



The RCMP *Quarterly*

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the *Otter*

... and another
"routine" rescue



Four men down with a damaged aircraft on a flight from Coral Harbour to Nottingham Island in the Arctic. 20-below-zero weather. Their location, a tiny ice floe 800' x 1,500' — studded with ice hummocks 30 ft. high. Clearly a rescue mission for a helicopter. But with no helicopter available, and darkness approaching, Pilot Carter is down with his ski-equipped Otter on the treacherous surface, and off with the survivors to safety. Another "routine" entry in Pilot Carter's log. Another "routine" chore for which the Otter was originally designed.

R.W. BRADFORD

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Commr. C. W. Harvison greeting His Excellency, The Governor-General, at the Officers' Mess, "N" Division, June 9, 1960. The occasion was the Annual Anniversary Dinner—this year celebrating the Force's 87th birthday.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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This is the Time for All Good Men

This is the time of the year when recognition is given the millions of Canadians who support Canada's voluntary health and welfare services in urban communities by their annual contribution to community chests, welfare federations and united appeals. Last year these people gave over \$28 million. This year they will give even more if they continue to respond to the challenge of growing population and new services co-operating in the United Community Fund campaigns.

The local Community Fund represents successful efforts in voluntary co-operation. It is supported, from knowledge and spontaneous sympathy. As public pressure for expanded federated fund-raising campaigns gains strength, agencies, and contributors must both keep sight of the pre-requisite of successful federation—community-wide budgeting and planning. These make it possible to set campaign goals that are based on proven needs and realistic appraisal of how much people are able and willing to give to meet those needs.

No individual, no family and no community is immune to trouble. By supporting the local United Community Campaign you make certain that adequate health and welfare services are available in times of need. The need is great . . . the responsibility is ours.

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



Police Service Dogs

History

IN years prior to 1935, Sgt. J. N. Cawsey of the Force, who was stationed in Alberta, owned a German Shepherd dog named Dale. Sergeant Cawsey was an ardent dog fancier and in addition possessed practical knowledge of training methods. Under his instruction Dale progressed well and assisted him materially on a number of investigations. As a result of the successes achieved by Dale, the Force became interested in dogs as an aid to the investigator and purchased Dale from Sergeant Cawsey. Thus in the year 1935 the Police Service Dog Section was born.

Progress was slow at the beginning and the Section did not show any appreciable development until about the middle '40's. However, by 1937 the experiment was proving such a success that the Commissioner directed that a training school for dogs and masters be organized at Calgary, Alta.

In the beginning the Force was not too selective insofar as the breed of dog accepted for training was concerned. Experiments were carried out with Rotweilers, Reisenschnauzers and Doberman Pinschers, as well as German Shepherds. While all these dogs have certain qualities which suit them for police duties, it



"Prince", one of the Doberman Pinschers to have served in the RCMP Police Service Dog Section.

At the present time the Force is undertaking a breeding program at the Training Kennels, Sydney Forks, N.S., which provides for a reserve of trained Police Service Dogs when field replacements are required.

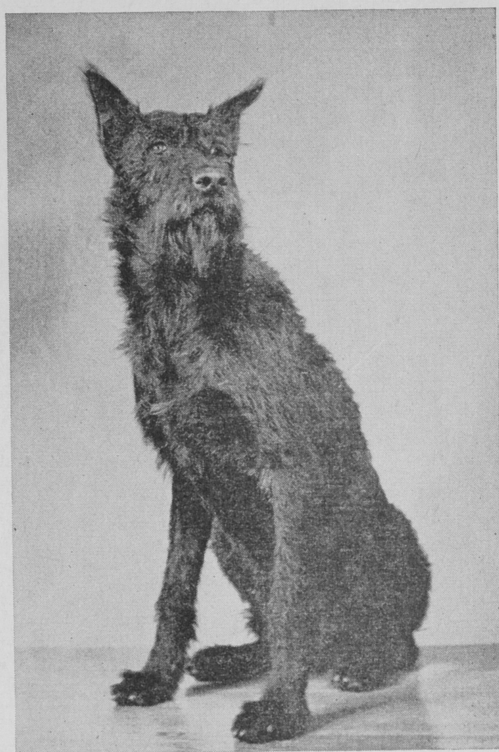
Police Service Dogs and their masters work as teams and are stationed at key points from coast to coast throughout Canada. These teams are in readiness at all times of night or day to respond to requests for assistance in locating lost persons, lost or stolen articles, illicit spirits, evidence at scenes of crimes, trailing criminals, and guarding prisoners or evidence. When not engaged in actual cases the dog master grooms, exercises, and works his dog each day on simulated cases thereby maintaining the animal's interest and efficiency at a high level throughout its service. Care is taken during these "practice" periods to minimize

has been established that the German Shepherd is most suitable for RCMP purposes.

The German Shepherd breed is not to be confused with the Belgian Shepherd, as the latter is a breed apart. On the other hand, the dog commonly referred to as the German Shepherd, the Shepherd, and the Alsatian, is the same breed. The Force uses the German Shepherd exclusively.

The German Shepherds have proved to be versatile performers. Their ruggedness and a heavy coat of fur make them particularly suitable for work under the extremely varied Canadian climatic conditions. They possess a surprising abundance of common sense and are readily adaptable to the varied forms of training. They can be just as gentle in safeguarding a found lost-child as they can be aggressive in attack and in holding a tracked-down criminal.

"Cliffe", a Reisenschnauzer with a keen nose for booze, had a fine career in the Force.



the possibility of the dog becoming saturated or overtrained, which in turn may cause him to become bored and disinterested while actually working a case. Bearing this in mind, the exercises are normally terminated while the dog still displays good interest and has performed the particular exercise well.

Each year the dogs and masters are assembled at central points and participate in a short refresher course under the direction of the trainer. Simulated cases are worked by each team, thus providing the trainer with an opportunity to assess each team's ability and performance and correct any shortcomings. In addition, those members who have expressed a desire to become dog masters and are thought to possess suitable qualifications, are detailed to act as quarries. In this capacity they lay trails, conceal articles and in general act the part of a criminal. The trainer watches their performance and assesses their suitability for potential dog masters.

Dogs in Training

Normally the training of a Police Service Dog commences when the animal is between six and 14 months of age, depending of course on the temperament of the individual dog. Similar to humans some dogs mature earlier than others and respond to training at an earlier age. Experience has proved that it is more difficult to train a dog once he exceeds the age of 14 months. This is attributed to the fact that he will have acquired a number of habits which are difficult to break; some of these habits are undesirable in a police dog.

In endeavoring to train a dog it must be borne in mind that book knowledge alone is by no means sufficient. A dog is an animal, not a machine, and as previously mentioned each dog has his own disposition. Because of this, general rules or policies must be interpreted in a manner to suit the individual requirements of each dog. Some dogs are slow to learn while others catch on quickly. General methods may be applied until the indi-

viduality of the dog has been determined. A slight change in presenting a command to a dog may be the difference between confusing him and training him. The trainer must exercise a great deal of patience and understanding, and apply his knowledge with common sense, beginning slowly in order to gain the dog's confidence. It is particularly important that each command is specific and has a purpose.

Training Procedure

Proper application of discipline, or punishment, constitutes an important item on the training syllabus. There are certain types of dogs which are hard and will respond only to forceful handling. The first consideration in this regard is the voice control. It has been said that a dog has a sense of hearing about four times as acute as that of a man, and consequently a loud voice is not necessary for ordinary handling of a dog. There are three main tones of voice to which a dog will respond:

- (1) the ordinary but sharp and definite "command" voice, in which all orders are repeated;
- (2) the soft and slightly higher voice used in praise for good efforts;
- (3) the lower, louder and harsher voice, used to reprimand and scold.

The dog does not understand words, but rather associates a sound or series of sounds with action. Once the tone levels are impressed on the dog in training and he realizes the results, little force beyond the voice will be required. Should the occasion arise when it is evident that punishment by force is necessary, remember that it should be applied at once. This may be when a dog deliberately disobeys a known command. Correction must be given the instant disobedience occurs. This associates punishment with action and serves as a memory note on the occasion of recurrence of a similar misdemeanor. Should the punishment be delayed, the association of the wrongdoing and punishment will not be evident to the dog. It might be well to mention at

A typical example of the breed found most useful in the RCMP Police Service Dog Section—strong, intelligent and responsive to training.

this point that loss of temper on the part of the trainer defeats any good purpose, and punishment should be given only as correction to the dog and not as an outlet for the trainer's emotions.

When training a new dog, it is important to remember to reward by kind words each action of command recognition. Praise at the right time will prove to be rewarding in the results. The final outcome of a dog's training is directly related to his basic training or schooling. If he is trained to respond when the command is given once, he becomes accustomed to reaction on one command. However, if the command is repeated unnecessarily, he will become accustomed to multiple commands and respond accordingly.

Basic Training—Obedience

Obedience is the first qualification of any trained dog and extra time spent on obedience training is well rewarded by the end results.

Once the dog has become leash broken, that is to say, has become accustomed to a collar and will walk without fighting the leash, or can remain tied without continually straining for his freedom, commence teaching him simple words of command in the following order of sequence:

"HEEL"—We will assume that the dog to be trained has displayed a reasonable response to obedience. The first command to train is "heel". The ultimate aim is to have the dog walk at the left side of his master with his right shoulder opposite the left knee of the master. The usual faults are pulling too far ahead, out to the left side, or lagging behind. Commence by walking your dog, on leash and training collar, parallel to a fence or wall, giving the command "heel". The leash is a control and if the dog runs too far ahead, pull him back smartly while re-



peating the command word. If he lags behind pull forward again repeating the command. As the dog becomes accustomed to walking beside you, venture into an open area and make right and left turns and figures eight, turning from a straight line as often as the need arises. Repeat the command word "heel" until the dog becomes accustomed to the association of action and sound. By turning constantly, the dog is forced to watch each move of the master or be left behind. He will be shamed into staying close to his master if made to catch up repeatedly. Be mindful of immediate praise if the action is correct. Practise this command repeatedly for short periods of time, leaving a slack leash except for actual correction. Practising on a slack leash will result in less pulling and prepare the dog in much shorter time for the exercise on "heel" without a leash. This command should be performed perfectly and prac-

tised under adverse conditions where there are distractions.

"SIT"—The "sit" command follows next from the "heel" position. Have the dog on leash and if necessary, next to a wall or fence. Walk at the "heel" position smartly and suddenly stop, at the same time repeat the command "sit" and pull up on the leash and training collar. Should this fail to make the dog sit, place your left hand on the hindquarters and press firmly while pulling upward with the leash in the right hand. This will force the dog into the sitting position, while you repeat the command word and praise the dog for the action. Later this can be changed to the use of the right foot touching the hindquarters with the handler remaining in an upright position. This is a particularly good method should the dog be attempting to stall in the performance of the command. The aim of this command is to have the dog automatically sit straight beside the master each time he stops, or on a given signal, or on a verbal command at any time.

"DOWN"—The "down" command is next and means that the dog should assume a prone position and at the same time remain in a position facing the front. Start this command from the "sit" position. This is commenced by giving the command "down", and pulling forward and down on the leash and training collar. It will be necessary to demonstrate to the dog what is expected and the meaning of the command word either by a sharp tug on the leash, pushing firmly down on the top of his shoulders, or by grasping the two front legs and pulling them forward to place the dog in the "down" position. Action taken will depend on the reaction of the dog and how fast he associates the command word with action. This command is repeated and continued at intervals until the dog fully understands the meaning of the command word. Repetition of the commands for short periods each day will give best results. The command may also be practised on the signal of the hand. From the

"sit" position at "heel", a sweep forward of the extended hand is the first signal and can be accompanied by the verbal command until the two are associated. Later the dog will respond to the downward sweep of the extended hand when he is sitting in front of the master. With practice, the dog will respond to this signal at a considerable distance.

"UP"—The "up" command will naturally follow "down" and is commenced by the command "up" at the same time as the leash is pulled up while the dog is at the "down" position. This will bring the dog into the "sit" position. Later this command is given from the "down" position in front of the master at any distance. It is commenced directly in front of the master and on the command "up". If the response is slow, a gentle tap on the forepaws with the toe of the master's foot will cause the dog to withdraw his feet and assume a sitting position. Praise at this point, together with repetition, will perfect the command. This can be further practised with hand signals: a tap of the hand on the belt buckle when the dog is in front, or a slap on the thigh when the dog is at the "heel" position. At a distance, an upswing of the extended arm will bring the dog to the "sit" position after a few practices. Should trouble be experienced in the dog coming to the "sit" position from the "down" position when at a distance, approach the dog until he understands the command "up" and then back away again. Repeat until he will assume the "sit" position at a distance from the master, either on the verbal command "up" or on a signal command.

"COME"—For the purposes of control, it has been found that commands performed **away from the handler** should be **delayed** until after this command has been perfected. After a dog has been working on obedience for a few days, it is a natural reaction for him to attempt to get out of work. Many of them will attempt to run away from the master or return to the kennel if it is near. On occasion, an independent type of dog will attempt to bluff

by growling or even biting. This is the breaking point with most dogs, as they begin to realize that their freedom is being lost. Proper handling at this point is of vital importance. The trainer or handler **must** win if future success in training is to be expected. From then on the dog will either accept his handler as the master and do all in his power to please, or refuse to have any part of him. If there is any hesitation on the part of the handler, or if he allows the dog to get away with his attempts to show independence, it will take considerable time to readjust this feeling, and often it is best to have a different handler take over the dog. Having this understanding settled, we are now ready to proceed with the "come" command.

It is usual for a puppy to have a pleasant association of coming to its master for food, but as he grows more mature and realizes the difference between work and pleasure, his willingness to come may not be so spontaneous. Occasionally the command "come" can be associated with praise, and no other form of training will be necessary. The command is meant to bring the dog to the master, to sit properly in front of him and to await further instructions. Should the dog attempt to stall on the command, or evade it by moving away, it is best to resort to the use of a long training line. As the dog attempts to run away, he will hit the end of the line. Repeat the command "come" and at the same time pull on the line to draw the dog toward you so as to eventually bring him in front of you in the "sit" position. If the dog is slow in coming in response to the command, he can be brought in by a tug on the collar from the long line. This is repeated in such a way that the dog is led to believe, upon lavish praise, that he came in without assistance. With repetition of this command the long line becomes unnecessary. This command is often given "come here" in place of "come" but actually means the same thing.

