enjoyed the weekly games.

Shooting Our pistol teams in Victoria and Vancouver have seen a fair amount of activity during the summer. In Victoria, the RCMP team, consisting of Sub-Insp. W. G. Gordon, Sgt. R. E. Badley, Cpls. W. E. McLatchie and C. S. Dryden, took part in the Victoria City Police and South Vancouver Island Rangers tournaments. As usual, they found themselves up against some top-flight shooters, but managed to finish in fourth place in the team standings in both affairs.

Over on the mainland, the Vancouver RCMP team were full of confidence when they entered for the B.C. Rifle Association Revolver Championships at the Blair Range in North Vancouver. Their confidence was well justified, for in addition to earning the Team Championship Trophy, individual members came out on top in seven events, also taking second place in six others. Team members were Cpl. W. R. Morgan, Csts. J. H. Bishop, R. Walker and C. W. Thomas. Csts. W. J. Henderson and W. N. Dornan also took part in individual events, and gained valuable experience in their first competitive shooting.

Important Events With the arrival in British Columbia of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the opening of the British Empire Games in Vancouver, members of the Force in the Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert Sub-Divisions have had a busy but exciting time. After a short stay in Victoria, the Duke was flown to Kemano and Kitimat, where he was conducted through the enormous power house and smelter operations of the Aluminum Company of Canada. Returning to Vancouver for the final three days of the Games, the dignified but easy informality of His Royal Highness provided a tremendous fillip to athletes and spectators alike, and was no small contribution to the outstanding success of this great Commonwealth event.

Youth and the Police From Prince George we hear of great strides made in summer outdoor activities. With the energetic and enthusiastic participation of detachment members, Little League Baseball was organized and 66 young players enrolled. The project caught on so well that encouraging support was received from the city authorities and parents of the children. With the known success of Little League operations in other communities, there is no doubt that the wholesome benefits of this effort at Prince George will soon make themselves apparent. Other Little League work is reported from Richmond Detachment, whose members have been acting as umpires throughout the season.

A fine gesture to the local youth has been made by members of Grand Forks Detachment, who presented a cup for annual competition by the graduating class of the local high school. This year's winner was a girl, Miyoko Kishi, who at the graduating exercises in June was presented with the trophy by Sgt. F. H. Steele. The young lady also received an individual cup, which goes to the winner each year.

Leafing through the "Solar Bulletin", staff organ of the Queen Alexandra Solarium near Victoria, we spotted the following interesting paragraph, under "Birthdays"—

"We recognize the birthdays of the children and others too but there is one birthday we should perhaps remember. Three years ago the RCMP Police and Youth Movement started their weekly visits—Mondays for stamp classes and Thursdays for film shows. They have visited us regularly without fail every Monday and Thursday through sunshine and storm—a very happy anniversary to 'Bill' Muntun and his colleagues."

To Spl. Cst. "Bill" Muntun, who has been the "spark-plug" of our activities at the Solarium, this must have been pleasant reading, though his modesty would forbid him to admit it!

For the second year, Cpl. R. P. Stone—a keen horse lover—and his men of Port Coquitlam Detachment took part in the organization of the Junior Horse Show, sponsored by the local Women's Institute. As in the previous year, emphasis in the show was on good horsemanship and good sportsmanship and local merchants and other citizens gave splendid help by way of prizes and other work in the organization of the Show.

Social August 12 was the day set for the RCMP Victoria Annual picnic, and we were favored with one of the sunniest days of the year. A goodly number of members with their wives, children and friends hied themselves to nearby Beaver Lake and set about enjoying a wonderful afternoon of fun and frolicking. Unfortunately, the local wasp colonies got wind of the affair and were there in full force,

Junior Horse Show—May Day Celebrations, Port Coquitlam, B.C. Alderman A. O'Flaherty presenting "The Best Sportsman" trophy to Bryan Windgrove, 13. Cpl. R. P. Stone is Master of Ceremonies.



so that Spl. Cst. Bill Munton, our first-aid man, had a busy afternoon patching up stings and tending the inevitable cuts and bruises! Games and races in the park and swimming in the lake were followed after supper by an impromptu softball game between the teams of Insps. G. R. Engel and J. T. Parsons, with S/Sgt. Alf Allen calling the shots behind home plate. The hard-fought game was won by Inspector Parsons' team, with the help of some brilliant out-

field work by the captain himself. Surprisingly enough, most of the heavy slugging and base-stealing came from the oldsters, who entered whole-heartedly into the fun of the game.

Each year the picnic committee has done a fine job in organizing this annual outing and 1954 was no exception. The committee members' unstinting efforts were largely responsible for this afternoon of happiness and fun for adults and children alike.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14660 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Hornett of Torquay, Sask., a son, Robert Darryl, on Apr. 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14061 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Fox of Eston, Sask., a son, Blair John, on May 5, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15065 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Sondergaard of Onion Lake, Sask., a daughter, Roxanne Laurel, born May 17, 1954 (adopted).

To Reg. No. 15491 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Hendricks of Young, Sask., a son, Paul Edward, on May 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15158 Cst. and Mrs. W. H. Preston of Kamsack, Sask., a son, William Scott, on May 29, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13468 Cst. and Mrs. N. H. Knight of Loon Lake, Sask., a son, Norman Douglas, on June 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14464 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Lee of Val Marie, Sask., a daughter, Lois Elaine, on June 10, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12714 Cpl. and Mrs. M. A. Hobbs of Regina, Sask., a son, Thomas Frederick Mervin, on June 11, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14735 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Forsdick of Carrot River, Sask., a son, John Douglas, on June 11, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13605 Cpl. and Mrs. J. T.

Koshman of Yorkton, Sask., a son, James Maurice, on July 1, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14950 Cst. and Mrs. W. F. Isaac of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Frederick Brent, on Aug. 4, 1954.

To Mr. and Mrs. A. Wyatt of Swift Current, Sask., a son, James Arthur, on May 22, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 14686 Cst. S. W. Keech of Melville, Sask., to Miss Doris Lorraine Eggenschwiler, R.N., at Kamsack, Sask., on June 16, 1954.

Reg. No. 15308 Cst. W. J. Loftus of Bengough, Sask., to Miss Lorna Joan Mitchell at Weyburn, Sask., on July 10, 1954.

Reg. No. 15798 Cst. R. C. Reynolds of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Betty Doreen Turpin at North Battleford on July 10, 1954.

Reg. No. 15670 Cst. J. A. C. Price of North Battleford to Miss Nora Marion Avery at Regina, Sask., on July 31, 1954.

Sub-Division Activities—North Battleford

During the past winter a team comprised of members of North Battleford Detachment had a successful season in the North Battleford City Basketball League, coming through the entire league schedule without a loss. The team also won three exhibition games and received the "Rae" Trophy, emblematic of league

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supremacy. Members of the team were: Csts. A. G. Rae (captain), I. D. Macdonald, F. Barned, J. McCarthy, C. Dukeshire and W. Keen. Congratulations!

Prince Albert Cpl. L. W. Paige and Cst. R. C. Harrison of Prince Albert Sub-Division attended the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association meet held at Dundurn, July 18-21. The former won the City of Weyburn Trophy for the match at 1,000 yards. He will hold the trophy for a year and also received a silver dish as a perpetual trophy. Constable Harrison won first practice of the City of Saskatoon Match at 600 yards, his prize being a silver butter dish.

Both men placed well in the Tyro and Grand Aggregate and won 16th and 18th places on the 24-man team which represented the Province of Saskatchewan at the DCRA shoot at Ottawa during August.

Regina Personnel of Regina Sub-Division sponsored an informal gathering held in the Elks' Hall, Regina on June 4 in honor of Reg. No. 12390 Cpl. A. R. Skelley who had recently relinquished charge of Bengough Detachment and was on leave pending discharge to pension. A pleasant evening was spent with the guest of honor and during the course of the proceedings a suitable gift was presented to him as a further expression of the good

wishes of his associates. He will continue to reside at Bengough where he now owns and operates "Skelley Motors".

Saskatoon On June 19 Sgt. L. Patterson became the recipient of the Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding Trophy for having been the best revolver shot in Saskatoon Sub-Division for the year 1953, he having made a perfect score of 200 during the Annual Revolver Practice. Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker, M.P., made the presentation in the presence of Magistrate Gilding, Supt. A. W. Parsons and members of the Force stationed in Saskatoon. It might be mentioned that on this occasion Mr. Diefenbaker also presented Cpl. S. J. Leach with a Priory Vote of Thanks for services rendered to the St. John Ambulance Association.