Many dogs are often allowed to become sloppy or disobedient by the improper use of commands. It is particularly harmful if the dog is dismissed without completing the action required by the master's command. For example, the master commands the dog to "return"; the master walks away while the dog is returning, thereby leaving the action incomplete and allowing the dog his freedom. An extremely important factor in all training is to complete the command given regardless of circumstances. It is much better to give no command at all than to allow the dog to disobey or only partially perform the action required of him.

From the "come" command, which brings the dog to "sit" position in front of the handler, we continue as a rule to the finish of the command. This means to bring the dog to "heel" from the front sitting position. This may be done in two different ways, both of which are acceptable:

- (1) the dog is given the command "heel" and swings completely around to the left in front of the master, assuming the "sit" position at "heel";
- (2) the dog is given the command "heel" and walks to the right side of the master and continues around behind him and assumes the "sit" position as he comes up on the left side of the handler.

It would appear that the larger dogs prefer the latter method while the smaller more active dogs prefer to wheel quickly around to the left in front of the handler. If the trainer has no reason to insist on any set method of performing this command, it is best to allow the dog to show which method he prefers. This is done by giving the command "heel" from the "come" position of sitting in front. As the dog has already been trained to "heel", he will attempt by one or the other of the methods described to assume the "sit" position at "heel". If there is no move on the part of the dog, the trainer must move ahead or back, as the case presents itself

at the time, and assist him by leash and hand to assume the desired position. Repeat this at every recall until the dog performs automatically on the command. The signal for the finish is usually the same as that of "sit" at "heel", viz. a slap on the left thigh.

"STOP" or "STAY"—The next step is the "stop" or "stay" command, which means that the dog on a verbal or signal command, must stop in a desired spot and stay there until told to move. This is usually worked from the "stay" command and is meant for both staying in one given spot and stopping to stay in one spot. This command can be trained in different ways but the simple procedure described here usually brings good results.

Place the dog in the "down" position and repeat the command word "stay". Then walk around him, near him and even step over him. During this time the dog is praised and the command word "stay" is repeated. Should the dog move, correct him to the down position and repeat the command "stay". Gradually move farther away from the dog and circle around him, still talking and praising him as long as he remains down. Repeat the command moving farther away and each time go back to him and lavish praise before demanding any change in position. As he learns the meaning of the command, walk farther away from him and call him to "come". Repeat this command, alternating between having him come to you and you going to him. In this manner the dog knows that he must wait for a command, or the return of his master. If the "come" command is always given, the dog may have difficulty on the "long stay" when he may be required to stay from five minutes to half an hour, or as long as necessary. If he is used to waiting for you as well as the "come" command, he will not be so impatient when he does not hear from you.

After the "stay" is repeated often enough for understanding call the dog from a distance. When he reaches half way, clearly give the command word to

"stay" and at the same time hold the right arm straight up with the palm of the hand forward. He should immediately stop and wait for another command. If difficulty is experienced, as is usual at first, place him on a long line with a loop on the end. Drive low pegs in the ground at various locations. Then "heel" the dog around the area and without his knowledge slip the loop of the long line over one of the pegs and order the dog "down" and "stay". Walk smartly away from the dog, beyond where the end of the long line will reach. Call the dog to "come" and as he approaches the end of the line, give the command "stay" using the hand signal at the same time. If he does not stop, the line will jerk him to a stop. Repeat this, using the various pegs you have set out so the dog will not become accustomed to any one location. After sufficient repetition has taught the dog to stop on command, remove the line and continue the exercise in the same area. This method as a rule proves successful and should be practised daily until perfection is reached. The long line can be used periodically to correct any tendency of the dog to overshoot the stopping spot.

It is wise to alternate this exercise by having the dog return directly to the handler on "come" without the "stay" command. Otherwise, some dogs have a tendency to return on the recall about half way, as if they expected to be stopped every time they are called. Some will slow down or almost stop each time they are recalled. If there is variation enough to train the dog to react only when the command is given, little difficulty is experienced along this line.

As previously mentioned the foregoing is an outline of the procedure generally accepted as satisfactory to train a dog in the fundamental obedience exercises. Once Police Service Dogs have displayed the ability to master these exercises they are given training in retrieving and subsequently the more advanced exercises such as tracking, searching and attack work.

"Silver", a German Shepherd, was presented with this inscribed dog collar by the Royal Bank of Canada, after recovering thousands of dollars stolen from the bank and some of the weapons used in the robbery.



As a means of illustrating the usefulness of Police Service Dogs, a brief summary of some actual cases is noted hereunder.

Of particular interest is the first case in which a Police Service Dog of the Force was used on an investigation below the earth's surface. In the late afternoon of Jan. 16, 1956, the dog master at Sydney Kennels received a request for the Police Service Dog to assist in finding three youths who were reported lost in an abandoned coal mine. The youths were seen entering the mine in the morning and were missing the rest of that day. Search parties had failed to locate them. The Police Service Dog was lowered about 40 feet to the main tunnel and started searching. There were no lighting facilities in the mine and portable lamps had to be used. Bad air soon caused the lamps to go out. A network of tunnels added further difficulties to the search. The dog followed the main shaft for a quarter of a mile when he suddenly became interested in one of the side tunnels. Upon investigating this, the searchers found the youths huddled together, completely lost, bewildered and badly frightened.

* * *

A man had been shot at Coquitlam, B.C., and the ensuing investigation disclosed a suspect. The Police Service Dog called on the case followed a track from

the scene for a distance of approximately five miles to a clump of spruce trees where the suspect was found hiding. He was in possession of a fully loaded .30.06 calibre rifle, an amount of ammunition and a large pocket knife, fully prepared to resist all oncomers. He was placed under arrest without resistance and subsequently charged with murder.

The significant fact here is that no resistance was offered—an admission of the suspect—because of the presence of the dog.

* * *

On Aug. 15, 1959 a Police Service Dog was called in to assist in the search for three prisoners who had escaped from a Provincial Jail in Manitoba. He was taken to where they were last seen and immediately picked up a trail which was followed for approximately half a mile when the three escapees were seen near some abandoned buildings east of the jail property. These men immediately split up and started running in different directions. The dog working off leash took up the trail of one of the men and brought him to a stop. The others by this time had disappeared but a subsequent check made by the jail authorities revealed that they had slipped back onto prison property while their companion was being recaptured.

This, in itself, is an excellent illustration of how a dog may be used in the overtaking and apprehension of a fleeing person.

* * *

A good illustration of stamina and perseverance on the part of a dog may be readily noted in the following case.

As a result of a vehicle trying to avoid a roadblock on a highway west of Carberry, Man., members of Carberry Detachment gave chase and the vehicle was found abandoned. The Police Service Dog was ranged around this vehicle and scent was indicated. The trail was then followed for five miles in an easterly direction to the Trans-Canada Highway, across the highway for one mile south, then along the main line CPR tracks in a westerly direction to the village of Melbourne. This was a distance of six miles. Members of Carberry Detachment, patrolling in the area, saw the culprits and gave chase on foot but the subjects escaped into a heavy bush. The Police Service Dog continued to track in a southerly direction for two miles, then turned west through heavy bush and deep swamp. He continued tracking under these conditions for a further distance of six miles to a wheat field where the suspects were arrested.

In this case the dog tracked continually for seven hours and covered a distance close to 20 miles.

It was later established that the vehicle in question had been stolen.

* * *

A two-year-old girl was missing from her farm home in the Royston District of British Columbia during the latter part of October, and between three and four hours had elapsed before the assistance of the Police Service Dog was requested. A search of the area by parents and friends prior to this time was non-resultant and as it had rained heavily, ditches were running full of water which caused

considerable additional concern regarding the child's safety.

On arrival at the scene the dog, who was on leash, picked up a trail to a neighboring farmyard where he was suddenly interrupted by becoming involuntarily involved in a fight with a large collie dog. After a short settling down period the police dog again picked up the trail which led away from the buildings and into heavy bush for approximately 700 yards to where the child was found sitting at the base of a tree. She was cold and wet, her face was tear stained, and she was unable to make sounds. Immediately on finding the child the dog licked her face until she was picked up by the dog master. The child was returned to her parents and suffered no ill effects from this ordeal.

There is little doubt that without the services of the dog this little girl would not have been found so readily, which could have easily resulted in her not being found alive.

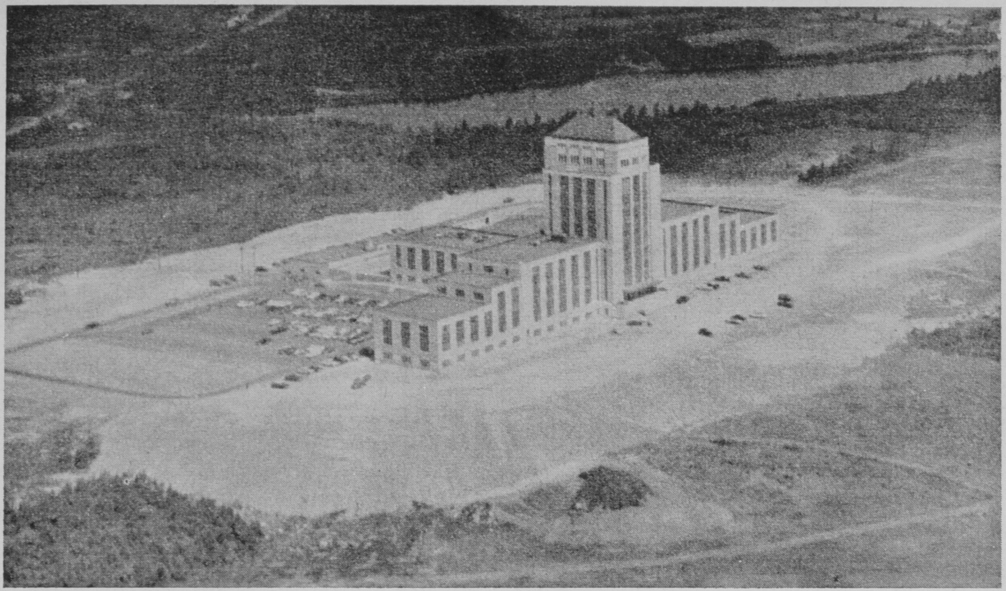
Another significant fact may be noted by the gentle and friendly manner in which the dog greeted this girl on finding her. This same animal could prove conversely as aggressive in trailing and subduing a criminal.

* * *

In addition to these cases, Police Service Dogs have been used successfully to search for cached illicit spirits, lost or stolen articles and on occasion have located much sought evidence at the scene of a crime. These dogs have also been used to good advantage in disarming potentially dangerous persons, thereby minimizing the possibility of loss of human life.

Since the formation of the Dog Section the dogs have been credited with locating many lost or missing persons, many of whom were children. This in itself more than justifies the maintenance of dogs in police service.

● ● ●



Newfoundland's Confederation Building

THE tallest Provincial Government building in Canada, the new Confederation Building opened last year in St. John's, Newfoundland, is the only government building in all of Canada with all the administration under one roof. Constructed on a height overlooking the city the building is surrounded by more than 120 acres of rolling terrain in front of which will run the Trans-Canada Highway. The new structure, constructed entirely of buff-colored brick, is a monument to Confederation which cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000.

The idea for this new building originated with Premier Joseph Smallwood, who for some time has felt that centralization of administration could do much to eliminate a great deal of waste and duplication of services in the Province's government operations. The building is an impressive structure—650 feet wide, extending east-west, and something in the nature of 462 feet to the top of its fluorescent beacon.

Work on the new multi-million dollar building was announced to begin in the late Summer of 1958. The structure was completed under a plan that had never

before been adopted by any government in Canada, but under a scheme that is not uncommon in industry. The construction firm erected the building at their own expense, with the Newfoundland government committed to buy back over a period of 25 years. The "buy-back" plan, as it is commonly known, will cost the Provincial Government approximately \$660,000 a year. The building's architecture is such that the structure should serve the needs of the province for years to come. It is so designed that wings can be attached with convenience and dispatch.

The ground floor houses offices with the heaviest public traffic, such as the Department of Supply, Motor Registration Division, cafeteria, the CNT office, a travel agency as well as a branch of the Bank of Montreal. The cafeteria, for instance, can feed 1,200 people in two hours. Entrance to the building is through an impressive two-storey lobby panelled in oak and with columns of dark Italian marble and a colorful large mural painted by one of Newfoundland's top artists, Harold B. Goodridge.

The mural has been termed an allegorical representation of Confederation. The

Top of page—The new Confederation Building, St. John's, Nfld., as seen from the air.



The mural in the impressive lobby of Newfoundland's magnificent new government building.

left hand side of the painting portrays Newfoundland's history, with the cliffs mostly in shadow because of the island Province's stormy past. Figures from various periods, some suggesting well-known faces, are to be seen moving up from the Bay in which their ships lie at anchor. The Beothuck, his body daubed with red ochre and hair plaited with feathers, is from John Guy's description of his first meeting with these Indians in 1612. The Viking's costume is from an Icelandic statue of Thorfinn Karlsefni (son-in-law of Leif Ericson) who was, most likely, one of the Vikings to have touched Newfoundland just after 1000 A.D. The central figures are John Cabot, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir David Kirk. The latter was ruler of the Colony at Ferryland from 1638 to 1673 and the conquerer of Quebec from Champlain in 1629. In the picture he is proudly drawing Gilbert's attention to the Confederation group symbolized by the veterans of the three Newfoundland services greeting the Mounted Police constable.

The right hand side of the picture suggests a sunny future and some Newfoundland industries, including a paper mill and mine, on the far shore. The "sylvan voice" of the little rill suggests our Newfoundland Ode. The schooner is Bob Bartlett's *Morrissey*. Children in the foreground represent the beneficiaries of Confederation. They play happily with a boat, boiling a kettle and hauling boughs quite unconscious of the ghostly pageant behind them appearing out of the mists of time.

The mural is painted in vivid colours and contains a wealth of Newfoundland history and customs displayed in an artistically subtle manner. Whether by accident or design, the artist has painted the

faces of some of the prominent historical figures in the mural in the likeness of some modern day personalities who have featured in Newfoundland's contemporary history. The Mounted Policeman in the mural bears more than a passing resemblance to Commr. L. H. Nicholson (Rtd.). At his right hand stands the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, former Prime Minister of Canada, while the face of Sir David Kirk could easily be mistaken for that of Premier Smallwood.

Proceedings of the House of Assembly, which is of course contained within the building, are piped into the bright modern offices and rest rooms of Government and Opposition members. This also applies to the Press Gallery, so that members of the Provincial Government and the press, do not necessarily have to be in the House to hear debates on any question. The gallery over the House of Assembly, which seats 126 people, provides a complete view of the floor.

Among the ultra-modern innovations in the Confederation Building, are two electronic devices designed to provide important services. One is an "electric-eye" which automatically turns on the lights on the building's beacon when darkness falls. The other is an electronic brain which programs operation of the elevators to provide the fastest possible service to the public. On the building's ground floor is a huge vault 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. The room is concrete with a safe door and no windows, and houses the valuables of each government department.

Newfoundland's new government building is a beautiful and utilitarian structure, one that the people of Canada's oldest settlement and youngest province can point to with pride. ● ● ●

AVALANCHE RESCUE

By Cst. R. B. GODDARD

FEW police forces are ever concerned with "Avalanche Rescue", but certain RCMP detachments are located in avalanche hazard areas and each man should be familiar with the technique of rescue. This procedure has been gathered and tested through experience by those who live and work in the mountains and who have been faced with the task of avalanche rescue.

A knowledge of avalanche hazard conditions will be most useful.

First, for an avalanche to take place, there are two basic requirements—steep slopes and large amounts of snow. Each of these could be broken down many times, but here an attempt will be made to deal with only the more important: (1) Slopes of 25 degrees or less seldom slide. (2) Slopes between 25 and 35 degrees occasionally slide, especially if stimulated by the cutting action of a pair of skis. (3) The critical zone lies from 35 degrees up. In this zone slides of some sort are likely with each major storm. (4) Avalanches usually occur above the timber line. (5) Steep gullies are natural avalanche paths.

Second there is the snow conditions. During stormy weather with much new snow (ten inches or more), a high rate of snowfall (one inch an hour or more), strong wind action (15 m.p.h. or more), precipitate slides.

Third is temperature changes. A rise in temperature during fair weather and sun action may cause thawing. Rain has the same effect and the slide will have an increased weight due to the heavier water content.

A fourth cause may be from fractures of slabs which occur far beneath the surface. Cornices (those over-hanging drifts that form on ridge crest) are similar to slabs.

For those unfortunate enough to be caught in an avalanche, here is some advice that may save your life. Attempt to stay on the surface and get out of the

main slide by "swimming". Grab any obstruction. Take off your skis if possible, but the avalanche will usually do this for you. Cover your mouth and nose. If conscious when the avalanche stops, make a supreme effort to get an air space around your head and chest before the slide hardens. People caught in an avalanche either die immediately from crushing or after a few hours from suffocation, shock or exposure. Two hours is a sort of dividing line. The victim will probably live that long, but after two hours his chances go down rapidly. There are records of persons who have lived 72 hours while buried. Snow is porous and ordinarily contains enough air to support life, though not consciousness. It appears that in about two hours an ice-mask from condensation of the victim's breath forms an air-proof seal around his face and then of course he dies. It is imperative therefore to get the victim out within the two-hour limit, but rescue operations should not cease for at least 24 hours.

Survivors must locate the spot where the victim was last seen on the surface and mark it so that it will not be obliterated by snowfall or drifting. Make a quick search of the slidepath below this point, looking for any evidence of the victim such as pieces of clothing or equipment. Probe near these clues and in any likely spots. If there is a large group of survivors, someone should go for help immediately while the others conduct the hasty search. Otherwise make the hasty search first. If the latter is unsuccessful, then the slide area below the last seen point must be probed more systematically. The most likely places are in the main pile-up of snow or in transitions or eddies where part of the slide stopped. When the victim is found, treat first for suffocation (remove snow from mouth and nose) and then for shock.

Successful avalanche rescue operations depend upon trained leadership, manpower and special equipment. They are

divided into two phases—immediate and follow-up. On receipt of information of an avalanche in which victims have been trapped, a general alarm should be sounded and a call made for volunteers and equipment. These should be collected at a central point. The informant or eye-witness should be questioned as to the exact location of the accident. Even if in poor physical condition, any eye-witness should return to point out where the victim was last seen. This is important.

The first party should be dispatched as soon as possible and should consist of three to five men led by an experienced ski mountaineer and first aid man, preferably trained in avalanche rescue. This group should be lightly equipped with speed its first consideration. The equipment should include a probe for each man, shovel, first aid kit, rope and portable radio if available. Probes are metal rods about $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter which can be securely fastened together. It is preferable they be sectional—four pieces—with a minimum length of 12 feet. Wooden or metal rods may be substituted.

As they proceed to the scene, the route should be clearly marked. On arrival it should be decided if there is danger of further avalanches and if so, one member acts as guard to warn of trouble. The last seen point of the victim is marked and a hasty search of the slide made. The procedure for search as previously set out then begins. If the victim is found, treat for suffocation and shock; he should not be moved unless there is acute danger of further avalanches.

The follow-up party should start within an hour. It goes completely equipped for extended rescue operations with everything except food and should carry probes, shovels, flashlights (with spare batteries), toboggans with blankets, 100 feet of rope and a portable radio. People not physically qualified for the exhaustive work of rescue should not be taken. They can play their part by preparing and transporting supplies. Arrangements

should be made for further reinforcements and supplies if required.

If the first party has been unsuccessful, the follow-up party begins a systematic probing of the slide, beginning at the tip and working toward the last seen point. Rescuers are spaced shoulder to shoulder and probe every square foot. This line should be commanded by a leader. He gives the order, "right probe", and the searchers push their probes into the slide by their right feet. The prober will feel if his probe strikes any obstruction. When it has been established it is not a snow-slab, the probe is left in its position and the shoveller digs to ascertain what the probe has struck. Should nothing be struck, the leader commands "left probe". After a right and left probe, the leader commands forward and each prober takes a short step forward and the operation is repeated. If a rescuer strikes an object, the probe line does not stop until the object has been dug out, but continues and either the prober's place is filled or the line closes up.

It is essential that the area probed be clearly marked to prevent duplication or areas that may be missed. The systematic probing of an ordinary slide should not take over three or four hours. If unsuccessful, the slide must be trenched. Trenches are dug parallel to the contour down to ground level or to undisturbed snow at intervals of six feet. If sectional probes are available, the intervals can be increased to ten feet. It is best to space the shovel crew along one trench with frequent reliefs. In this way, snow from one trench can be thrown into the one just completed. If trenching is necessary, the operation ceases to be of an emergency type. A constant system of relief crews must be organized as digging is hard work.

Leaders are responsible for the safety of their parties. Rescuers should know where to go in case of an avalanche alarm. If danger becomes critical, leaders should not hesitate to call off operations.

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lanche search and rescue will do much to gain the confidence and co-operation of the community, especially relatives and friends of the victim. As such operations

receive considerable publicity, it cannot be stressed too strongly the good public relations it will make with members of the general public. ● ● ●

And the Band Played On

By ZITA BARBARA MAY

HER coat was simple but she wore it like a princess. Even in this day of professionally-tinted hair, it was easy to tell that her short-cropped, flaxen head had known only frequent shampooing, and the sun brought out in it the same lights that danced in her eyes. She moved quickly and lightly, like some sort of golden bird—a very young bird, for this was only her second Summer.

It was her first appearance at the weekly concerts of the Band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and there were many things to explore out there in front of the Supreme Court Building. There was, as well, an older sister to evade, and the car wherein her parents sat to be kept well out of range.

All this she accomplished adroitly, dancing along in short hops, trying her female best to attract the attention of a particularly tall and very impressive "Mountie". But this particular constable had other things on his mind. There were old ladies to guide to the best spots from which to watch the Retreat Ceremony at the end of the concert; tourists' questions to answer; cars to direct to the correct parking spots, and the inevitable small boys to shoo away from unsuitable vantage points. He seemed not to see her at all.

After a time, she gave up trying to flirt with him. Pretending instead to ignore him, she planted her feet squarely on the great rectangle in front of the Supreme Court Building and stared fixedly at the members of the Band, resplendent in their red tunics against the grey background of the austere building, grouped in a semi-circle at the top of the great flight of stone steps.

Then—as suddenly as a humming bird—she made a quick dart to the left. The sun was setting now and a great floodlight had come on. Giggling delightedly, she warmed herself in front of it. The crowd which had gathered on the lawn joined in her happy laughter.

The constable, meanwhile, was busy placing the markers used for the guidance of the

marching Band during the Retreat. Yellow markers they were and bucket-shaped, made to attract the eye of a small girl. Tiring of the game with the floodlight, she turned quickly around in search of other things to amuse her and they caught her eye. She quickly pounced on them and, still laughing delightedly, gathered them up one by one. Then with gay abandon, she dumped them all in one corner and ran off.

But her crime had been discovered, not by some eye of the law within the Supreme Court Building; not by the Bandmaster who had his back to her, nor by the members of the Band, intent on their music. It was her older sister who made a dive for her, but she escaped.

Breaking into the fastest run of which she was capable, she darted across the rectangle, up the long flight of steps. Half-way, when she knew instinctively that she had reached a point of safety, she stopped in her flight and stood stock still.

For a few minutes she stood quietly listening to the music. Then with another darting movement, she started her climb up the rest of the steps. Reaching her goal, she stopped at the foot of the music stand belonging to a trombone-player who continued to play imperturbably as she peered up into his face. The big drums fascinated her then, so she made a beeline for them, then left the drummer to smile up at a bugler.

Finally as the sun disappeared behind the building, the shadows completely submerged her, and she disappeared within the protecting circle of the red-coated musicians, completely out of sight of her horrified sister and embarrassed parents.

"That's the cutest thing I ever saw in my life!" exclaimed an elderly lady to her husband.

"Sure is," he agreed. "The RCMP may make some criminals run for their lives, but there's one culprit they can't scare!" He was still chuckling to himself as the constable on duty retrieved his markers and the Band played on. ● ● ●

Man Hunt in the Arctic

By CST. T. E. G. SHAW

Twenty-eight years ago a routine police investigation developed into a hunt for a desperate killer in Canada's frost-bound northland. The tense drama involving the "Mad Trapper of Rat River" has been the theme of countless stories, but here are the facts of the case from RCMP files.

*On the "mystery roll" of the man-hunt scroll
is written the trapper's name,
But no-one knows just who he was, from
whence or why he came.*

—J. ROBERT BARRETT

A STRANGER arrived at Ross River Post, Yukon Territory, Aug. 21, 1927 and after a cursory look around, made his way to Taylor and Drury's trading store. Although not too much information was volunteered, trader Roy Buttle learned that the newcomer's name was Arthur Nelson, that he was a trapper, and that he intended to stay just long enough to build a boat.

The store-keeper said he would lend a hand and Nelson, although not too enthusiastic at first, finally accepted the offer. Roy Buttle sized the newcomer up fairly well and in view of the fact he did not outwardly show too much curiosity or ask too many questions, the reticent Nelson did confide a few things to Buttle over the nine days it took them to put the boat together.

Roy Buttle found Nelson intelligent and highly rational in all conversations, but there was something in the man's make-up that made him seem odd. For one thing, Buttle was the only person around the Post the trapper would have anything to do with it. He camped about half a mile from the settlement and openly showed that he welcomed no guests. Also, the Indians living around the Post were visibly afraid of the stranger and would have absolutely nothing to do with him.

This was not because Arthur Nelson was a towering giant of a man either. Of average height, his well-proportioned

frame packed about 170 pounds. His speech carried the trace of a Scandinavian accent and he seemed to walk with an habitual stoop as if he had been used to carrying an extremely heavy shoulder pack.

Nelson told Buttle he was an American and had been raised on a small farm in North Dakota. He appeared to be in his early 30s. He said he had reached Ross River via the headwaters of the Big and Little Salmon Rivers, having come from Teslin Lake. The previous Winter he had been trapping in northern British Columbia in the area between Teslin and Dease Lakes. Buttle learned that Nelson had come to the Dease Lake area by way of the Stikine River and prior to that had worked at the quartz mines at Anyox, B.C.

When the boat was finished, Nelson left the Post August 30, travelling up river. The Mounted Policeman at Ross River, Cpl. Claude Tidd, himself a newcomer to the district the Summer of 1927, was on patrol up the Pelly River at the time of Nelson's arrival. Although he returned a day or two before Nelson sailed up river, he did not meet the trapper, but did hear about him from Roy Buttle.

Arthur Nelson returned to Ross River Post June 16, 1928 and stayed around for a month until the trading store's annual supply boat arrived. He told Roy Buttle he had been trapping at Ross Lakes during the Winter. After the supplies came in, Nelson purchased a few provisions, a Savage .30-30 carbine and some .22 shells. He left suddenly in mid-July.

About a month later, three trappers,

Oley Johnson, Norman Nidderly and Oscar Erickson, were travelling up the south fork of the Stewart River. One morning as they were eating breakfast at Twin Falls, they noticed a stranger walking toward them. They invited him to join them, but he refused, saying he had camped overnight upstream a piece and had already eaten. He told them his name was Arthur Nelson and asked the way to Keno, Y.T.

Nelson said he had come from Ross River Post where he had built a boat and that he had hit the Stewart River above the Rogue River (a branch of the south fork of the Stewart). The three men did not see Nelson's boat as he was on foot when he approached their camp, and after learning the way to Keno, he hiked off in that direction.

Robert Levac who operated a trading store at Fraser Falls was the next man to come into contact with Nelson. The latter asked if he could stop over a day or two and Levac put him up in a spare cabin. Nelson wanted to get rid of some marten skins he had trapped, but Levac wouldn't buy them. He said he would bid on them, but suggested that Nelson take them to Mayo, Y.T., to sell.

Nelson kept pretty much to himself the two days he stayed at Fraser Falls, doing nothing but lie on his bunk. Occasionally he went into the store to buy something to eat, but he seemed moody and answered either a curt "yes" or "no" to any questions Levac asked. Before leaving, however, he did tell the trader that he had come from Ross River Post where he had built a boat the previous Summer, but that it had been wrecked up the Ross River. When Nelson departed, he did so without saying a word to Levac.

A few days later, Arthur Nelson appeared in Mayo. One of the first things he did was to peddle his marten skins at the Taylor and Drury store for \$680. This transaction was completed between Nelson and Mr. W. H. Jeffrey of the firm on Aug. 30, 1928. Nelson received this

amount in cash through an arrangement between Taylor and Drury and the Bank of Montreal in Mayo, as the store did not have that much cash on hand.

Before the Summer was out, Arthur Nelson joined trader James Mervyn who was ferrying his supplies up the Stewart River to his store at Lansing Creek. Mervyn put Nelson and his outfit off at the mouth of the south fork of the Stewart where the trapper spent the Winter of 1928-29, and when Mervyn was returning to Mayo on his boat the following Summer, he passed Nelson who was on a raft. The trader offered Nelson a ride, but the latter refused.