Cst. T. J. Peck, only member of the sub-division with a perfect score of 200 has qualified to win the Magistrate H. G. H. Gilding Trophy for the year 1954-55. It is expected that the presentation will be made in the not too distant future.

As soon as weather permitted in April the Saskatoon Services Rifle Association commenced the summer big bore schedule at the outdoor ranges near Saskatoon. The schedule called for at least two scores to be turned in to the Match Committee, to be fired at the 200, 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges and matches were held on Saturday afternoons. Teams from the RCMP Saskatoon Sub-Division, Saskatoon Light Infantry, 21st L.A.A. Battery, RCNVR and RCAF participated. Of the eight shooters on each team, the four highest scores counted in the competition. Two points were given for a win and one for a tie.

At the close of the schedule on July 31, the RCMP team of Supt. A. W. Parsons; Sgts. N. F. Bennett, C. R. H. Salt; Cpls. L. C. Rooney, S. J. Leach; Csts. B. M. Anderson, J. W. M. Thibeault, K. E. McEwen and G. A. Fallis, came out on top with no losses. The next event before small bore shooting commences for the winter season will be a two-day invitation shoot sponsored by the S.S.R.A. at which trophies and cash prizes will be awarded.

At the S.P.R.A. Meet at Dundurn, July 18-21 inclusive, six members from the sub-division participated and four of them earned places on the Ottawa team, viz., Supt. A. W. Parsons, Sgt. N. F. Bennett, Csts. B. M. Anderson and J. W. M. Thibeault.

A well-attended sub-division dance was held at the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon on June 2, and a corn roast at the Sutherland Forestry Farm on September 23.

Reg. No. 12009 Cpl. E. A. Fisk retired to pension on Aug. 22, 1954. A social gathering was held at Rosetown and a suitable presentation was made to this member by Supt. A. W. Parsons on behalf of members of the sub-division. Corporal Fisk has been appointed

Sheriff for the Judicial District of Kerrobert.

Reg. No. 10842 Sgt. P. C. Smith has also retired to pension, to take up the position of Deputy Sheriff for the Judicial District of Saskatoon. On June 30 a well-attended mixed social was held at the RCAF NCOs' Mess, Saskatoon and suitable presentations were made to Sergeant and Mrs. Smith by Superintendent Parsons.

Our best wishes go with Cpl. R. V. Currie on his transfer to Ottawa and Cst. A. Romenco on his transfer to the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina. Suitable presentations were made to both members prior to their departure from Saskatoon.

Swift Current On June 29 a formal dance was held in the new Armouries at Swift Current under the joint auspices of the 14th Canadian Hussars, commanded by Lt.-Col. L. E. McKenzie and members of this sub-division under the command of Insp. T. E. Mudiman. Music was supplied by the RCMP dance band from Regina. Guests were received by officers of the 14th Canadian Hussars and their wives, and Inspector and Mrs. Mudiman. Many guests were in attendance, including members from various Reserve Army units throughout the south-west area of the province, and personnel of this sub-division. It was the first dance of this type held here and proved a great success.

We welcome to our midst Cst. R. F. Bowers who recently arrived here from Ottawa to take charge of our newly formed Special Branch.

Yorkton Reg. No. 12392 Cpl. H. J. Fitzallen, formerly in charge of Canora Detachment, retired to pension on July 8, having completed 20 years' service which included the period 1939-45 spent Overseas with the RCMP 1st Provost Company. At a brief gathering in the sub-division offices on July 7 Corporal and Mrs. Fitzallen were given a silver tea service, suitably engraved, as an expression of the good wishes of all members of the sub-division. The presentation was made by Inspector Forbes. The Fitzallen's new home will be at 129 Langarth Street, London, Ont.

On May 14 the Fourth Annual Sub-Division Formal Ball was held at the Yorkton Lakeview Lodge with the RCMP dance band from Re-

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gina supplying the music. This gathering was largely attended and has again proven to be Yorkton's social event of the season. The orchestra was under the able baton of Constable Twemlow and the music was considered excellent.

On June 27 members, their wives and lady friends participated in a sub-division golf tournament held at Yorkton's Deer Park Golf Course, followed by an enjoyable luncheon on the club premises. S/Sgt. F. G. Stronach, as usual, won the men's main event and Mrs. Stronach, the ladies' event. Other winners were: hidden hole event (men)—Cst. W. Carter; hidden hole event (ladies)—Mrs. G. Morton; ladies' high score—Mrs. R. L. Stevenson; men's high score—Mr. F. G. Reid; two-ball foursome event—Cst. J. McCombe and Miss Doreen Lowenberger; ladies' pitch and putt event—Mrs. F. G. Stronach.

“G” Division

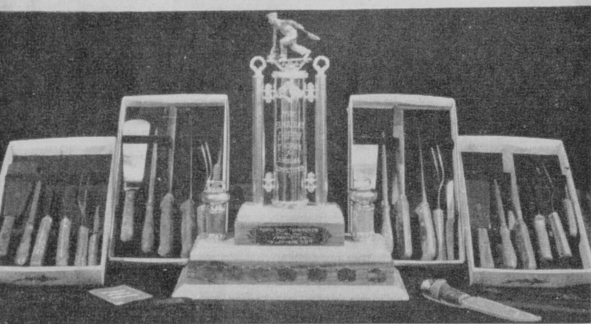
North-West Territories and Yukon (Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14807 Cst. and Mrs. S. W. Bates, a daughter, Christine Sarah Abbey, on Aug. 2, 1954, at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Marriages Reg. No. 14916 Cst. H. D.

Ferguson of Keno, Y.T., to Miss Viola Marjorie Jakeman of Calgary, Alta., at Mayo, Y.T., on Apr. 30, 1954.

Reg. No. 15821 Cst. C. L. Restoule of Daw-



Yellowknife Curlers with Copco Trophy.
L. to r.—Cst. H. K. Hodgson, Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, Cpl. W. G. Campbell and Cst. A. B. McKenzie.

On July 8, Cst. E. J. Ard left Ottawa on patrol to the Belcher Islands, N.W.T., which are located in Hudson Bay. A mining company commenced operations on the Belcher Islands this summer, and Constable Ard is not expected to return to Ottawa until some time in October.

Curling January 1954 saw members of the Force from a large section of Canada curling in Yellowknife, N.W.T. Sgt. D. P. McLaughlan of Vegreville, Alta., skipped a rink against the local Yellowknife Detachment members on a cold Sunday afternoon, with the thermometer showing 45 degrees below zero on the ice surface.

Challenging the Yellowknife Detachment were Sgt. D. P. McLaughlan, Vegreville, Alta., Cpl. F. Fieseler, Aklavik, N.W.T., Cst. C. R. Mains, Grand Prairie, Alta., and Cst. P. F. Komaik, Prince Albert, Sask. Yellowknife rink was made up of Sgt. E. R. Lysyk, Cpl. W. G. Campbell, Csts. H. K. Hodgson and A. B. McKenzie. After a hard-fought ten ends, the visiting curlers showed themselves to be superior, winning by a small margin.

Our Yellowknife curlers curled regularly through the long cold winter, and at a bonspiel had the pleasure of winning three events. One event was the Canadian Copco Trophy—the first time it was ever put up for competition.

It Happened in the Force At our subdivision headquarters in Whitehorse, we have an institution known as a guard-room. Needless to say, at times we are required to play "host" to many varied and strange people. On one such occasion recently one of our "guests" in a well advanced state of delirium, was being readied for his transfer to the mental hospital in British Columbia. The constable in charge of the guard-room was surprised when he found, after carrying the patient's baggage down town to the Airline Express Office, that the luggage weighed 100 pounds. Aroused by curiosity our constable opened the suit-case and found it to be packed with no less than 60 pounds of rocks of various shapes and sizes, all painstakingly and individually wrapped and packed. Queried as to the need of the assortment of rocks, the mental patient gave a very reasonable answer: several days ago when all those men were after him, he felt that he needed some protection, but now he felt much safer and it would be alright if the rocks were left behind.

son, Y.T., to Miss Norma Allison Nash of Moose Jaw, Sask., at Whitehorse, Y.T., on July 9, 1954.

Reg. No. 15476 Cst. A. B. McKenzie of Yellowknife, N.W.T., to Miss Georgie Isabel Marie Sparks, at Pincher Creek, Alta., on July 3, 1954.

Spl. Cst. William Cockney of Herschel Island, Y.T., to Miss Lucy Kaminguak, at Aklavik, N.W.T., on May 1, 1954.