Prior to this (in March 1929) trapper Jack Alverson who first met Nelson in Mayo in 1928, stayed one night at Nelson's cabin at the mouth of the south fork of the Stewart, but once again Nelson was in one of his reticent moods and other than some talk about trapping, the only thing Alverson learned from Nelson was that he said he was Danish.

The next two Winters, Arthur Nelson spent trapping in the Macmillan River district between Ross River Post and Mayo. On two occasions he visited the trading store at Russell Creek run by Mr. Zimmerlee. Although Zimmerlee did not see Nelson carrying firearms at any time, the trapper asked for some shot-gun shells on one occasion when he purchased supplies at the store.

In the Spring of 1931, trapper P. Fredrickson of the Russell Post area sold a canoe to Arthur Nelson who paddled off up the Macmillan River and later some Indians in the district found the canoe abandoned on the upper waters of that river. Nelson returned to Mayo shortly after leaving the Macmillan River area, stopping off long enough to pick up a few provisions including *an abundant quantity of kidney pills*. Clerk Archie Currie of Binet's Store was rather startled when Nelson bought six boxes of pills, but Nelson was so uncommunicative that Currie thought twice about engaging the man in any conversation.

In May 1931, Arthur Nelson headed north to Keno. He stopped there briefly, making a small purchase in the store then managed by Joe Clifton and began walking north again. Frank Gillespie was having a cup of tea at the mouth of Crystal Creek one morning when Nelson happened upon his camp fire. Gillespie offered the traveller a cup, but Nelson refused, asking where the bridge on the McQuesten River was located as he said he was going to Haggart Creek. At the time, Nelson was laboring under the weight of a heavy shoulder pack.

"Snoose" Erickson and his partner, Sullivan, had a cabin on the McQuesten River in May 1931 when Nelson passed that way at noon one day carrying the heavy pack and a small rifle. Erickson asked the stranger to have lunch with them, but he curtly refused the offer and kept walking in the direction of eight-mile cabin near the head of the Beaver River.

And from the head of the Beaver River, Yukon Territory, in May 1931, trapper Arthur Nelson seemingly vanished just as strangely as he had first suddenly appeared at Ross River Post nearly four years earlier.

* * *

On July 9, 1931, a stranger arrived at Fort McPherson, North-West Territories, under rather unusual circumstances. This man drifted down the Peel River from the direction of the Yukon Territory on a raft consisting of three large logs, to a spot about three miles above Fort McPherson. There he abandoned his crude "craft" and apparently with either little or no outfit, walked the remainder of the way into the Fort where he purchased supplies. He was said to be well stocked with cash.

This information was passed along to Insp. Alexander Neville Eames who commanded the Western Arctic Sub-District of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (with headquarters at Aklavik, N.W.T.) by Bishop Geddes. Cst. Edgar Millen, in charge of the Force's detach-

ment at Arctic Red River, was sent instructions to interview the stranger.

Constable Millen located the newcomer in Fort McPherson July 21 where the latter was purchasing more supplies. He told the Policeman his name was Albert Johnson, that he had come into the country via the Mackenzie River and that he had spent the previous year on the prairies. Asked about his plans, he said he was undecided, but had considered going over the Rat (River) portage. He told Constable Millen he would not live in the settlement as he did not want to be bothered with anyone and wished to live entirely alone. The Policeman was aware that Johnson did not wish to divulge much in the way of information about himself.

Constable Millen later learned from Northern Traders Ltd. and the Hudson's Bay Company that Johnson was definitely getting an outfit together for a trip over the Rat portage. On the next patrol

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to Fort McPherson in August, Cst. Ronald Melville found that Albert Johnson left the settlement on July 28, paddling down river in a canoe he had purchased from an Indian. The Policeman learned from Arthur N. Blake who lived at the mouth of the Husky River, that Johnson passed his place looking for the Rat River, but had apparently missed it, because a few days later he returned and stopped at Blake's home.

Johnson then paddled up a creek behind Blake's place which leads to the Rat River by a chain of lake portages, even though the settler told him he didn't think it was possible to reach the Rat that way with a large canoe. Johnson told Blake that he was going into the Yukon Territory and not returning and after leaving via the nearby creek, Blake did not see him again.

Johnson was not heard of again until December when some Indians trapping in the Rat River district reported to Constable Millen at Arctic Red River that a strange white man had been interfering with their trap lines. They said the man lived alone in a cabin about 15 miles up the Rat and believed his name was Albert Johnson.

At 7 a.m. Boxing Day, Cst. Alfred W. "Bunce" King and Spl. Cst. Joseph Bernard left Arctic Red River by dog team in bitterly cold weather to investigate the complaint and also to see if Johnson had a licence to trap. The previous Summer in Fort McPherson Constable Millen had told Johnson he would have to obtain a trapper's licence either at Arctic Red River or Aklavik if he intended working the area, but there was no record of his having done so.

Constables King and Bernard stopped overnight at Fort McPherson and by evening the next day, reached the mouth of the Rat River where they set up camp. They left early December 28 to cover the remaining 15 miles to Johnson's cabin.

"I spent nearly an hour at the cabin, knocking on the door and calling to Johnson and informed him who I was

and that I wished to speak to him, but he refused to open the door or answer," Constable King noted in a subsequent report to his Officer Commanding. "I saw him peeping at me through a small window near the door, which he immediately covered when he saw me looking at him."

King decided to mush on to Aklavik in view of Johnson's attitude and obtain a search warrant. This was issued by Inspector Eames. And in view of Johnson's peculiar attitude the O.C. strengthened the patrol by adding Cst. Robert McDowell and Spl. Cst. Lazarus Sitti-chiulis. The four men left Aklavik at 7 a.m. December 30 and arrived at Johnson's cabin at 10.30 a.m. New Year's Eve.

The location of Johnson's cabin was only a few miles above the junction of the Rat River and Driftwood Creek—a place which a third of a century earlier had been dolefully tagged Destruction City. It was here in the bitter Winter of 1898 that four men died of scurvy while waiting for a break in the weather before continuing their trek to the Klondike in search of a fortune. The Rat River at this junction is marked by a series of rapids so severe that at Gold Rush time, the banks were lined with the wreckage of equipment—hence the name Destruction City.

"Bunce" King walked up to the door of Johnson's cabin, knocked, and asked, "Are you there, Mr. Johnson?" He had hardly uttered the words when a shot rang out and he slumped to the ground. Struggling to his feet he staggered toward some brush nearby, while Constable McDowell poured rifle shots through the wall of the cabin to try and draw the fire away from his wounded comrade. But the shooting continued from inside the shack and two bullets narrowly missed the other Policeman.

Seeing that King's condition was serious, Constable McDowell abandoned the idea of attacking Johnson's cabin and thought only of rushing the wounded man to where he could get medical aid. The two dog teams left Johnson's cabin

Ex-Cpl. A. W. King (Reg. No. 10211) the first constable shot by the "Mad Trapper" served in the Force from July 10, 1926 until Aug. 21, 1953, when he retired to pension.

about 11 a.m. and after travelling all night, covered the 80 miles to Aklavik in 20 hours. King was placed in the All Saints Mission under the care of Asst. Surgeon J. A. Urquhart.

In view of the seriousness of criminal charges now facing the man known as Albert Johnson, Inspector Eames decided to lead a larger party to the lonely cabin on the Rat River. Others making the trip were Constables McDowell, Millen, Specials Sittichiulis and Bernard, trappers Ernest Sutherland, Karl Gardlund and Knud Lang and 42 dogs. The Inspector also obtained 20 pounds of dynamite with caps and fuse, figuring he might have to blast away the walls of the cabin if Johnson still refused to answer the summons.

The party reached the mouth of the Rat Jan. 5, 1932 and replenished the stock of dog feed at Arthur Blake's store on the Husky River prior to leaving for Johnson's cabin. Indian guide Charlie Rat was asked to return from Fort McPherson where he had been spending New Year's to lead the party along an Indian trap-line trail south of the Rat as it was felt that travel along the river itself afforded Johnson too many opportunities for ambush.

The lower reaches of the Rat run through a large canyon over 1,000 yards wide in most places with the banks varying in height from 200 to 600 feet. The river itself is narrow and the valley is well timbered and covered with brush.

Due to the insistence of the guide, the party camped late that afternoon at a spot he said was only four miles from Johnson's cabin. Next day, however, it was found the Indian had made a mistake because when they reached the river,

Ex-Cpl. R. G. McDowell (Reg. No. 10269) who transported the wounded King to Aklavik—80 miles in 20 hours. He joined the Force Apr. 25, 1927 and retired to pension Oct. 17, 1955.



they found they were six miles above the shack, and so spent the remainder of the day—January 8—returning to the camp of the previous night. Travel was slow and tortuous due to the fact that



temperatures since New Year's Day had been hovering around 45 degrees below zero and the footing through loose snow and willows was extremely hazardous.

A check of the dog feed at the camp showed there was less than a two-night supply left and no chance of securing extra within 80 miles, so Inspector Eames decided to storm Johnson's cabin the following morning. They arrived half a mile from the shack at noon January 9—about an hour and a half after day-break at that time of year. Securing the dogs in the timber, they moved forward and partially surrounded the cabin. Approaching from the river bank, the party could hear Johnson moving about so the Inspector called to him to surrender but Johnson ignored the order.

The Officer decided they would attempt first to break the cabin door down by smashing it with rifle butts, and the three Policemen and three trappers started to rush the cabin. But the wily Johnson was a step ahead of the party and commenced firing as soon as they clambered over the top of the bank. It was then noticed that he had cleverly fashioned out loopholes above the bottom logs of the cabin in eight different locations.

Despite the hail of lead, two of the party were successful in bashing in the door as they raced around the cabin, but this only led to Johnson pouring out a steady fire through the opening. When the six returned to the cover of the river bank, Knud Lang told the Inspector he had seen Johnson crouching on the floor of the cabin—which incidentally appeared to be four or five feet below ground level—with two automatic pistols.

The party was compelled to build a fire in order to thaw out as the temperature was still 45 below. The siege kept up until after 3 the following morning—15 hours in all—as it seemed Johnson had an unending supply of ammunition. About 9 p.m. small charges of dynamite were thawed out and thrown at the walls of the shack in the hopes that some of the logs would become dislodged, but as far

as could be seen, they had no effect and most did not even explode. One of the group succeeded in rushing through Johnson's fire to throw a larger charge on the roof, but all it did was to blow a small hole in the roof and not stun Johnson as had been hoped.

The last of the dynamite—four pounds—was lobbed against the front of the cabin at 3 a.m. January 10 where it exploded successfully. Karl Gardlund and Inspector Eames ran forward with a spotlight intending to blind Johnson, but the latter heard them coming and commenced firing. Gardlund switched on the lamp anyway, but Johnson's accurate fire blasted the light out of his hand within seconds. The Police party then retired to catch an hour's sleep before returning to Aklavik through necessity—feed for the dogs. They arrived January 12.

Two days later Constable Millen was sent back to Rat River with orders to camp two miles from Johnson's shack to see if the fugitive was still in the cabin. Millen took along Karl Gardlund. And on January 16, a party consisting of Inspector Eames, ex-Cst. John Parsons, QM Sgt. R. F. Riddell and S/Sgt. H. F. Hersey of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Noel Verville, Ernest Sutherland, Frank Carmichael and Special Constable Sittichiulis left Aklavik in another attempt to apprehend Albert Johnson.

Upon reaching the mouth of the Rat, the officer was handed a note from an Indian sent by Constable Millen who reported that Johnson had taken his outfit and left the cabin. Inspector Eames recruited a party of 11 Louchoux Indians camped at the mouth of the Rat to join the posse. The party set up camp on the river nine miles above the cabin. A severe windstorm January 15, 16 and 17 had obliterated all tracks, so for the next four days, the party fanned out along the whole of the Rat River canyon to the Bear River, visiting old cabins and Johnson's trap-lines, but no evidence could be found of his having been there recently.

Inspector Eames now found that it was

impossible to keep so large a party supplied with dog feed and provisions, so the Louchoux Indians were dismissed. The supplies on hand were enough to keep four men going for nine days, so Constable Millen, Army Sergeant Riddell, Noel Verville and Karl Gardlund were chosen to remain and travel as far as the Yukon Divide if necessary. Sergeant Riddell was equipped with a portable short-wave transmitter and receiver, from which he was able to receive messages from Aklavik and occasionally transmit back. The Inspector and the remainder of the party left for Aklavik once more, arriving January 23. He planned to keep hauling provisions to the mouth of the Rat and replace the four searchers after their nine-day stint.

Constable Millen's party scouted a portage from near Johnson's cabin to where the Bear River joins the Rat and from there, into the higher hills that had not previously been searched. On Janu-

ary 28, an Indian who had been with the large party the previous week, overtook the four men and told Constable Millen that two shots had been heard the previous day from the region around the mouth of the Bear. The party returned and was successful in picking up Johnson's track which led to a thick patch of timber five miles from the mouth of a creek which empties into the Rat a mile north of the Barrier River.

On January 30, the four-man party split up, Constable Millen and Verville electing to rush down the hill into a creek near where Johnson had holed up and Sergeant Riddell and Gardlund taking the opposite direction. They could hear Johnson coughing. Johnson apparently heard Millen and Verville coming down the incline and once when Millen went past an opening in the timber, the trapper snapped off a shot at him. All four men fired a volley blindly into the timber where they figured Johnson was hiding

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and when there was no return fire, they believed he had been hit.

Millen and Riddell entered the patch of timber and a shot rang out at extremely short range. Riddell scrambled back over the bank for cover, but Millen remained and fired two shots into the thicket. Three rang out in answer. When Sergeant Riddell scrambled over the bank farther away, he saw Constable Millen lying in the snow.

Riddell and Gardlund sought the cover of large spruce trees and began pouring fire into Johnson's thicket. Gardlund watched his chances and while Riddell kept firing, he crawled forward and reached the feet of the inert Millen. He undid the Policeman's boot laces and tied them together to form a handle and pulled the body over the bank. An examination showed that Edgar Millen was beyond help. Johnson's bullet had been deadly.

Two days before this, Army Staff Sergeant Hersey and Special Constable Sittichiulis left Aklavik to bolster Constable Millen's party, but en route met Sergeant Riddell who was returning to report the Policeman's death. Sittichiulis returned with Riddell, and Hersey continued on to assist Gardlund and Verville who were keeping watch on Johnson's activities. Riddell brought the sad news to Aklavik Sunday afternoon January 31.