Spl. Cst. Jim Raddi at Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., to Miss Agnes Gruben, of Tuktoyaktuk, on Mar. 15, 1954.

Patrols S/Sgt. G. Abraham departed Montreal aboard the C.G.S. *C. D. Howe* on June 24 to inspect Eastern Arctic detachments. Staff Sergeant Abraham is substituting for the Officer Commanding "G" Division, Supt. H. A. Larsen, who left Ottawa for Halifax on July 9 to take charge of the RCMP schooner *St. Roch* on its final voyage from Halifax to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

On July 21 Insp. E. S. W. Batty departed from Halifax via *H.M.C.S. Labrador* for the purpose of inspecting our Alexandra Fiord Detachment on Ellesmere Island. This detachment was opened during the summer of 1953.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 14714 Cst. and Mrs. J. S. W. Ramsay of Sydney, N.S., on June 20, 1954, a son, Michael Albert.

To Reg. No. 13335 Sgt. and Mrs. T. N. House of Glace Bay, N.S., on June 21, 1954, a daughter, Nancy Nell.

To Reg. No. 14354 Cst. and Mrs. O. W. Johansen of Ingonish Beach, N.S., on June 22, 1954, a son, John Walter.

To Reg. No. 15524 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Cheesman of Sydney, a daughter, Evelyn Johan.

To Reg. No. 14429 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson of Eskasoni, on July 7, 1954, a daughter, Vicki Susan.

Marriages Reg. No. 15609 Cst. D. M. MacKay of North Sydney, N.S., to Miss Yvonne Mary Burke of Sydney, N.S., at Sydney on May 10, 1954.

Reg. No. 15657 Cst. J. F. G. A. Kennedy of Halifax, N.S., to Ardyth Carson of Windsor, N.S., at Halifax on July 2, 1954.

Reg. No. 15688 Cst. H. W. Kirk of Halifax, to Miss Anne Marie Hirtle of "H" Division Headquarters staff, at Halifax on July 2, 1954.

Sydney Sub-Division Culminating the season's indoor rifle shooting activities, matches were arranged between teams representing the Sydney Rifle Club and the RCMP Sports and Social Club. Honors were carried off by No. 1 Team of the Sydney Rifle Club with a score of 781 to 765 for the RCMP in the final match which took place on June 11 at the RCMP range. Sgt. T. Guthrie and Spl. Cst. S. W. I. Remmler tied for top place on the Police team, with scores of 194.

Truro Sub-Division—Shooting Members of the Truro Sub-Division did well at the

provincial shoot at Bedford Ranges during July. Insp. J. A. Young won the Merchant's Cup, the equivalent of the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup in most provinces, finishing in a three-way tie and winning the shoot-off with one point. Cst. J. Schiller, New Glasgow Detachment, won the Brown Cup with possibles at 200 and 600 yards.

The North Nova Scotia Highlanders Association won the Dennis Challenge Shield. Three members of the sub-division were on the team: Insp. J. A. Young, Csts. J. Schiller and H. A. Palmer, of New Glasgow and Sheet Harbour Detachments. This was Palmer's first time at the Provincial Shoot. Inspector Young and Schiller represented Nova Scotia at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, during August.

Softball Participating in the Truro Commercial Softball League, which commenced earlier this summer, members of Truro Sub-Division and Detachment, assisted by three local civilians, made an impressive showing against strong competition. Nine teams comprised the league, with enthusiasm mounting as the hurried schedule drew to a close. Fine fielding and hitting has been most evident in all games.

Social An enjoyable informal dance was held at Thornvale Barracks, Halifax, on June 10. The music was supplied by Johnny Comstock's orchestra and Cpl. K. B. M. Fraser acted as master of ceremonies. Highlights of the evening were the novelty dances and other features, which held the interest of the 175 persons in attendance. Judging by the turn-out at this social evening, these informal dances are popular and it is hoped that they will be resumed during the coming season.



Insp. J. A. Young in victory chair after winning Merchants of Halifax Trophy at Nova Scotia Rifle Association meet at Bedford. Daughter Wendy is with the Inspector.

“J” Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 15278 Cst. and Mrs. Robert Camm, a daughter, Shirley Bobbie Mary, at Newcastle, N.B., on May 5, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14903 Cst. and Mrs. C. F. Williamson, a daughter, Debra Pauline, at Sussex, N.B., on June 10, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15669 Cst. and Mrs. P. W. Aucoin, a daughter, Sandra Louise, at St. Quentin, N.B., on June 30, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13206 Cpl. and Mrs. F. F. Croner, a daughter, Gertrude Marybette, at Woodstock, N.B., on July 17, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15722 Cst. J. F. J. D. Prince to Georgianne Gagnon at Grand Falls, N.B., on May 11, 1954.

Reg. No. 15785 Cst. S. D. Healey to Betty Greene at Saint John, N.B., on June 26, 1954.

Reg. No. 16250 Cst. K. S. Hall to Joan Marie Hunter at Acamac, N.B., on Aug. 14, 1954.

Promotion Sincere congratulations to Sub-Insp. M. J. Y. Dube on his recent promotion.

Changes A belated welcome to Cpl. L. F. M. Strong and family, who replaced Cpl. S. C. Sanford at Perth Detachment. Corporal Sanford and family exchanged with the Stronges and are now at Souris, P.E.I.

Shooting The indoor practices of the winter and spring months came to an early closing, because of repairs and renovation but the bene-

fits have been apparent. A team of five members of “J” Division attended the Loyalist Memorial Shoot at Sussex, N.B. on May 22 participating in a field of 15 teams. Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter acted as captain, Cpl. A. M. Hughes as coach with Cpls. R. M. McNabb, R. D. Walters and R. J. Davidson as members. With a score of 480 our team placed fourth in the competition.

The annual meet of the New Brunswick Rifle Association was held at Sussex, N.B. from July 17 to 23 inclusive and “J” Division was represented by Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter, Cpls. W. M. Beatty, A. M. Hughes, W. L. Carey, R. M. McNabb and R. D. Walters. Extremely keen competition was exhibited through the entire meet with every possible variation in weather conditions being exhibited. Special mention is made of the exceptionally fine shooting of Corporal Beatty who was a consistent winner, carrying off Our Friends Aggregate, Grand Aggregate, DCRA Aggregate, 2nd stage of Governor-General and Horace J. Coles Trophy for highest scores at 900 yards. The winning of the Grand Aggregate marks the second consecutive win by a member of the division, Cpl. A. M. Hughes being last season's winner. Cpl. R. D. Walters, firing for the first time, won the Player's Cigarette (Tyro) Match, was second

Receiving Line—Garden Party. Supt. D. O. Forrest greeting Premier Hugh John Flemming.



in the Thorne Match after a shoot-off that went to the 11th shot. "Bucky" also won the Major Wetmore prize for the highest aggregate in the Green shot class.

In revolver competition Corporal Carey won the Pickrell Shield thus retaining this trophy for the division. Since this Grand Aggregate carries with it selection for the DCRA meet at Ottawa and many qualifying were unable to arrange attendance, we were in a position to have four members selected, i.e., Corporals Beatty (1), Walters (21), Hughes (22), Carey (23).

Presentation of Long Service Medals and Garden Party Not since this old gray headquarters building ceased to be the official residence of Lieutenant-Governors in 1893, has it enjoyed the glittering spectacle which graced the grounds on the afternoon of July 8, 1954. If the shadows of its former residents and distinguished visitors were disturbed, it must have been pleasantly and reminiscent of the days of gracious and leisurely living. Then, too, the color of the dress uniforms, the lovely gowns of the ladies, soft music amidst green lawns, blue skies against a backdrop of the scenic Saint John River all accentuated by brilliant sunshine recall the times when this site was the centre of the province's social life.

The occasion marked the investiture of three members and the wife of the late Sgt. G. A. A. Sincennes with Long Service Medals by the Hon. D. L. MacLaren, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, which was followed by a garden party.

Invited guests representing the province, Army, Navy, Air Force, ecclesiastical, medical, professional and business fields, serving and retired police officers and together with members and their wives comprised attendance of approximately 400. At 3 p.m. the Lieutenant-Governor arrived and following the inspection of the Guard of Honor under the command of Insp. J. A. Stevenson, OBE, ADC, invested Cpls. W. R. Bryenton, H. I. Sinnett and Cst. C. B. Egan with the RCMP Long Service Medal and Mrs. Sincennes was handed the medal awarded her late husband.

Guests were officially welcomed on the reception line by Supt. and Mrs. D. O. Forrest, Insp. and Mrs. J. A. A. Thivierge and Sgt. Major and Mrs. H. A. Hunter and proceeded to the lawn where tea was served.

By kind permission of Maj.-Gen. E. C. Plow, CBE, DSO, CD, General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, the Royal Canadian Artillery Band under the direction of Capt. H. Wragg provided appropriate music throughout the ceremony and reception.

Behind all undertakings are the committees through whose efforts the arrangements are completed and difficulties transformed into a smoothly operating plan. The success of the entire afternoon was, we think, adequately summarized by one distinguished guest, who, in departing said, "I trust this marks the institution of an annual event". To the committees we therefore add our sincere tribute.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 15338 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott of Grande Prairie, Alta., a son, Danny Charles, on Feb. 20, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14991 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Novikoff of Red Deer, Alta., a son, Bradford Miles, on Mar. 3, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15259 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Berthiaume of St. Paul, Alta., a son, Roderick Earle, on May 10, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14976 Cst. and Mrs. B. E. Sutherland of Drumheller, Alta., a son, Kenneth Bruce, on May 11, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15011 Cst. and Mrs. M. M. Collins of Calgary, Alta., a son, Gillis Murray, on May 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14306 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston of East Coulee, Alta., a son, Lloyd Aubrey, on May 23, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14425 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. McCullough of Edmonton, Alta., a daughter, Corleen Donna, on May 25, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13720 Cst. and Mrs. J. Dubbin

of Calgary, a son, Reginald Brian, on June 19, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14812 Cst. and Mrs. F. Ashton of Edmonton, a son, Dale Frederick, on June 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14983 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Metcalfe at Edmonton, a son, Garth Vernon, on July 12, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13435 Cst. and Mrs. E. O. Kumm of Foremost, Alta., at Medicine Hat, Alta., a son, Robert John, on July 13, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14746 Cst. and Mrs. M. C. DeGrace of Picture Butte, Alta., a daughter, Cheryl Lynn, on July 18, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15228 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Kirk of Hardisty, Alta., a son, Cameron Gordon, on July 28, 1954.

To Reg. No. 14884 Cst. and Mrs. A. P. Devlin of Magrath, Alta., at Lethbridge, Alta., a son, Timothy Patrick, on July 30, 1954.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Merrick at Lethbridge, a son, Thomas Howard, on July 30, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15791 Cst. H. R. Srigley of Banff, Alta., to Miss B. I. Lambert on May 27, 1954, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 15651 Cst. A. H. Haas of Westlock, Alta., to Miss J. E. McKinnon on May 28, 1954, at Langenburg, Sask.

Reg. No. 15539 Cst. E. B. Kelsberg of Vegreville, Alta., to Miss M. Lloyd on May 29, 1954, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 15036 Cst. W. Reinbold of Camrose, Alta., to Miss M. Engerbretson on May 31, 1954, at Slave Lake, Alta.

Reg. No. 15755 Cst. A. Moore of Wetaskiwin, Alta., to Miss M. Elgert on June 5, 1954, at Wetaskiwin.

Reg. No. 15475 Cst. A. W. R. Burrows of Calgary to Miss I. A. Arnott on June 26, 1954.

Reg. No. 15777 Cst. R. H. Pinnock of Blairmore, Alta., to Mrs. S. Leitch on June 26, 1954, at Lethbridge, Alta.

Reg. No. 15832 Cst. G. M. Walker of Fort Macleod, Alta., to Miss Jane Laverne Anderson on July 3, 1954, at High River, Alta.

Reg. No. 15043 Cst. L. A. O'Brien of Lethbridge to Miss Vera Joyce Delaney on Aug. 7, 1954, at Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 16155 Cst. G. W. M. Allen of Camrose to Miss C. O. Polny on Aug. 13, 1954, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

Farewells All officers of "K" Division gathered in the Edmonton mess on July 19 for a steak dinner in honor of Supt. H. P. Mathewson, Officer Commanding Calgary Sub-Division, who retired to pension on August 10

after serving 35 years with the Force. Mr. Mathewson was presented with a handsome sterling silver cigarette box beautifully engraved with a suitable inscription.

The same evening, wives of the officers met at the Golf and Country Club for a dinner in honor of Mrs. Mathewson and present also as a guest was Mrs. H. A. Maxted who was soon to leave for Ottawa. Following both gatherings the two parties met at the home of the Officer Commanding "K" Division where a pleasant evening was spent. The group included several ex-officers and their wives. Mrs. Mathewson was the recipient of silver candle sticks bearing the crest of the Force.

An informal dance was held at the Officers' Mess, Mewata Barracks, Calgary, on August 6 to afford personnel of the sub-division an opportunity of saying farewell to Superintendent and Mrs. Mathewson and a welcome to Insp. and Mrs. J. B. Harris formerly of Nelson Sub-Division. The dance was well attended and gifts were presented to the retiring O.C. and his wife on behalf of the sub-division. The Mathewsons have taken up residence at "Beech Holt", Mathewson Road, Essondale, B.C., and the best wishes of all Calgary Sub-Division personnel are extended to them in their new surroundings.

The dance also served as an occasion for Superintendent Mathewson to present Cpl. G. C. Ridge with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. A similar presentation had

Supt. H. P. Mathewson receiving gift at farewell gathering in Calgary.



been made to Sgt. C. E. Gray prior to his leaving for escort duty with H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh in June.

Spl. Cst. Indian Scout Vincent Yellow Old Woman, of Gleichen Detachment, has retired to pension after long years of faithful service with the Force.

Transfers and Arrivals After nine years' service in "K" Division, Supt. H. A. Maxted was transferred to Ottawa, to be Senior Training Officer. At Edmonton on July 16 a gathering honored him and Mrs. Maxted. Matched travelling bags were presented to the Superintendent and Mrs. Maxted received a Hummel Figurine, with S/Sgt. N. MacLeod officiating and expressing the regrets of the sub-division at their departure.

On July 18 the new O.C. of Edmonton Sub-Division, Supt. J. W. M. Brady and his family, arrived from Winnipeg. Insp. J. B. Harris assumed command of Calgary Sub-Division on August 10.

Cst. H. Neufeld from Whitehorse Sub-Division. Csts. J. H. D. MacDowell, R. S. Pilot and J. D. Smith have been transferred to "G" Division.

General The 69th Annual Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 5-10, was a most successful event and attendance records were broken. Eighteen members from Calgary marched in the opening day parade. Days of the Old West were revived and excellent weather prevailed all week.

The NWMP Hut Detachment was reopened with Cpl. J. H. Baxter in charge, ably assisted by Csts. W. J. E. Pomeroy, H. J. Russell, J. R. Bentham, one member from Calgary Detachment and Indian Scouts George Turning Robes and Moses Ear.

The Police Hut, which was formerly Morley Detachment quarters, was brought into Calgary in the early 30's and since 1935 has stood in the Exhibition Grounds, to be opened during this Annual Exhibition and Stampede. In recent years it was moved into the Stockade which also includes a log Post Office and the Old-Timers' Hut. The Indian Village is located across from the Stockade in the Grounds and is more or less the centre of police work for our members during this week.

The Hut had a "new look" this year as numerous articles and pictures were sent from the Museum at "Depot" Division and Fort Walsh. Its attraction for tourists seems greater every year, and it also serves as a meeting place for many ex-members and old-timers; the names appearing in the guest book are proof that it is a popular detachment.

The 65th Anniversary of Banff Indian Days, July 15-18, was another successful event. Members of Banff Detachment were ably assisted

by Cpl. H. H. C. B. Hervey of Calgary.

The Stony Indians play the major role in this show and have their Camp approximately two miles east from Banff, with beautiful Cascade Mountain in the background. Each morning there is a parade, from the Indian Camp, with the RCMP leading on horseback, through the Village of Banff to the Bow River Bridge, where the parade halts and costumes are judged and photographers take full advantage of it all. Then it is continued to the Banff Springs Hotel where prizes are distributed.

Afternoon events are mainly races, of many varieties, which take place at the track at the Indian Camp. Evening events consist of songs, dances and a fashion show at the Banff Springs Hotel grounds, and the rhythm of the tom-toms echo from the mountains.

After one of the parades one Indian Chief said to Corporal Hervey: "You not smart like Indian. Me take one buck each time take picture."

Baseball Calgary Sub-Division Headquarters formed a baseball team, with Cst. D. G. Simmonds as captain. Quite a number of games were played and competition was keen against the Calgary City Police, RCAF, the Calgary Proctors (a colored team), and a High River Farmers Team. More wins than losses appeared on the ledger for the Calgary boys,



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we are proud to announce, including a victory over Drumheller Detachment.