Shortly after this, Special Constable Hatting, Rev. Thomas Murray and Ernest Sutherland left Aklavik to relieve Gardlund and Verville and two days later, in response to an appeal by Inspector Eames over the local amateur broadcasting station, he left for the site with Sergeant Riddell, Special Constable Sittichiulis, ex-Cst. Constant Ethier, Peter Strandberg and E. Maring. En route they were further bolstered by Knud Lang, Frank Carmichael and later at Rat River by ex-Cst. Arthur N. Blake, August Tardiff and John Greenland.

Near the Rat they were overtaken by a messenger with news that an airplane was leaving Edmonton, Alta., to lend

assistance. The large group reached the spot where Constable Millen had been shot February 5 and discovered that Johnson had taken to the high ground. They spent the day searching the nine-mile ravine. They were now in the larger foothills which contained numerous creeks, deep ravines and canyons running from the watershed. Between these creeks was frozen tundra covered with hard-packed snow from the ceaseless strong winds.

Fresh tracks made by Johnson were located February 6, 7 and 8 in three different creeks four to six miles apart showing that he had been crossing the tundra from creek to creek and circling eight to ten miles back over his own tracks.

The well-known bush pilot, Capt. W. R. "Wop" May flew over the area February 7 and seeing the scouting party on the Barrier River, landed two miles away from them on the tundra. Cst. William S. Carter from Edmonton bolstered the searchers and Captain May returned to Aklavik to start ferrying in provisions and dog feed. Prior to landing, he scouted the area ahead of the party and saw where tracks—undoubtedly Johnson's—ended at the Barrier River, apparently a camping spot.

Another patrol joined the party February 8 headed by Cst. Sidney W. May from Old Crow Detachment in the Yukon, Spl. Cst. John Moses, two trappers and two Indians. They came via La Pierre House, Bell River, Loon Lake and the Rat. Next day a patrol led by Constable May went as far as the last timber on the Barrier River and found a recent track made by Johnson heading for the Yukon Divide. Earlier, Indians in the party had told Inspector Eames that it was not possible for anyone to cross the divide alone, so it appeared that Johnson was becoming desperate.

With the exception of Constable May, Special Constable Moses and Frank Jackson, the posse returned to the Rat River where it was decided supplies could be

landed easier. These three stayed at the Barrier River camp and on February 12, Constable May and Indian Peter Alexis rode into the camp on the Rat with a note from a trapper at La Pierre House, Harry Anthony, stating that a band of Indians had spotted a strange snow-shoe track near La Pierre House. The description of the track was that of Albert Johnson's.

In view of this, a change of plans was necessitated, and the following men formed a party headed for La Pierre House: Constable May, Specials Moses and Sittichiulis, Staff Sergeant Hersey, Joseph Verville, Constant Ethier, Frank Jackson and Peter Alexis.

Inspector Eames, Sergeant Riddell and Karl Gardlund flew with Wop May back to Aklavik to obtain larger snow-shoes for the party and on February 13, they crossed the divide to La Pierre House, landing on the Bell River in deep soft snow. A sudden storm prevented further

flying that day, but on St. Valentine's Day, Captain May scouted the Bell River for 25 miles and found Johnson's track which he followed as far as the mouth of the Eagle River in the Yukon where it was lost in a maze of caribou tracks.

Searchers scoured the Bell and Eagle Rivers February 16, finally camping about 15 miles from the mouth of the latter where they were able to follow Johnson's trail quite easily as the snow was softer and there was little wind. He had, however, managed to take advantage of the caribou tracks and had hiked without snow-shoes in these for about ten miles.

As the searchers believed they were narrowing the gap on the fugitive now, they broke camp early February 17. Also, another danger threatened. Johnson was headed toward the cabin of a trapper named Barnstrum and although no one in the party seemed to know the exact whereabouts of the cabin, it was felt the

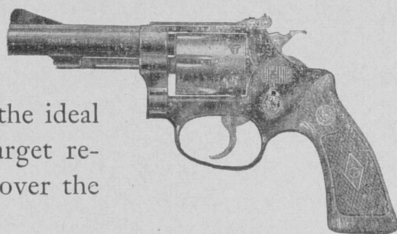
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This aerial photo shows the scene on the Eagle River where Albert Johnson made his last desperate stand. The dark spot in the lower centre of the picture is the trapper's body.

man should be warned of Johnson's treachery. To further complicate things, it had been planned to have Wop May search for the cabin from the air the previous day, but dense fog prevented him from taking off from La Pierre House.

Before noon, the patrol which consisted of eight men with dog teams and three on foot, was approaching a sharp bend in the river when Staff Sergeant Hersey, driving the lead team at the time, spotted Johnson coming down river only 250 yards away. Johnson saw the posse at the same instant and quickly laced on his snow-shoes. Then he made a dash for the river bank, rifle in hand.

Hersey and Joseph Verville—driving the next team—drew their rifles and started firing at Johnson from the centre of the river. They were quickly joined by Karl Gardlund and Frank Jackson, and in a short time, the whole party began moving up-stream, some on the river and others on either bank. All this time, Johnson was firing rapidly at the

pursuers, but suddenly his fire ceased and he started to run back up river. Before he stopped shooting, however, his deadly rifle had taken a further toll—Staff Sergeant Hersey had fallen in the snow, shot through the lungs.

Johnson was running back in his own tracks, stopping occasionally to turn and fire, and was actually drawing away from the party. He was making for the opposite river bank which was not so steep. Called upon once again to surrender, Johnson ignored the command and kept running for the bank, whereupon the posse threw a concentrated volley at him. Reaching the bank, Johnson threw himself in the deep, soft snow and began to dig in, using his heavy pack as a cover. He then resumed firing.

But this time, the effect of numbers began to tell, and with men completely surrounding Johnson and a few on higher ground firing down on him, he was no longer shooting back.

"At 12.10 p.m., (February 17) it was found that Johnson was dead, having

Asst. Commr. A. N. Eames (Rtd.) who as an Inspector directed the 48-day pursuit of Albert Johnson. He retired to pension Aug. 15, 1946 after 33 years' service.

desperately resisted to the last," Inspector Eames noted later in his report. And so the 48-day "Arctic Circle war", which started out as nothing more than a routine investigation and ended in the deaths of two men and the serious wounding of two others, ended.

All of Albert Johnson's effects were gathered up and checked. A total of \$2,410 in cash was found on his corpse in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100 as well as two United States' \$5 bills and one \$10. There were also two small glass jars one containing five pearls (later evaluated at \$15) and five pieces of gold dental work four dwt. (\$3.20), the other, 13 dwt. alluvial gold (\$9.36).

Firearms found in his possession included a model 99 Savage .30-30 rifle, an Ivor Johnson sawed-off 16-gauge shotgun and a .22 Winchester rifle, model 58 with cut-down stock. His supply of ammunition included 39 .30-30 shells, 84 .22 shells and four 16-gauge shot-gun shells. There were other miscellaneous items *including packages containing a total of 32 pills.*

Significantly enough, there was no trace of any written matter found either on Johnson's body, at his cabin or at any of the caches and camps he had made in the area of the Rat River. The two auto-



matic pistols seen in Johnson's hand January 9 by Knud Lang were not located. An old canoe was at the cabin, and about 300 yards away, a carefully concealed stage cache containing a quantity of provisions.

Johnson's cabin was constructed of logs about a foot in diameter. The inside dimensions were roughly eight by 12 feet. The door stood four feet high, of which three feet were above ground level and the roof was made of heavy poles covered with frozen sod two feet thick. The walls were reinforced with extra logs and frozen sod 20 inches above ground

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One of the few existing photos of Albert Johnson was of little use in helping establish the man's identity.

Force had to go on was that he had told the late Constable Millen in Fort McPherson that his name was Albert Johnson; the Indians complaining about trap-line interference said they too believed this was his name.

Fingerprints taken from his corpse were sent to both Ottawa and Washington, D.C., but they were not linked to anyone with a criminal record in either country.

First reports of the other stranger in the lower Yukon who called himself Arthur Nelson came to the RCMP in August 1933. From the physical descriptions and "lone wolf" attitudes of the two men, it seemed likely that they were one and the same, but this has never been proved conclusively.

level. The floor of the cabin was not as far below ground level as it first appeared, perhaps because of the depth of the hard snow outside. It was 38 inches below ground level, providing Johnson with plenty of protection when the siege was taking place.

A physical description of Johnson—after death—supplied by Assistant Surgeon Urquhart listed his height as five foot nine, estimated weight 145 to 150 pounds. He had light brown hair which was receding, pale blue eyes, snubbed upturned nose, moderately prominent cheek bones, lobed ears, low set and close to the head. The only mark on the body was a small wart or mole, two inches to the left of the spine in the mid-lumbar region. The Surgeon set his age between 35 and 40 years, the size of his feet as 9¼ inches and said his teeth had been well cared for but contained numerous fillings.

* * *

The task of identifying the man known as Albert Johnson was one that has never been successfully concluded. All the

There are, however, some facts that make it seem likely Nelson and Johnson were identical. Sgt. James R. Purdie of the Dawson C.I.B. made inquiries at the banks there to see if he could trace any of the currency found on Johnson's body. The Bank of Montreal traced two bills. One \$50 bill was received at the bank as one of a shipment of 100 such bills on Sept. 7, 1926 and the other—also a \$50 bill—was one of 100 bills sent to the branch at Mayo Mar. 22, 1928.

There is no actual record of either Johnson or Nelson having been in Dawson although Cpl. Arthur Thornthwaite of Old Crow Detachment in a report dated the same day Johnson was shot said that a local Indian gave a description of a man he worked with on the 12-mile dredge out of Dawson in 1930 and except for this man having brown hair (Johnson's was light brown) they seemed identical. The Indian said the man called himself Al Johnson and left the district in the fall of 1930 after telling the Indian he was going to the Peel River district to trap alone.

It is reasonable to assume that Nelson

received the second \$50 bill from Mayo, as on Aug. 30, 1928—less than six months after the bill was sent to Mayo—Nelson received \$680 in cash from the Bank of Montreal there from selling marten skins to the firm of Taylor and Drury.

The firearms found in Johnson's possession were not successfully traced due to company records having been destroyed, but it is significant to note that Arthur Nelson purchased a .30-30 Savage rifle at the Ross River Post, along with some .22 shells and two of Johnson's guns were a .30-30 Savage rifle and a Winchester .22. Mr. W. W. Douglas who worked for Northern Traders Limited in Fort McPherson recalled selling Johnson a 16-gauge single barrel shot-gun and a box of 25 shells on July 12, 1931, three days after he arrived at that post.

All the persons who had seen or talked to Arthur Nelson between Ross River Post where he was first seen and McQuesten River where he was last seen were eventually shown facial photos taken of Albert Johnson after death, and most thought it could be the same man, although none could be sure. Johnson was in such an emaciated condition at the time of his death (145 to 150 pounds) that it is explainable that his quaint

features would look somewhat different from the sturdy Nelson (170 pounds).

There was one other question that arose when attempts were made to link Johnson and Nelson and that was whether or not a man could travel from McQuesten River near Keno—Nelson was last seen there in May 1931—to Fort McPherson, a distance of some 250 miles, in just over two months on foot—Johnson first appeared there July 9, 1931. To do so, he would have to cross over the Ogilvie Range. This was answered by Supt. Thomas B. Caulkin who commanded the RCMP at Dawson. He said he knew a man who left Mayo on June 28, 1934, went to Fort McPherson and returned to Mayo in the latter part of August 1934, thus doing double the trip in a two-month period.

Over the years since this bizarre affair, the Force has answered numerous inquiries from persons all over the world claiming to be relatives of "The Mad Trapper From Rat River" as he has been described in numerous articles, but in each case the RCMP has patiently checked photos and descriptions, and in all, has had to write back, "we find that . . . is not identical with the man known as Albert Johnson". ● ● ●

The seventh semi-annual International Law Enforcement Conference was held at the Regina RCMP Barracks May 27, 1960, with Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson officiating as chairman. Forty-five delegates attended the meet, representing law enforcement agencies from Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the western United States.

The Hon. P. H. Gordon of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal and Mag. J. L. Salterio of Regina addressed the gathering and the RCMP film, "Career in Scarlet" was shown. Following a reception at the Barracks, Conference members and invited guests attended a dinner at the Hotel Saskatchewan where they were welcomed by the Hon. Charles C. Williams, Minister of Labor. Guest speaker was Mr. W. W. Cameron, chairman of the Saskatchewan Securities Commission. Mr. H. Cosgriff of the U. S. Treasury Department expressed the appreciation of American delegates in attendance.



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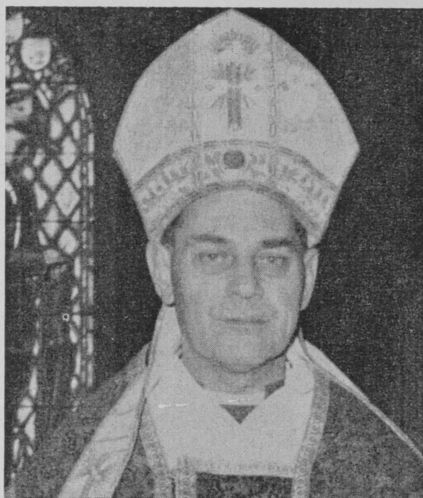
Mounted Police quintette lost only four points. Individual members of the team were Cpl. T. W. Foster, captain and trainer, and Csts. W. A. Glover, H. V. Muma, R. R. Dyck and N. D. Dech.

* * *

The Right Rev. M. E. Coleman, D.D., Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, and Mrs. Coleman were the guests of honor at a reception held at the RCMP Officers' Mess, Regina, last June 9, marking Bishop Coleman's retirement as senior Chaplain of the Force.

Supt. E. Porter presented Bishop Coleman with an engraved silver cigarette box upon which was mounted the badge of the Force and Mrs. Coleman with a jewelled brooch in the form of the RCMP badge.

On the preceding Sunday—June 5—Bishop Coleman held his last service in the RCMP Chapel at Regina, which was filled to capacity for this occasion.



* * *



S/Sgt. J. H. (Bob) Poole of "Depot" Division is shown receiving the Connaught Cup awarded to the top revolver shot in the Force each year. In this year's shoot-off at "N" Division, the "Depot" instructor topped the field of competitors by scoring 199 out of 200. A year ago the same score was not quite good enough to win for him, but among this year's crack marksmen, none was good enough to repeat the "possible" which brought all of them together for the final competition.

Recently the city of Prince Albert, Sask., acquired a new Armorial Bearing with one of the principal figures being an NWMP constable in the uniform of the 1885 era. It also contains the figure of a North American Indian in the dress of the Plains Crees.