In Lethbridge, a baseball team was formed late in the month of May and entered in the 11-team Lethbridge Commercial Fastball League. Members of this sub-division participating in this team are: Cst. E. G. Coleman, Ronald Batsford, Csts. K. E. Tillsley, D. Nicholson, R. A. Wainwright, C. R. Kvern, M. N. McCulloch, G. M. Carter, R. C. E. Oliver, E. A. Bruch and J. T. Thompson. The team has done well and there will be more news anon.

Sorrow A tragic accident occurred on July 24 at Lake Colgan near Kimberley, B.C., when Reg. No. 12512 Cpl. P. R. Simbalist was drowned while fishing from a boat. Corporal Simbalist who was in charge of our Taber Detachment was on leave at the time. The accident took place in the early evening hours and a companion who was on the shore heard the corporal call for help, but was unable to locate him due to darkness. Ralph was well known in Southern Alberta, having served at various detachments in this area for the past 15 years. He would have completed 20 years of service in November of this year. His remains were removed to Lethbridge, where burial took place in the Mountain View Cemetery in the RCMP plot. A large number of friends, as well as uniformed detail supplied by Lethbridge Sub-Division Headquarters, was present. Corporal Simbalist is survived by his wife, Margaret, and one son, age ten years. Our deepest sympathy is extended to them.

The Hard-to-believe Section We have been much disturbed of late when receiving

reports from the Crime Detection Laboratory on examination of blood samples, to note their reference to the fact that the blood in question could be "either of human or monkey origin". We are now more perturbed over this situation since our Fort Macleod Detachment recently took into custody a monkey which was suspected to be the property of a circus recently playing at that point. On inquiry, the circus relinquished any claim to said monkey, which was promptly shipped intact and in a rather belligerent humor to the tender custody of the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, where he will be, no doubt, enrolled as living proof of the fact that monkeys are sometimes found in this part of the country. We sincerely hope that defence lawyers do not get wind of this when evidence is submitted to the Courts by the Crown concerning blood samples.

Flying High Cst. Gordon Carter, 21, Lethbridge Sub-Division Highway Patrol, is an ardent pilot and a member of the Lethbridge Flying Club. Last June he won the Alberta division of the Webster Memorial competition for amateur pilots. The competition is open to pleasure pilots—those not engaged in commercial or military flying for at least two years—and requires the contestants to make a solo cross-country navigational run and a pilot competency test. Constable Carter went on to Langley Prairie, B.C. for the Dominion Finals in which he was not so successful. However, Lethbridge Sub-Division is proud of him for being Alberta's representative at this important flying event and congratulations are certainly in order.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to "L" Division: Cpl. S. C. Sanford and Cst. H. G. E. Chipman from "J" Division, Cst. C. A. Bayne from "F" Division and Cst. P. F. Austin from "N" Division.

Discharges Good luck and best wishes were extended to Csts. O. M. Woodman and G. S. Coutts who were recently discharged.

On July 26, 1954, members of "L" Division assembled to extend best wishes to Miss M. C. MacDonald who terminated her services as stenographer at headquarters. On behalf of the members of the division, Sgt. Major D. A. Dunlop made an appropriate presentation to Miss MacDonald who was married on July 31, 1954.

Transfers In June, Cpl. L. F. M. Strong left on transfer to "J" Division. Prior to his

departure all available personnel assembled at headquarters to bid farewell to him and Mrs. Strong. On behalf of the members of the division, the officer commanding presented him with a silver tray.

In July, Cpl. W. M. Beatty was transferred to "J" Division and in August Sgt. P. L. Keyes was transferred to "K" Division. Prior to the departure of these two NCOs, they and their wives were honored at a social gathering arranged by the entertainment committee. This function was well attended by members, their wives, and other female guests. The officer commanding, on behalf of the members, presented to Sergeant Keyes a set of golf clubs, and to Corporal Beatty a set of travelling bags. The best wishes of the division go with these NCOs.

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

Births To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. A. F. Boyd, a daughter, Kathryn Jean, on April 24, 1954.

To Reg. No. 12820 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. E. Fortin, a daughter, Marie Alice Micheline, on May 20, 1954.

Marriages Spl. Cst. L. E. Nickerson to Miss Ellen Lois Firth, of Sandy Point, N.S., on May 21, 1954.

Reg. No. 12288 Sgt. L. P. (Sam) Pearo to Miss Laura B. Hilliard, of Newfoundland, on May 22, 1954.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following special constables who have joined this division: P. A. Brunner, A. R. Brown, M. E. Welsh, H. G. Larsen, J. D. Spalding, C. E. Killam, R. Garner, and also to Miss M. Ranieri, who has joined Q.M. staff of this headquarters.

Pensioned Good luck and best wishes to the following members who have gone to pension: Reg. No. 12238 Sgt. A. H. Urquhart and Reg. No. 12229 Cst. R. L. Nickerson.

“N” Division (Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Arrivals and Departures On July 29 uniformed members of “N” Division met in the staff recreation room to extend best wishes to Supt. C. N. K. Kirk, who is attending the National Defence College, Kingston, Ont., for a year after a sojourn of four years as Officer Commanding “N” Division, and to welcome his successor, Insp. R. A. S. MacNeil, OBE, formerly “Headquarters” Liaison Officer. Members of his command will long remember Superintendent Kirk as one responsible for considerable building construction, and sporting and social activities which have done so much to promote efficiency and morale within the division. It is hoped that Inspector MacNeil’s term with us will be a happy and successful period in the career of our new officer commanding.

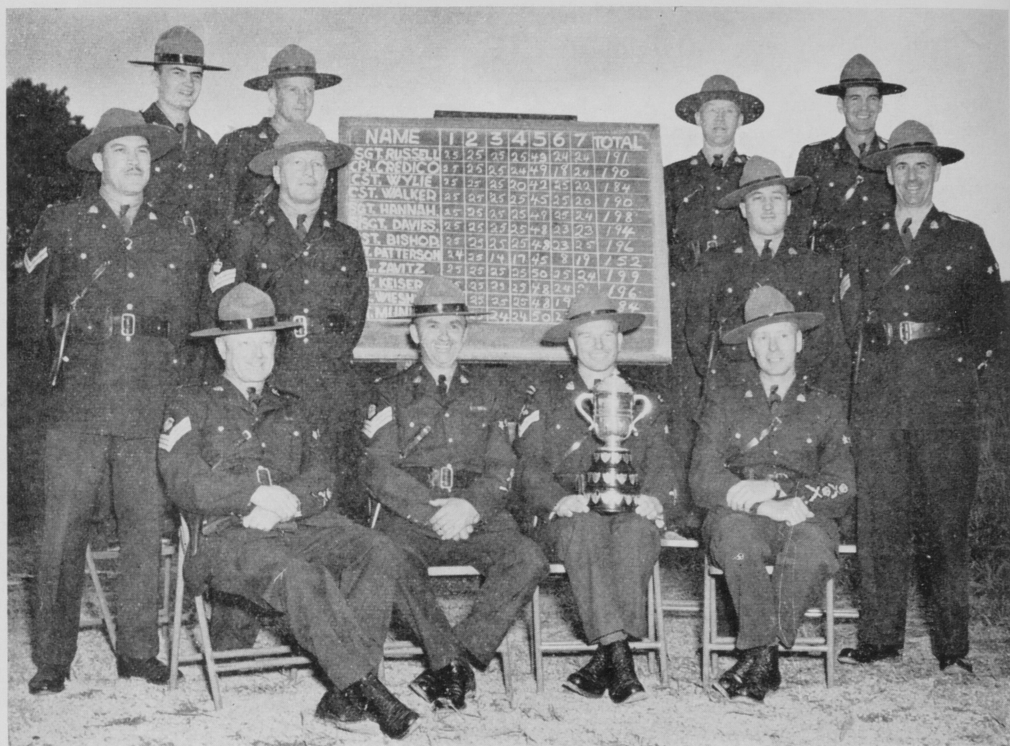
“N” Division extends a hearty welcome to Cst. E. A. Hayes upon his transfer from “J” Division on August 12 as a driving instructor and to Cst. A. R. Wilvert from “B” Division on July 31, as physical training and drill instructor.