From sometime before the turn of the century up to 1952, Prince Albert had been using a crest of unknown origin and in that year, the city council decided this crest was likely incorrect from an heraldic point of view.

The city clerk was directed to write to the College of Arms in England to learn if there was any record there of the crest and if not, to inquire as to what steps should be taken to acquire a proper Armorial Bearing. In reply, the Chester Herald of the College requested the city council to send along particulars of the city, its history, industries and the details of its constitution. In doing this, the council suggested that the Bearing should include, in addition to the NWMP constable and the Indian, a tree representing the lumber industry, a beaver for the fur trade and a sheaf of wheat for agriculture.



* * *



Capt. Andrew Johnston, Stipendiary Magistrate and Juvenile Court Judge of Sechelt, B.C., is donor of the photo at the left, showing the RCMP detachment sign at Gibsons, B.C. In the accompanying letter, he says: "Constructed from Golden Cypress and Red Cedar driftwood gathered on the beach near Sechelt, treated with wood preservatives and varnish, the post is set in a cement base and the sign is suspended from the post by chains. Its esthetic propensities add a wealth of charm to . . . the detachment building and symbolize the region served by the detachment . . . It further exemplifies the spirit of public service predominant among members of the Force, who in many different ways contribute to

the welfare of the communities they serve beyond the call of police duties." Credit for gathering the materials and erecting the sign goes to Cst. M. E. Baron of Gibsons Detachment.

* * *

S/Sgt. Roy (Mickey) McGill, NCO in charge of Stationery Stores at Headquarters, died July 10, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont., after a lengthy illness. Joining the RCMP Jan. 23, 1945, (Reg. No. 12540) he served at Regina, Sask. and at the Training Centre at Rockcliffe, Ont. ("N" Division) before enlisting in No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) shortly after the outbreak of World War II. Returning to the Force in 1945 he was posted to Headquarters where he has been stationed continuously since then. His survivors include his wife and one daughter.



The Grave on the Hill

By CPL. G. REDHEAD

THE year was 1947, the month was March, the locale was the village of Telegraph Creek situated on the banks of the Stikine River, inside the Alaska Panhandle, in northern British Columbia.

The writer received a call from W. P. (Bill) Thorman, magistrate, coroner, local doctor, trader and friend and general confidant of the Tahltan Indians. Bill, then nearing 70, had received a visit from one of the Indians who reported that Pete Curran, a trapper, over 70 years of age, was missing.

Pete, well-known to everybody in the Stikine area, had left for his trap-line at Grassy Creek, 40 miles east of Telegraph Creek, in September 1946. This was his yearly routine. The trip would be made to a point as near as possible to Curran's trap-line by means of pack horses supplied by an old friend of many years, Ira Day. Grub and equipment were brought to the cache and from there transported when convenient, to the trap-line cabins by means of sleigh and pack dogs, these too supplied free of charge by Ira Day. The horses were taken back to the Day Ranch at Wards' Hill, 16 miles east of Telegraph Creek; it was understood each year that Pete could keep the dogs for the Winter and bring them back on his return to the outside in the Spring. Transport of all the equipment to the cabins was a difficult chore for the old man and it had become a practice of his friends, the Tahltan Indians, to deliver during the Winter, some of the food supplies which Pete would leave in his cache ten miles from his main cabin.

Deep snows and extremely severe weather had prevented the Indians from getting to the Curran cabin during the Winter and the food at the cache had not been picked up. This seemed to indicate that either Pete was dead or in desperate straits for want of food. March in the

Stikine area is break-up time and any quest to locate and save the old man would have to leave soon. This was the reason why the writer had been called to Taku Traders by Bill Thorman. He was too old to go; would I make some attempt to locate and save his old friend?

In the north country one does not question a request of this type; preparations were made immediately, grub secured, bedrolls checked, tents and most other equipment would have to be left behind. Snow had disappeared near the river and as our only transport would be dog sled the river ice would be our road. Snow-shoes were a necessity as the snow at Grassy Creek would still be deep. Some extra food was taken along in case Pete was still alive; matches, axes and ropes were the only other extra equipment.

One could not travel alone on a search of this type so the writer enlisted the services of Fletcher Day, son of Ira, a half-breed boy who knew the country and was a long-time friend of the missing man. We left that afternoon for Day's Ranch, a trip that would take us up the river on ice that was breaking up, through the fabulous Stikine Canyon. This was an unforgettable trip. The Stikine is a large and deep river, one of the fastest on this continent, and the canyon is second only in depth and size to the Colorado.

It was dark when we arrived at the ranch, the dogs were fed and bedded and the equipment stored in the bunk house. Then we retired to the main house to partake of a meal which only a northerner could devour. The first course is always moose stew with rice which is not too hard to take, but when dining with Ira Day, a man is expected to eat three times as much as he would normally. Then comes the home-made bread with local blueberry jam, butter by the pound and numerous cups of tea—tea as

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only a northerner can make it. After this the usual evening of chatter in front of the crackling birch fire, plans made for an early start, and early in this country is 4 a.m.

Three o'clock—a lusty call from Ira and everyone in the country is wide awake—a wash in ice-covered water, then to the kitchen again. Breakfast consists of three helpings of porridge cooked to perfection over a wood fire, moose stew again, toast and coffee.

At four we were on our way, sleighs lightly loaded, morning frost on the snow and the dogs frisky. They lost some of this after the first three miles, though, which were all up steep hills with not too much snow. Coming to the top of the hills it was deeper and snow-shoes were the order of the day. Then the snow was crisp and travelling fairly easy, and it was not many hours before we came to Pete's cache. Checking we found his winter supplies untouched and secure. Only one conclusion—Pete must be dead. Apparently the snow had been too deep for the old man to traverse because in the cache were sufficient supplies to last a man two months at least. With dread, we carried on to Pete's main cabin.

The country began to open out and we were now in the vicinity of Grassy Lake. With binoculars we could discern Pete's cabin and our fears were confirmed—the door of the cabin was swinging on the hinges, standing near the door were two guns, near the guns, Pete's snow-shoes. We knew he must be in the cabin; no trapper would leave in the Winter without his snow-shoes.

The scene that met our eyes at the cabin was one of horror. On the porch were the remains of the dogs' legs, several owl heads and legs and portions of ravens. Starvation was the certain fate of this old-timer. Entering the cabin we found the earthly remains of Pete on his bunk. His mattress was grass pulled from the swamps and made into hay, over this was a thin and worn blanket, and covering our old friend was a piece of canvas.

This was his only bedding. He was frozen stiff, curled up and his hands in a clutching position. No doubt he had fought death to the last, the victim of starvation and bitter cold.

Examination of the cabin showed there was no fuel, the flour barrel had been scraped on the inside with a knife, feathers of owls and ravens were in abundance and dog hair and skin was on the floor. There were no matches, a desperate plight in a northern Winter. The most pathetic sight of all—what was to have been a last meal—was on the stove in a cooking pan frozen solid. The old fellow had cut the babiche (thongs) from a pair of snow-shoes into small pieces with an axe and was attempting to boil it. Obviously he had run out of fuel and matches, then with the bitter cold overtaking his meagre strength, he had gone to his bunk, pulled the canvas over his body and laid down to die. Pete was a man of the north and one can be sure that he was well aware that there was no hope. I often wonder about his last thoughts—he was a confirmed atheist.

We searched the cabin but there was nothing of value except one mink skin which had been placed in a tin container to avoid damage by mice. This was the entire product of a Winter of trapping and the price of the life of an old man. The coroner had suspected that we might find the old man dead and had issued instructions that should this be so, the body was to be returned to the Telegraph Creek area to be buried.

We built a fire to thaw the old man out so that we would be able to place him on one of the sleighs and wrapped him in his piece of canvas, re-searched the cabin for valuables, set it on fire and started for home. Travelling most of the night on the frost, we reached the Day ranch the next morning. Old Ira met us as we came through the gate and his first question was, "Where is Pete?" I pointed to the sled and the eyes of another old man filled with tears.

The coroner was contacted and in-

structed that if we were positive of the cause of death we could bury our old friend near the Day Ranch, the summer home that he had always loved. We were sure and arrangements were made. Fletcher Day and I took a team with a stone-boat and the required tools and drove to the highest hill that we could locate overlooking the Day Ranch and the Stikine Canyon. Here on the brow of the hill we dug a grave and returned to the ranch.

Then accompanied by Ira, Amy, Fletcher and the two small daughters, we placed the remains on the stone-boat and with a wreath of paper flowers made by Mrs. Day, went to the grave. While the family of friends stood with bowed heads I read the burial service and committed Pete to the ground. We returned to the ranch and leaving my sled and harness there to be picked up later, I continued on to Telegraph Creek on foot. The dogs did not mind this in the least.

It was a sad day for this little outpost. The effects taken from the cabin were turned over to the administrator as were several pension cheques picked up from the post office. There had been no reason whatever for the old man to be away from the village but it was his own wish that he be on his trap-line. He knew the dangers and decided to accept them. He was a Canadian and the master of his own destiny. He decided to take the chance and the result was that he gave his life for a mink skin.

Later in the Spring, accompanied by Rev. Godfrey Bird of Telegraph Creek, Anglican Minister, I returned to the grave on the hill. There in the presence of many old-time residents of the area including Indian friends, Reverend Bird carried out a full burial service and blessed the grave of his old friend who had always denied any belief in God. We raised a rough wooden cross over the grave on the hill and there, for time eternal, old Pete will lie, looking down on the things that he loved most in the land of the Tahltans. ● ● ●

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Motorcycle Training

By Cpl. R. A. M. CRAWFORD

BEARING in mind the ever changing picture in traffic law enforcement, particularly in the Vancouver Sub-Division area where two large detachments, Richmond and North Vancouver, police urban areas with daily traffic flows in excess of 30,000 vehicles, the traffic committee discussed the use of solo motorcycles. It was apparent that the present establishment of motorcycles was not being utilized to its fullest, mainly due to the lack of trained riders.

With this in mind the NCO in charge of the Traffic Branch drew up a training program comprising some 80 hours of instruction, designed to turn out a fully trained and competent rider—a necessity in heavy traffic.

The course was drawn up on the following lines:

First day—nomenclature and basic operations of the motorcycle. Explanation of the important parts of a motorcycle and servicing procedures.

Second day—starting and stopping and the first ride.

Third day—co-ordination of clutch and throttle, shifting procedure. Riding in a large oval, then graduating to figure eights 100 yards or more in length, stopping each time the centre was reached.

Fourth day—turning exercises, use of brakes, stopping and starting on a hill, making right and left turns on a hill, stopping and starting using the clutch only.

Fifth day—turning exercises, obstacle course, starting and stopping in loose sand, rough terrain riding.



Personnel of the two motorcycle training courses. Top of page, l. to r., Csts. H. R. Wilson, T. A. Shortridge, Cpl. R. A. M. Crawford, instructor, Csts. D. J. O. Johnson, R. B. Boreham.

Left, Csts. J. E. Weiland, L. G. W. Destree, L. P. R. Mitchell, L. A. Harper.

Sixth day—warm-up exercises in the field then in light traffic.

Seventh day—street riding in medium heavy city traffic.

Eighth day—street riding in heavy traffic.

Ninth day—stopping the violator, passing procedure, team and escort riding.

Tenth day—servicing and cleaning of machines, heavy traffic riding followed by a riding test conducted by an NCO of the sub-division transport staff.

With the approval of the program by the Officer Commanding, training commenced in a large field adjacent to Fairmont Barracks. In this space a novice rider could upset his motorcycle without injury or damage to the machine. The "bikes" used were Harley Davidson stock police machines. All surplus equipment, such as lights and mirrors, was stripped off when training commenced and later replaced before street riding began.

The first class consisted of four members drawn from traffic sections in the

sub-division. Training began last April 4 and ended April 15 with a second class running from April 18 to 29. All successfully passed the riding test and are now employed on traffic duties at different points within the sub-division.

With the increased traffic volume and numerous special events the present establishment of machines is being used on a greater scale and no doubt a possible increase may be recommended in the near future.

One incident of a somewhat humorous nature occurred during the first days of training. The Post gardener had placed a large pile of manure near the training ground and for the first four days the riders carefully avoided it. On the fifth day, however, a light rain made the course slippery and one rider failed to negotiate the turn and ended up in the pile. No damage or injury resulted apart from loss of dignity but it was several days before this rider was socially accepted again. ● ● ●

The Admissibility of

CONFESIONS

in Criminal Matters

Few branches of the law of evidence have given both judge and practitioner as much difficulty as the admissibility of statements made by the accused. This is partly due to the fact that in this field no case can possibly be on all fours with any other, and, moreover, on questions of evidence the court is obliged to be both judge and jury. It is therefore not surprising to find that rulings differ more than one might ordinarily expect.

This book is intended as a ready reference manual for all those engaged in the administration of criminal justice. By distilling the principles from the cases the author, himself a prominent criminal lawyer, has made an excellent statement of the law as it is today in Canada. It is a well-written statement and will be a great help to police officers in their investigations.

by *Fred Kaufman*

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Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Guy, Klein

Smuggling of Furs — International Police Co-Operation

ONLY 60 miles south of Montreal, on Highway No. 9, lies the friendly tourist city of Plattsburg, N.Y. Its principal tourist attraction is its five-mile white-sand beach on Lake Champlain. Numerous motels, cottages and camping grounds can accommodate at least 30,000 tourists. Plattsburg is conveniently located along the Montreal-New York City highway, railroad and air lines. On any summer week-end the Canadian cars outnumber the American ones by about 20 to one on the streets of Plattsburg. No wonder it is often humorously called "the American city built by Canadians, for Canadians".

But while Plattsburg beckons tourists it also attracts smugglers of all types, from the petty to the commercial. The petty smuggler is usually a tourist who has been lured by bargains and "hot sales" in such things as wearing apparel, electrical appliances, automobile accessories and photographic equipment. He will invariably conceal the goods in his car and don the new clothing before returning to Canada. He is more often than not spotted by an alert Customs officer and the penalties imposed are sufficient to keep this traffic under control.

When the smuggling of cigarettes reached a peak in 1952, some of the more notorious gangs operated out of Plattsburg. Their method of operation had been perfected through years of experience. The organization included a farmer located on a back road at the boundary who kept them posted on the activities of police patrols. Before a load would be risked across a pilot car would test the road by racing across the boundary in order to draw out the hidden patrols. If all was clear, the pilot car would return to the U.S.A. and then lead the loaded vehicle across. The latter

travelled without lights, guided only by the tail lights of the pilot car.

It was an exception when the patrols managed to seize one of these cars without resorting to a chase at high speeds sometimes over rough dusty roads. Collisions between police and smugglers' cars were often unavoidable before the loaded vehicles were brought to a stop. Some of the back roads used still bear the legendary names, "Meridian Road", "Tremblay's Line", "Broken Knuckle" and "Bucket O' Blood". The hardest blow dealt the cigarette smugglers came when a province-wide investigation led to charges of conspiracy against the financial backers as well as the hirelings. Over 70 were convicted. The heavy fines and terms of imprisonment meted out broke up even the toughest organizations.

While the running of cigarettes has dwindled considerably over the past five years the lead in the field of commercial smuggling has been taken by the trafficker of other commodities. He operates altogether differently. He has no such organization as pilot cars nor does he use back roads; instead, he smuggles with an automobile through a Port of Customs. The goods are either for immediate resale or consist of raw materials to be finished in a Canadian plant. The type of goods may vary from jewellery and photographic supplies to radio equipment and machine parts, but the most favored item is material to be used in the creation of garments. The reason being that Montreal fashion houses follow closely the new styles appearing on the New York market.

Canadian buyers attend trade fairs and exhibitions in that city and many bring back the goods purchased. Most declare them at Customs and pay duties but the occasional one will attempt to smuggle

the goods by concealing them in his car. Upon his return through Customs he does not normally arouse suspicion because the presence of luggage gives the appearance of a returning vacationer. In order to obtain evidence for a successful prosecution against this type of smuggler he must be stopped between the boundary and his destination while still in possession of the goods because goods smuggled do not usually bear evidence of U.S. manufacture and can be sold openly on the Canadian market without inviting complaints.

The case of Guy and Klein is typical of the method used. Alexander Klein is the president and manager of American Furs Inc., Montreal. This firm specializes in the manufacture of coats made from mink paw skins. Klein used the services of a reliable employee, Felix Raymond Guy, to carry on his traffic in smuggled furs. Another person who inadvertently became a witness to this illicit traffic was a young and attractive girl from Montreal. She first met Klein and Guy when she applied for work in the fur plant last April. She was not hired that day but told her application would be considered. Klein and Guy had devised a subtle plan to smuggle furs from New York to Montreal but they had underestimated the long arm of the law.

At approximately 11.50 p.m. April 18, a policeman in Plattsburg observed a man climb into a 1959 Buick bearing Quebec plates parked on a dark street. He watched the man remove his coat and kneel on the rear seat. Believing this to be a morality case, he cautiously approached the car and suddenly shone his flashlight through a rear window. To his surprise the man was only trying to replace the rear seat cushions. A few pieces of wrapping paper and string lay on the front seat and a cardboard box had been thrown on the sidewalk.

The policeman instantly appraised the situation and did not disturb the man. He called the NCO in charge of Lacolle RCMP Detachment. While giving a de-



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Rear seat cushions of the seized car showing how the mink paw skins were concealed in an effort to smuggle them through Customs.

tailed description of the man the policeman mentioned a foreign accent in his speech. Although he could not clearly define the type of accent he was positive that it was not French. This minor detail was to be of extreme importance in the investigation which followed.

The call brought all available hands into action. A police car, well equipped for shadow work, was despatched to the intersection of Highways 9 and 9B in the U.S.A., in order to follow the suspect vehicle across the boundary, and two other members already on patrol were instructed to take a position on Highway 9 at a point 20 miles inland and beyond the intersection of two secondary roads which lead to the highway.

While all nervously awaited the suspect vehicle, an untimely mishap which put a police car out of action only added to the excitement. The policeman in the shadow car was behind a billboard and when the car drove by he was unable to follow because the police car suddenly sank in the soft earth. The only hope was that the vehicle would continue on and into the hands of the other patrol. At 12.45 a.m. the latter reported they had stopped the suspect vehicle and were going off the air to search it. A few minutes later they announced that they had found a large quantity of furs concealed in the springs of the rear seat cushions. The vehicle and furs were seized and the driver placed under arrest.

At the detachment the rear seat cushions were removed and 11 bodies of

mink paw skins, each measuring four by eight feet, were found. The driver identified himself as Felix Raymond Guy. While questioning the prisoner it was noted that he did not have an accent as described by the Plattsburg policeman—Guy's was definitely French. It appeared likely he had an accomplice who had remained at Plattsburg.

Further questioning brought a confession. He said that his accomplice was Alexander Klein and that the latter had bought the furs in New York and had brought them as far as Plattsburg. Before leaving New York, Klein had instructed him by telephone to use the 1959 Buick to meet him at the Plattsburg Municipal Airport. He had further requested that he invite the girl who had applied for a job during the previous week to accompany him. Guy did as instructed and met Klein at the airport. From the airport they drove to Plattsburg where the car was parked on a dark street.

While the other two had gone to a restaurant he said he had concealed the furs in the car. He insisted that Klein had nothing to do with the smuggling of the furs despite Police information to the contrary. It is believed that Guy could not get the cushions into place and had asked Klein to do so. Guy added that he had taken Klein and the woman to a hotel and headed for Montreal with the car.

As a result of this information a lookout was placed at all Ports of Customs to detain the man and the girl. At 11 a.m. April 19, the girl arrived by bus at the Port of Cantic. Her answers to questions clearly indicated her ignorance of the contraband activities of the two men. She had not understood a word of their conversation because they had spoken in English while in her presence. She related that before leaving the hotel Klein had folded five large pieces of furs (pre-

sumably bodies) in a cardboard box, placed a few dirty shirts over the furs and tied the box with a string. At the bus depot he had checked the box as baggage and placed a telephone call to his office. When informed that Guy had not yet arrived he had become extremely nervous and told her to return alone. He collected his box from the baggage check room and left the bus depot. It was later learned that he had shipped the furs back to New York.

Searches were conducted in Montreal

of American Furs Inc., as well as the homes of Klein and Guy. Several fur coats were placed under detention pending investigation and a complete audit by the Customs and Excise, Investigation Branch. Guy was charged with possession of goods unlawfully imported and Klein with assisting or being otherwise interested in the illegal importation of goods. Both pleaded guilty and were fined \$300 each.

(Submitted by Cpl. J. A. G. Sabourin, RCMP, Lacolle, Que.)

* * *

"Pit Lamping"

SHORTLY after midnight Nov. 8, 1959 the RCMP corporal in charge of B.C.'s Sooke Detachment and the game warden prepared to leave on what they believed would be another of their many fruitless patrols to try and intercept pit

lampers. "Pit Lamping" is the common term for shooting game at night by means of a light and a gun. It is a particularly dangerous pastime for persons not acquainted with the surrounding countryside.



THE MILDEST BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

Section 19(2) of the British Columbia Game Act prohibits pit lamping. It is considered a serious offence and brings a minimum fine of \$500 while other offences under the same act carry a maximum fine of \$300. It does not require much imagination to realize that using a rifle at night in unknown surroundings could easily result in fatal shootings.

At one that November morning the weather was clear and cold. The two decided the most probable spot to patrol would be the stretch of highway starting at Jordan River and continuing six or seven miles toward Sooke. As they drove to Jordan River they saw a three-point buck limping along the side of the road. The NCO stopped the car but the deer came directly towards the head-lights, passing so close to the passenger side of the car that the game warden could have reached out and touched it. As it went on, the two men could see that the limp was caused by an old wound which had healed over.

Five miles farther west they stopped a vehicle for a routine check. It turned out to be a small European sedan containing four persons. Each had a rifle and there was a powerful light on the floor by the front seat.

The next car stopped was an old model sedan driven by William Cowell of Sidney, B.C. His passenger, James Mason, was also from Sidney. They had a shotgun and a rifle between them. The Policeman opened the car trunk and found a

small doe deer, still warm from having been shot recently. This was at 4.20 a.m.

The Game Act provides authority for the arrest without warrant of anyone found committing a breach of the statute, but as these men were known to the game warden, they were permitted to return home after the doe, the guns, the flashlight and all ammunition had been seized. They later appeared before Stipendiary Mag. A. I. Thomas at Colwood, B.C. They contested the charges but when the evidence had been heard the Magistrate found each of them guilty of pit lamping, also of killing a doe out of season.

As the corporal and the game warden were checking another car about two miles farther on, they saw a vehicle coming from the east, but when the driver apparently saw the red light flashing on the Police car he stopped about 100 yards away, made a U-turn and drove hurriedly back toward Sooke. The two officers took up the chase and after travelling approximately two miles, overtook the fleeing vehicle and forced it to stop. There were two men and a juvenile in the green station wagon. Both men had loaded rifles in the front seat, and in the rear was a freshly killed doe. The deer was still warm and the entire rear portion of the vehicle was covered with fresh blood. The guns, ammunition, the doe and a light found on the front seat were seized as exhibits.

August Fitz and Hans Berchtold were

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brought before Magistrate Thomas at Colwood and convicted on three charges each: (a) pit lamping, (b) killing a doe deer out of season and (c) of having loaded guns in an automobile upon the highway.

It is the likes of these persons who will not abide by laws or good hunting habits that make the forest a hazardous spot during the hunting season.

(Submitted by Cpl. P. A. Eastman, RCMP, Sooke, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Strelaëff

Unlawfully Sending Explosives by Rail

ON JUNE 10, 1959, Alex Strelaëff stood before Judge H. Sullivan at Nelson, B.C., charged with unlawfully sending explosives by rail. For this offence he received two years in the penitentiary. Sentence was to run consecutively with the term he was already serving for possession of stolen property.

To begin this story it is necessary to go back to Feb. 28, 1958, when Strelaëff was discharged from the Kamloops Provincial Jail. He had been arrested for an attempted B. and E. and at the time of the alleged offence was wearing a black sheep-skin lined coat. This was sent to the RCMP Laboratory at Regina to check for glass fragments. In the course of this examination the coat was marked for identification and subsequently returned to Strelaëff when he was acquitted.

Strelaëff then went to Revelstoke, B.C., and was the subject of a police call to a cafe when he failed to pay for a meal. He was checked and released as the complainant did not wish to lay a charge. This took place on March 3.

Sometime between February 28 and March 3 a portable powder box was broken into 12 miles south of Revelstoke and the Department of Public Works reported 24 sticks of dynamite stolen as well as some caps. The home of Mike Nedalko was illegally entered during this same period and a dress shirt, a black suit-case and other items of clothing were stolen. The shirt had the laundry mark N 35 on the collar.

Police investigation of these offences was unsuccessful until Dec. 24, 1958, at

Kelowna, B.C., when employees of the CPR Express decided to check a black unclaimed suit-case which had been in storage since March. When opened it was found to contain dynamite and caps, a black sheep-skin lined coat, a man's dress shirt and other items of clothing. The tag attached to the suit-case was marked Jim Steloff, Revelstoke, B.C., to Jim Steloff, Kelowna, B.C.

The Kamloops RCMP Sub-Division CIB carried out an investigation between

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Revelstoke, Kelowna and Kamloops and learned the sheep-skin coat was the property of Alex Strelaëff. Positive identification was made by the Regina Lab, it being the one received from Kamloops in January 1958. The dress shirt was found to be Mike Nedalko's through the laundry mark N 35. The powder and caps obviously came from the powder box south of Revelstoke but these lacked identification.

The shipping tag containing the writing of Jim Steloff was forwarded with other writings obtained from Strelaëff to the RCMP handwriting expert at Regina. The comparison showed these writings to be completely identical and this expert had no hesitation in saying this when Strelaëff appeared in Court. The CPR Express agent at Revelstoke did not remember who had presented the suit-case, but stated it was company policy for persons to fill out their own shipping tags.

The finding of the dynamite presented a problem so it was moved to a magazine outside of Kelowna where an army de-

molition expert later removed a wrapping from one of the sticks for Court evidence and exploded the remainder. This man stated in evidence there was sufficient powder to blow the side out of the railway car and to possibly kill anyone inside.

Strelaëff appeared before Mag. A. T. Needham at Revelstoke and was convicted of being in possession of a stolen shirt. He received a term of one year as the result of having several previous convictions. This sentence was later upheld by the Court of Appeal.

The interesting feature of this case is to show the strength of circumstantial evidence. No physical identification was made nor attempted but strong circumstances and expert evidence convicted Strelaëff. During the Summer of 1958 numerous bombings took place within the Kamloops Sub-Division area endangering the general public and this was one of them that was brought to a successful conclusion.

(Submitted by Sgt. G. A. Perry, RCMP, Revelstoke, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Smith et al

B. E. and Theft from Dwelling — Co-operation on Municipal and International Police level — Recovery of Goods Widespread.

DURING the early part of December 1957, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodwin, left their home on the Patricia Bay Highway near Sidney, B.C., for a holiday in Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. Little did they know that their house would be ransacked and that over a year later one of the culprits would be apprehended near Windsor, Ont. — a short distance from their destination.

At approximately the same time this offence was committed the residence of Mr. R. W. Craig, 2501 Sinclair Rd., Saanich, B.C., was also broken into. Goods valued at over \$10,000 were the proceeds from both entries.

Intensive investigation by this Force and the Saanich Municipal Police met

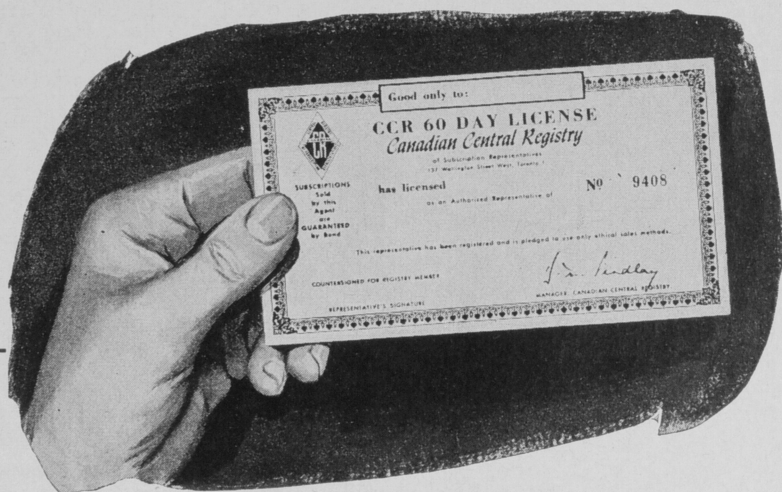
with no success until January 1959 when the Police learned that Edward Melville Doyle Smith and Michael John Hogan were responsible. The apartment of Smith's wife in Victoria, B.C. was searched by Saanich Municipal Police and Victoria City Police detectives. Goods valued at approximately \$7,000 were seized and later identified as the property of Craig and Goodwin. Smith and Hogan had left the Victoria area shortly after the offences were committed and were believed to be travelling to eastern Canada.