On July 14 the staff bade farewell to Reg. No. 12069 Cst. J. Moon, “N” Division driving instructor during the past two years. Constable Moon served 15½ years in various divisions of the Force and 4½ years in the Canadian Provost Corps during World War II with the rank of Captain as officer commanding the traffic unit in Europe. Upon retiring to pension on July 15 Constable Moon proceeded to Winnipeg, Man., with his family where he will take up residence. Insp. J. G. C. Downey, “N” Division Training Officer, on behalf of members of the staff, presented Constable Moon with a handsome Rogers Majestic mantle

radio and a small sum of money as a token of esteem held for him by his “N” Division associates.

Training Upon the completion of Part II Training by members of No. 9 Squad, pass-out exercises were observed by approximately 400 people, guests and friends on May 31. Special guests included four winners of a U.S. essay contest sponsored by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Sheritan Hotels of Canada and Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Hotels, who were enjoying a tour of Canada (one, a lady in her 70’s), and a number of boys from St. Scholastique School, Montreal. Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird inspected the squad and an excellent display of precision drill, physical training and tentpegging was provided, the latter by members of the riding staff, Cpls. D. A. Hadfield, W. E. Gardiner, E. C. Hill and Cst. E. W. Comeau. On this occasion, Deputy Commissioner Bird presented Long Service Medals to the following: Insp. C. W. J. Goldsmith, “HQ” Division; S/Sgt. J. M. Fahie “N” Division; Sgts. D. E. McLaren and J. H. T. Anderson, “HQ” Division; Sgt. J. F. Smith, “A” Division; Cpl. G. W. Eaton, “HQ” Division; Cst. T. E. Mills, “A” Division; Cst. A. W. McQueen and Spl. Cst. M. Black, “HQ” Division and ex-Cst. J. O. L. Beaulieu, non-serving member.

Visitors During the months of June and July “N” Division was visited daily by numerous busloads of children from various points in Canada and the United States and also numerous parties of tourists, particularly from south of the border. Although unable to see the famed musical ride, the guests were escorted around the grounds to glimpse what



Cpl. J. R. Zavitz with Connaught Cup, surrounded by other top marksmen in Force who competed in shoot-off for trophy.

they could of the men in training, equitation, drill and P.T., and of course, the horses. However, on July 31 the division was highly honored by a two-hour visit from H.R.H., the Duke of Edinburgh and his party who were escorted on a tour of the grounds by the Minister of Justice, Hon. Stuart S. Garson, Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher and Supt. C. N. K. Kirk. Special entertainment consisted of exhibitions of police holds and gymnastics by recruits and physical training instructors, demonstrations by Police Service Dogs "Pride" and "Shadow" with their dog masters, revolver shooting on the outdoor

range by four small-arms instructors and four recruits, equitation (push-ball and tentpegging) by recruits and riding staff, followed by refreshments in the Officers' Mess. Approximately 90 members of the press were present.

Shooting On June 3 all "possible" revolver shots in the Force met in shoulder-to-shoulder competition at "N" Division and nine of the 12 ardent competitors scored in the 190's. Cpl. J. R. Zavitz, "N" Division small-arms instructor, placed first with a score of 199 x 200 and won the coveted Connaught Cup presented to the top revolver marksman in the Force. The presentation was made by Sub-Inspr. J. G. C. Downey, "N" Division Training Officer.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 13694 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. Langshaw, a daughter, Philippa Karen, on Oct. 17, 1953.

To Reg. No. 13808 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Paskaruk, a daughter, Theresa Dianne, on Dec. 11, 1953.

To Reg. No. 10668 Sgt. and Mrs. V. D. Fast, a son, Charles Douglas Alan, on May 22, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15026 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Carreau, a son, Peter Daniel, on May 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 13702 Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Stewart, a daughter, Laurie Anne, on Apr. 3, 1954. We are informed we neglected to report the birth of a son, Jock Lloyd, to this couple away back on Nov. 11, 1952; our apologies.

To Reg. No. 14971 Cst. and Mrs. A. McCallum, a son, Neil Malcolm Frank, on July 12, 1954.

Marriages Reg. No. 15733 Cst. A. A. Bitz to Miss Ethel Elaine MacDonald at Sarnia, Ont., on May 5, 1954.

Reg. No. 15624 Cst. G. R. McCowan to Miss Earlene Gwendolyn Armstrong at Willowdale, Ont., on June 3, 1954.

Reg. No. 15844 Cst. V. A. Yurkiw to Miss Eunice Popoff at Kamsack, Sask., on July 23, 1954.

Reg. No. 14930 Cst. C. J. K. LaBrash to Miss Joan Marie Power at Toronto, Ont., on July 31, 1954.

Arrivals Members of the division welcome the following arrivals: Supt. R. F. Karrow from "HQ" Division to take over duties of C.I.B. Officer on July 7, 1954. Sub-Insp. J. M. L. Somers from "C" Division to take over duties as O.C. London Sub-Division on July 6, 1954. Cpl. R. H. Martin from "G" Division on Aug. 1, 1954. Cpl. J. E. MacPhee from "C" Division. Cst. A. Kozak from "D" Division on May 17, 1954.

Departures The best wishes of "O" Division go with Insp. J. S. Cruickshank who was transferred to "HQ" Division on July 4, 1954.

Pensioned Reg. No. 12355 Sgt. D. C. McDonald took his pension from the Force on Aug. 1, 1954. We wish him all the luck in the world in his new position as Chief Security

Officer for the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

Reg. No. 12361 Cpl. H. R. Huxley retired to pension on July 30, 1954 and moved over to new duties with the Industrial Survey Service. We wish him good luck in his new venture.

Softball Highlight of the softball season was the annual contest between the Toronto City Police and the RCMP. For the third year in succession we have wrested the trophy from the outstretched hands of the Toronto stalwarts. This year the score was a mean 8-7; the winning run brought in by Constable Moskaluk paid off in conjunction with the expert pitching of Corporal Waldon and Constable Powers.

Revolver Shooting Just to fill in the record, our increased activity on the range has paid off, for we have two possibles in the annual revolver shoot to date and there are still a few to shoot off. It is up to Sergeant Ade and Constable Falconer to keep up the good work at the meet in Ottawa.

Promoting Canadian-American Relations Law enforcement along the Windsor-Detroit frontier often calls for close liaison and co-operation between enforcement bodies at all levels since many of the problems involved are international in nature. Federal law-enforcement personnel often meet formally during the course of their duties. They also meet informally once each year in competition for trophies

L. to R.—FBI Agent R. Reynolds, Detroit (pistol trophy); William Moroz, Canadian Customs (golf trophy); J. W. Butterfield; Cst. W. L. Jewett, RCMP (tug-of-war trophy); Sgt. E. I. Touchie, RCMP; FBI Agent-in-Charge (Detroit) Fred McIntire.



and prizes for athletic ability. The name of the organization under which they gather is the International Border Agencies and it includes members of the F.B.I., RCMP as well as Customs and Immigration officers from both Canada and the United States. The atmosphere of this meeting lends itself toward good fellowship, friendly co-operation and better understanding.

The 7th Annual Field Day of the I.B.A. was held at Lakewood Golf Club, Tecumseh, Ont., (near Windsor) on July 15. Golfing, pistol shooting, softball, tug-of-war, horseshoes, and a three-legged race filled the day completely. The day's activities concluded with a banquet at which the prizes were presented and vaudeville entertainment of a professional nature was enjoyed by all.

Windsor Detachment personnel, though the smallest agency numerically, play an active part

in the affairs of the organization. The NCO in charge holds the position of treasurer for the current year and one member of the detachment is chairman of the special events committee.

Many members of participating agencies from points remote from the Windsor-Detroit area also attend. This year there were personnel from Hammond, Ind., Port Huron, Mich., Walpole Island and Leamington, Ont.

One of the guests of the day was the Officer Commanding "O" Division whose able assistance undoubtedly won the tug-of-war contest for Canada. During the evening he was called upon to present one of the trophies and responded in a highly capable manner when asked for words of wisdom and humor.

This Annual Field Day, usually held alternately in Canada and the U.S.A., has been a wonderful builder of close friendly relations.

Book Reviews

THE FALL OF A TITAN, by Igor Gouzenko. Cassell Co. Ltd., London, England and British Book Service Ltd. (Canada), Toronto, Canada. Pp. 680. \$3.75.

"The Fall of a Titan" is an absorbing, brutal story. In it are all of the elements that characterize the Russian novel. It is long; it covers a wide range of events; its pace is varied; many characters take part in the action. Some are lightly drawn, others are sharply delineated. And, like the central figure in earlier works, the hero-villain philosophizes about the Russian soul, the meaning of life, and the mission of Russia.

Briefly, the story, set in Rostov in the late 1920's and early '30's, is this. Feodor Novikov, a young historian on the faculty of the local university, is directed by the secret police (the NKVD) to discover why the prolific output of the great writer Mikhael Gorin has suddenly dried up. Gorin's silence, coinciding with the violent social upheaval caused by the implementation of the first Five Year Plan, has embarrassed the Soviet Union and lowered its prestige abroad. How Novikov carries out his mission and how in the process, he induces Gorin to write an historical play acceptable to the Party leadership, thus

justifying the current policies of the regime to the outside world, is told with considerable dramatic power. As the story unfolds, the contrast in the characters of the two principals, one the old revolutionary humanist, the other the new Soviet man, is at once striking and powerful.

Although the story is told skilfully, the work falls short of the standards of the great Russian writers. Many of the characters are thinly-veiled caricatures—take offs on individuals who were at one time leading personalities in the Soviet Union. Gorin is patterned after Maxim Gorky; Veria after the late Beria. Stalin, however, is himself, white coat and all. Similarly, many of the incidents around which the tale revolves are drawn from controversies that in recent times convulsed the Soviet Union. Feodor Novikov's spectacular rise to prominence, based as it was on a cynical rewriting of early Kievan history, has its parallels in the precedents set for Soviet historians by Pokrovsky, Marr, and others. Thus, when all of the components of the novel are examined, "The Fall of a Titan" is nothing more than another appraisal of the Soviet Union written within the wider artistic bounds of the novel form. As a product of the Soviet environment the

author reflects the conditions vividly, but as he wants to remember them.

Despite its brutality, "The Fall of a Titan" has overtones of sentimentality. Novikov's brother Nikolai, perhaps the most engaging personality in the book, is portrayed at times with sugared sympathy. The same holds true for Lida, the girl Novikov cynically jettisons in order to further his career, and whom Nikolai ultimately marries. Again the picture of Gorin's old boon companion and faithful servant is idealized, while his brutal slaying underlines the essential harshness of the story.

Although the book stands on its own literary merits, the coarseness, vulgarity, squalor, double-dealing, and constant intrigue that it portrays may seem alien and may even repel many readers. Since the Revolution however, a different standard of behavior and values has been created in the Soviet Union, and individuals, particularly members of that dominant minority, the Communist Party, wanting to rise in their world, govern themselves accordingly.

Lastly, the translation is notable for its easy and natural reading. While it is difficult to assess accurately any translation without reading the work in the original tongue, it is certain that basically poor writing rarely can be improved in translation. Conversely, any good writing can be drastically marred by an indifferent rendering. The quality of Mr. Black's rendition speaks for itself. Indeed, it would not be unfair to say that a good measure of Mr. Gouzenko's literary success can be attributed directly to his translator. W.R.

CANADA'S SOLDIERS, *The Military History of an Unmilitary People*, by G. F. G. Stanley and H. M. Jackson. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Bibliography. Indexed. Pp. 376. \$6.50.

Canada's early military history was essentially that of a colony; when we became embroiled in squabbles there was always the comforting presence of a Mother country to act as protector. "Canadians," says Professor Stanley bluntly, "... are not a military people."

In spite of this, there is still a lot of military history in Canada and Professor Stanley has performed a valuable service in producing "Canada's Soldiers"; "per-

haps," he says, "this book will point the way to further investigation of an interesting and profitable, though neglected field." The book takes us from the earliest days of French settlement in Canada with its Indian wars, the French-English period of strife, the Canadian-American fighting and on down to modern times and the participation of our troops in the great conflicts of this century. Peace-loving though Canada may be by choice, fighting has too often been our lot and deeds of valor are part of our heritage. The volume examines many of the problems which have beset the Canadian militia system, both before and since the passing of the Militia Act of 1855. We find for instance, that earlier in the 19th century "the annual musters (of militia) degenerated into drunken and disorderly gatherings and almost inevitably militia service came to be regarded with contempt rather than as an honorable duty." "Complacent" describes the Canadian attitude toward defence until the American Civil War and later the Fenian Raids. Spasmodic interest in matters military were in part also due to changes in government; large appropriations for defence were not voted by parliament until the turn of the 20th century and following such incidents as the North-West Rebellion, the raising of the Yukon Field Force and Canada's participation in the South African War.

There is much of interest in the book although the accounts of some military activities are necessarily reported in condensed fashion and there may be a few who will find some of the author's facts at minor variance with other accepted works. There may be some too who would differ with the author over the use of the word "military". Certainly Canadians are not a warlike race, but the Canadian fighting man has earned the respect of his enemies in two World Wars, as well as in the conflicts that marked the early history of this country. We find however, that Professor Stanley uses the term "military" in the larger sense—there is no "militarism" in Canada, no military caste or predominance of their ideals. In fact Canada has never been particularly defence-conscious, a fact which is apparent even in these troublous times when there is some difficulty in keeping our Armed Services up to a desirable strength.

CHERRILL OF THE YARD, the autobiography of Fred Cherrill, ex-Chief Superintendent of the Fingerprint Bureau, New Scotland Yard. Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 248. \$3.15.

When the author of this book retired last year, it was after 39 years' service as a policeman, 33 of them in the Fingerprint Bureau of Scotland Yard. Fingerprints, you might say, were his hobby—his interest in them was first aroused in rather surprising fashion before he ever became a policeman—and he has been fortunate in being able to spend his working years combining his vocation and his hobby. His success in his chosen field of endeavor is due, perhaps, as much to the happy chance that afforded him such an opportunity, as to the study and industry with which he applied himself to his profession.

Mr. Cherrill's book is chiefly a collection of cases he has worked on as a fingerprint expert. Many of them were murders, but he has included investigations of ordinary crimes where fingerprints played an equally important role in (1) identifying the suspect, or (2) bringing about a conviction. The author also gives an illustration of how fingerprints may be equally valuable in establishing innocence as well as guilt, a valuable phase of identification work which is too often forgotten by the public.

Fingerprinting is universally recognized today as an important branch of criminal investigation and an infallible means of identification. It was not always so. The Henry system of classification was adopted by Scotland Yard in 1901, although fingerprints had been used before then as a means of confirming identifications established by the Bertillon system of measurements. It was some years before fingerprint identification was accepted without reservation by the Courts and even during Cherrill's service the laws affecting the use of this branch of police science underwent some modification. He was privileged to have served during those "progressive" years and shortly before his retirement, Mr. Cherrill wrote a text-book on fingerprints entitled "The Fingerprint System at Scotland Yard" which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office and now replaces Sir Edward Henry's "Classification and Uses of Fingerprints".

"Cherrill of The Yard", while of no particular technical value, is more interesting reading for the average person. It is written in a clear simple style, much in the manner of a report prepared by an observant articulate policeman, a touch that will be recognized by readers who have perused crime reports.

THE FORCE CARRIES ON, by T. Morris Longstreth. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto. Illustrated. Pp. 182. \$2.

This is the sequel to "The Scarlet Force" by the same author. Picking up where the previous book left off, this volume covers the RNWMP and RCMP periods in the Force's history. In those eras the work of the Mounted Police gradually expanded to its present nation-wide scope. The Force grew in strength, it kept abreast of the times as a law-enforcement agency and yet it retained its aura of fictional mystery which has led writers to distort its true story. "Hence," writes Mr. Longstreth, "history is needed to supply the understanding. . . ."

History can be a dull subject in some people's hands, but happily, Mr. Longstreth is able to weld the salient points in the Force's history into an entertaining narrative. Since the book is one of the "Great Stories of Canada" series and is intended principally for the 11-16 age group, this is an important consideration. Youngsters with an interest in the Mounted Police—and in fact in Canadian history—will do well to read "The Force Carries On" for it provides a good understanding of the influence of justice and fair play in the progress of our country in the past 50 years.

NORTH OF 55°, edited by Clifford Wilson. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Pp. 190. \$5.

Away back in 1897, the Canadian Government acknowledged the importance of the North by exploring the possibilities of an all-Canadian overland route to the Yukon. To the NWMP was delegated the task of finding it and Insp. J. D. Moodie's patrol of '97 was the forerunner of a number of similar ventures culminating in the expedition of 1905 which attempted to hack a road out of the north-western wilderness. World War II reawakened official U.S.-Canadian awareness of the North and this continent's vulnerability to attack from that

sector. The result was the Alaska Highway, built by American Army engineers. Via this artery and improved aviation facilities, progress and civilization have moved north; important mineral discoveries and defence activities have maintained civilian interest in the Territories, so that the North now has for many that "new-world-to-conquer" sort of enticement.

All this has provided newspapers and magazines with a good deal of "news" and of course the North has also been a source of inspiration to many fiction writers. For all that, few of us know much about that section of our country that lies above the 55th parallel. "North of 55°" is just the book to set the layman straight on a variety of subjects pertaining to the North. There are 16 chapters in the volume and each is by an expert in his own particular sphere of activity. They write about the country, people, climate, flora and fauna, the fur trade, fishing, travel, mineral wealth and agriculture, to single out a few. The chapter on the RCMP outlines the changes that have even altered police work in the North. All the material is factual and all of it is interesting. Combine the text with excellent illustrations and you have an attractive and informative book on a subject that ought to be of interest to all Canadians.

CANADA'S TOMORROW, edited by G. P. Gilmour. The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 324. \$3.50.

"Canada's Tomorrow" Conference, held in Quebec City in November 1953, was sponsored by the Canadian Westinghouse Company in observance of its Golden Jubilee of business in Canada. For two days approximately 300 people, representing a cross-section of Canada's population, listened to eight leaders in various fields of our national life present their impressions of Canada's future. This book includes their papers, an additional one presented by an eminent British educationalist and a digest of the discussions which followed the papers.

The papers covered a wide range of subjects—Canada's people, resources, science, industry, government, education, culture and international relations. The paper "Outsider Looking In" was by Denis William Brogan and the introduction by the book's

editor George Peel Gilmour. Put together any group of authorities on any subjects and the results of their discourses will be stimulating if not entirely agreeable to those who listen. Not all those who attended the Conference could agree with all the papers, nor will those who read the book. The value of the Conference and of the book is that both are thought-provoking. As Mr. Gilmour puts it "... we are a people mature enough to indulge in self-examination; we are more self-conscious as a nation than we would have thought possible in 1903, and other people no longer take us for granted. But when they want to know more about us, they find us busy learning more about ourselves. The essays in this book represent one attempt at self-knowledge, self-discipline and self-direction."

Canada's future is potentially great; it is not inevitable. Geographically, economically and socially our country is admired by the world, but it should not give rise to a smug complacency. Rather that it should cause all Canadians some sober thought, some contemplation of our privileged place among the free nations of the world. This book is sufficient to arouse some thought to our future and that of our country, and to study it is perhaps to gain a better perspective of what the years ahead may hold for us.

H.E.B.

NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC ADDICTION, by David W. Maurer, Ph.D., and Victor H. Vogel, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 303. \$8.25.

To a great extent this book appears to be a consolidation of previous published material by other researchers on the subject of narcotics and narcotic addictions in the United States.

The facts reported are however true, no attempt being made to glamorize or elaborate on them. They are equally applicable to conditions here in Canada at the present time.

It is felt this book would be of instructional value to peace officers who have had little experience in connection with Opium and Narcotic Drug Act matters. And though hardly a work to recommend to

the average layman, there are many whose duties bring them into contact with addicts and pedlars—Court officials, probation officers, welfare workers, prison officials to

name a few—who will derive a better understanding of the problems connected with the drug traffic through a study of this book.
J.G.C.D.

OBITUARY

Reg. No. 10120 ex-Cpl. Joseph Charles Edmar Legault, 59, died June 20, 1954, at Hull, Que. He joined the RCMP Aug. 11, 1925 and was discharged to pension Apr. 18, 1949. He served at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., and "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 2349 ex-S/Sgt. John Storm Piper, 83, died July 29, 1954 at Vancouver, B.C. He engaged in the NWMP on Aug. 3, 1889 and was discharged when time expired Nov. 6, 1899. Re-engaging on Nov. 16, 1899 he served until Aug. 7, 1903 when he purchased his discharge. On Apr. 15, 1904 he re-engaged again and was discharged to pension Feb. 13, 1917. He served at Regina, Lethbridge, Fort Macleod, Dawson, Y.T. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 11260 Cpl. Thomas McNally, 47, died suddenly at Edmonton, Alta., on May 26, 1954. He joined the Force Dec. 10, 1931 and served at Vancouver, B.C., Regina, Sask., Dawson, Carmacks and Old Crow, Y.T. Two Hills, Vegreville, Hardisty, Bonnyville and Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 11060 ex-Cst. George Henry Weston, 53, died June 10, 1954 at Edmonton, Alta. He joined the RCMP Oct. 15, 1931 and was discharged to pension Oct. 14, 1953. He served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Esquimalt, B.C., Lethbridge, Coutts, Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Manyberries, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 1312 ex-Cst. James Stafford, 92, died in June 1954 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the NWMP on Apr. 27, 1885 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 26, 1890. He served at Banff and Calgary.

Reg. No. 10176 ex-Cst. Kenneth Hatheway Turnbull, 52, died July 6, 1954 at Rouyn, Que. He joined the RCMP Mar. 30, 1926 and was discharged "time expired" Mar. 29, 1931. He served at Vancouver, Prince George and Esquimalt, B.C., Regina, Eastend, Robsart and Consul, Sask. After leaving the Force he was for a time Assistant Director of the Quebec Provincial Police. Later he was Chief of Police, Rouyn, Que., and Chief of the Hollinger Gold Mines Police. During World War II he served Overseas with the Canadian Army and was discharged with the rank of Major.

Reg. No. 11217 Sgt. Douglas Albert Betts, 44, died suddenly at Fort Smith, N.W.T., on May 10, 1954. He joined the RCMP on Nov. 20, 1931 and served at Vancouver, Victoria, B.C., Regina, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Winnipeg, Norway House, Steinbach, Beausejour, Man., Dawson, Carcross, Y.T., Yellowknife and Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Reg. No. 12512 Cpl. Peter Ralph Simbalist, 43, was accidentally drowned July 24, 1954 in British Columbia. He joined the RCMP on Nov. 27, 1934 and had served at Regina, Sask., Willingdon, Vegreville, Edmonton, Two Hills, Blairmore, Hilda, Medicine Hat, Picture Butte and Taber, Alta., where he was stationed at the time of his death.

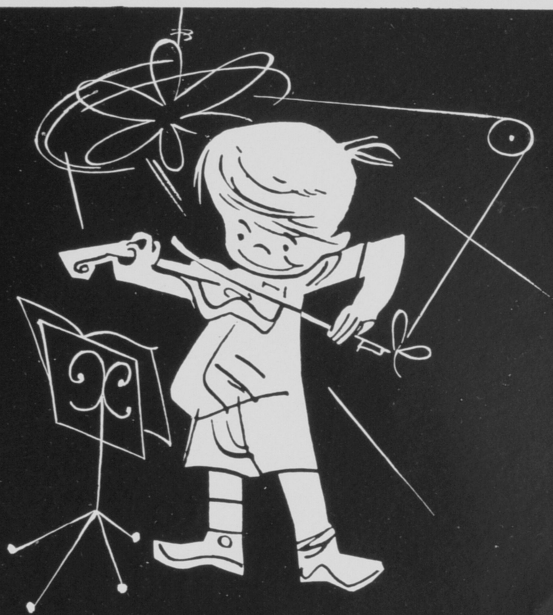
Reg. No. 4915 ex-Sgt. Evered Noel Bird, 70, died Aug. 6, 1954, at Parkstone, Dorset, England. He joined the Force June 7, 1909 and was discharged "time expired" five years later. He re-engaged in the RNWMP on Aug. 20, 1914 and took his discharge Aug. 19, 1916. On Jan. 13, 1920 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension Oct. 31, 1933. During World War I Mr. Bird served Overseas with the C.E.F. and was wounded. He served at Grassy Lake, Lethbridge, Warner, Coutts, Sundial, Alta., Biggar, Wilkie, Sask., and Montreal, Que.

Reg. No. 9712 ex-Cst. Clifford George Duggan, 68, died at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 9, 1954. He joined the RCMP on Dec. 4, 1920 and was discharged to pension Dec. 3, 1943. He served continuously at Halifax.

Reg. No. 9932 ex-Sgt. James Arthur Doane, 52, died July 19, 1954 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force on July 23, 1923 and was discharged to pension Sept. 30, 1952. He served at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., and at Headquarters where he was employed for many years in the Fingerprint Section.

Reg. No. 11457 ex-Cst. Herbert Henry Dickenson, 61, died Apr. 9, 1954 at Victoria, B.C. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Apr. 30, 1936. Previously he had served in the Saskatchewan Provincial Police from Dec. 22, 1919 to May 31, 1928 and the Manitoba Provincial Police from June 29, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1932. During World War I he served with the C.E.F. from Dec. 7, 1915 to Aug. 27, 1919.

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