Investigation centred on Vancouver, B.C., where it was learned that they had stayed in the Georgia Hotel on Dec. 26, 1957, leaving several suitcases behind as payment for their room. These suitcases

were recovered in February 1959 and contained more of the stolen goods. The Vancouver City Police second hand detail then entered the picture and they recovered more stolen property at the B.C. Collateral Loan in that city. Investigators found that Smith and Hogan had crossed into the State of Washington shortly after New Year's Day 1958. Their car contained several boxes of silverware, which they claimed were gifts for relatives in Saskatchewan. They then stopped at Great Falls, Montana where the silverware was sold to an antique dealer. Re-entering Canada, the two drove to Regina, Sask., and stayed at the King's Hotel. The auto they were driving was sold at a used car lot, but the dealer in checking previous ownership uncovered the fact that the vehicle was not free of encumbrances as stated by Smith. Smith and Hogan were taken into custody by the Regina City Police and eventually the former received a six-month sentence

in Prince Albert Jail. Action against Hogan was dropped.

Both men had been fingerprinted and photographed and this revealed that Smith had been in previous trouble with the police. Hogan had no criminal record. Investigation in Regina by D/Sgt. J. H. Armstrong, Saanich Police, revealed that Smith, in November 1958, had received a five-month sentence at Saskatoon, Sask., on a charge of theft and that he was presently in custody in the Prince Albert Jail. Several suitcases of stolen goods were recovered in Regina at the King's Hotel and Smith was subsequently interviewed in Prince Albert by the Saanich policeman. He admitted his part in the offences and implicated Hogan whom he believed to be in the Windsor, Ont., area. Inquiries were then instituted by the Force in the Windsor area and Hogan was located in Chatham, Ont., happily married and employed as a baker. Smith and Hogan were returned to B.C. for



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trial and shortly after arrival the former admitted taking part in two other similar offences in the Colwood, B.C. area. Hogan's fingerprints were identified in connection with these crimes and when confronted with this evidence he admitted taking part in them with Smith.

Smith and Hogan appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate A. I. Thomas in Colwood RCMP Court on May 20, 1959 and both entered pleas of guilty on each of two charges of breaking and entering. They were sentenced to two years and to six months respectively, sentences to run concurrently. Next day they appeared in Saanich Police Court before Magistrate W. Ostler. Smith was sentenced to two years and six months in the B.C. Penitentiary, to run concurrent with the Colwood sentences and Hogan received a six-month concurrent sentence. That same afternoon they again appeared in Sidney RCMP Court before Stipendiary Magis-

trate D. G. Ashby, Smith receiving a three-year penitentiary term and his partner six months concurrent. Smith also received a two year concurrent sentence in Esquimalt Municipal Police Court on a false pretences charge.

Through investigation and from information received from the convicted men a near complete recovery of the stolen goods was made. Final recovery led investigators to Victoria, Langford, Nanaimo, Vancouver, B.C., Great Falls, Montana, Regina, Sask., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Six police forces outside of the RCMP, Sheriff's Office, Great Falls, Montana, and an insurance firm, were utilized to bring this case to a satisfactory conclusion. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. entered the scene when a check of Smith's previous record was made.

(Submitted by Cpl. W. J. Stanton, RCMP, Sidney, B.C.)

* * *

R. v. Wise, Russell

Beating the "One-Armed Bandits" a Short-Lived Thrill

IT is difficult to comprehend the thoughts of a criminal, more especially the mastermind who will contrive any plan, great or small, to make a livelihood by devious means and who will travel any distance in order to complete the operation. This is borne out by the evidence accumulated in the investigation and subsequent prosecution of William Hubert Wise, also known as James Helden and W. H. Evans of Savannah, Georgia, and Charles Weldon Russell or C. H. Wilson of Fort Worth, Texas.

Last April 11, both Wise and Russell purchased TCA tickets at Boston, Mass., for Stephenville and St. John's, Nfld. En route the plane landed at Halifax, N.S., and at that point they purchased tickets from St. John's to London, England. They visited the Immigration Department at Halifax as Russell had an immigration form giving him permission to

remain in Canada until Apr. 19, 1960. On that date a complaint was received at the RCMP Detachment, St. John's, from Maj. George Davis, office of special investigations, Pepperrell U.S. Air Force Base, that \$300 had been stolen from slot machines at the Officers' Open Mess. Two strangers, later learned to be Wise and Russell, had been seen at the Mess on April 14, 15, 16 and 18, and they seemed to be the prime suspects.

Police found that both men were staying at the Newfoundland Hotel. Wise registered under the name of James Helden and Russell as Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson. Russell registered there on April 14 and Wise four days later. Both were due to leave St. John's via TCA at 3.45 p.m. April 18.

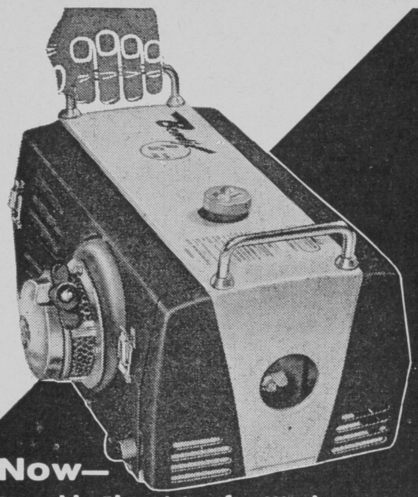
When Russell registered at the hotel, he had with him two large suitcases and two small overnight bags. These pieces

of luggage contained Wise's property as well as his own, since the latter, unknown to the hotel management, occupied the same room as Russell until April 18 and then registered at the desk, obtained a room, and transferred all four pieces of luggage to it. The next day when Wise left the hotel, he again took all the luggage with him and went to the desk and paid his board bill for one day.

Before Russell left his room, he plugged the door knob from the inside in such a manner that it could not be opened with a skeleton key, thus leaving the hotel employees with the impression that he was still in the room. (The door in this room could be locked from inside by depressing a bolt in the centre of the knob and Russell filled the depression with three pennies held in place by a flat bottle opener tied across the door knob). He then went direct to the TCA terminal without paying his bill which amounted to \$179.

At 3 p.m., Police from St. John's Detachment apprehended Wise at the terminal and at 3.45, as the plane was due to depart, Russell appeared and was also arrested. In the meantime warrants had been obtained on the information of Capt. William E. McCarthy, Judge Advocate, Pepperrell Air Force Base. (While offences committed on the base by military personnel are handled by base authorities, it is usual procedure to have civilians tried in the Courts of the province).

Both men were taken to the detachment and when searched, were found to be in possession of a number of instruments, some of which are known as "spoons" and used to extract money from slot machines by pushing them into the opening at the bottom of the machine, then into the money tube. There were also pieces of steel wire which apparently were used to manipulate the machine and control the wheels to make the machine pay without the necessity of inserting coins. A small hole had been drilled in



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several of the machines on the top right side and a piece of this wire bent to a particular shape was inserted through this hole, thereby enabling the player to manipulate the machinery to his advantage.

Among the instruments seized was a miniature battery-operated electrical device which could be strapped to an arm—inside a coat sleeve—and was capable of generating enough electricity to operate a small drill. They also had a tiny radio-type receiver and what appeared to be a transmitter, the latter likely having been used by the look-out man, as it was recalled that while they were in the Officers' Mess, one was always in the hallway and the other was in the game room pretending to play the machines.

To appreciate the shrewdness of their activities, one would have to be acquainted with the operation of a slot machine. The operation is started when a coin is inserted and the handle pulled. This causes a series of wheels, and other mechanisms, to turn inside and revolve three large rings in a circular motion. If, when the machine finishes its cycle, the magic words "Tic-Tac-Toe", or certain other combinations of symbols appear on the screen, from three to 18 coins are expelled and become the property of the player.

If no paying combinations appear, the player has been "taken" by what is affectionately known to devotees as "the one-armed bandit". The machines at Pepperrell Air Force Base are normally set up by the technician to keep 60% of all coins inserted. These monies are returned to club members in the form of low-priced food, entertainment and refreshments.

On checking at the different banks in St. John's for a possible deposit of a large quantity of silver money, it was found that Wise had visited one bank the morning of April 19. He had at that time the sum of \$940 in 50-cent, 25-cent and ten-cent pieces. This he carried in two large leather pouches. He purchased travellers' cheques amounting to \$670 and the remainder he obtained in U.S. currency.

The two leather pouches were entered as exhibits in Court and were identified by a bank employee as the two pouches that contained the money. All other instruments referred to plus a tube of liquid solder, which was no doubt used for plugging the small holes drilled in the slot machines, were also entered as exhibits.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the point was raised by defence counsel that slot machines are illegal in Canada. He stated that they are not permitted to be in operation on military bases in the U.S. and that the charge against the pair should be dismissed. The Crown prosecutor and the presiding magistrate did not agree with this point and it was stated by the latter that regardless of whether or not slot machines were permitted on bases in the United States, they were allowed to be operated at Pepperrell Air Force Base and they were put there for the enjoyment of the personnel using the base. He was satisfied that the two were guilty as charged.

He sentenced Wise and Russell to terms of four months each in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's and ordered them to pay \$300 to the Officers' Open Mess.

It was later found that U.S. bases at Stephenville and Goose Bay had also been experiencing difficulties with slot machines, particularly with regard to unusual losses. This seems to leave little doubt that Wise and Russell had been travelling to other bases obtaining a livelihood from their illegal activities.

Wise's record, as furnished by the FBI, showed the amazing number of 75 entries over the past 30 years, chiefly for minor con-game type activities, several concerned with slot and pinball machines. Russell's record had 15 entries during the past 20 years, also of minor variety, but differing from those of Wise in that they were concerned chiefly with drunken driving and damage to property.

(Submitted by Sgt. P. Noonan, RCMP, St. John's, Nfld.) ●●●

Old-timers' Column

Highway Robbery N.W.T.

by SUPT. J. S. CRUICKSHANK

While mail stage robberies were a frequent occurrence south of the Border in the early years when the West was opened up to settlers, from the inception of NWMP jurisdiction in Canada the country had been singularly free of this type of offence. The men being constantly on patrol had proven detrimental to this type of desperado getting established, but finally on July 17, 1886 the first mail coach robbery in the Canadian West took place near Humboldt.

The first report to Regina conveyed the information that six masked men had held up the stage so it was assumed that American desperados from Missouri were seeking fresh fields. It created much excitement in the Territories and it became imperative that the perpetrators be apprehended to prevent repetition.

Detachments were immediately sent to all trails leading to the Border from where they were to fan north while the eastern and western points were covered by detachments which moved out by train. The main body of the division then moved north covering a large area to prevent escape to the south. Supt. A. Bowen Perry pressed on ahead to investigate and soon found that the robbery was the work of only one man who was subsequently identified as George L. Garnett.

Prior to the mail coach robbery a party of five men sleeping in a tent on the trail were held up by Garnett who ordered them out of the tent one by one, tied them up as they emerged, and relieved them of their money. He then rode off without opposition.

At 1 p.m. the same day, the mail coach driver was suddenly confronted by Garnett who was armed with a shot-gun. He ordered all the occupants out and tied everyone up except one passenger whom he detailed to look after the horses. Borrowing a knife, he then cut open the mail bags, abstracted the registered letters but left other valuables such as watches and jewelry, then rode away. The next day, the driver of the stage going south found a package of registered letters on the road near the scene of the

robbery. They contained cheques and vouchers but no cash.

In all, Garnett had obtained \$1,300. No attempt had been made to disguise himself and he knew both the local people and the country. In turn he was known to the victims who identified him to Police. The search to locate Garnett continued and on August 18, Hart, the driver of the mail coach at the time of the robbery informed Police he had seen Garnett in Prince Albert. He was at once arrested, committed for trial and sent to Regina.

A careful and diligent search was made for the money, the floor of the Garnett house being dug up as well as the ground surrounding it, all to no effect. The clothing used at the time of the robbery was found and seized as evidence.

On Oct. 7, 1886, Garnett was tried in Regina before a jury, convicted and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

This was not the end of the case, however, for it subsequently developed that while awaiting transfer to the penitentiary, Garnett had confided in a fellow prisoner named "Smith" the hiding place of the stolen money. Immediately on his release Smith posted north to Garnett's place, employing a half-breed as a guide. The money was buried in a can on the south side of the river near the Hudson Bay Crossing where Garnett had run a ferry. Smith then spent freely and while the local residents suspected he had found the stolen money they failed to notify Police. It was purely by accident some two weeks later that Police learned this and by that time Smith had escaped across the line and was heard of no more.

While this was the first stage coach robbery it barely made the dubious honor for on Aug. 23, 1886, the mail stage from Edmonton to Calgary was held up and robbed by two masked men who used parts of a Union Jack flag for masks. These men later murdered a third member of their gang and escaped across the line never being brought to justice in Canada.

* * *

RNWMP Detective Dies

A young man who emigrated to Canada from Scotland early this century, joined the Mounted Police as a trumpeter and rose to the rank of detective sergeant, won honors in World War I and served many years as an Inspector for the Canadian Pacific Railway investigation department throughout

the west, died in hospital at Moose Jaw, Sask., July 20.

Kenneth John Murison joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police at Regina May 13, 1905, listing his age as 20 years, nine months. His Regimental Number was 4385. He was orderly trumpeter at "Depot" while taking his training and took his instrument with him when posted to Calgary, Alta., in December.

The following Spring, Constable Murison was one of nine constables sent out to Kamloops in the second group of Mounted Police assisting in the search for the infamous Bill Miner gang which had pulled off what is reputed to be the first organized train robbery in Canada May 8, 1906.

On Apr. 10, 1909, Murison received a pair of "hooks" and four months later was assigned to plain-clothes duties as a detective. As a result of his ability in this field, he was promoted to sergeant in October. Sergeant Murison remained in Calgary as a detective until he purchased his discharge from the Force Jan. 31, 1912.

After leaving the Mounted Police, he became manager of a firm known as the Calgary Multigraphing Company for a short while and then secured employment with the investigation department of the CPR.

In 1914, he joined the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles and went Overseas. He was awarded a commission in the Royal Field Artillery and posted to the Special Reserve with the rank of Lieutenant. Cited for bravery by the Commander of the 10th French Army, he was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Upon his return to Canada, he again became an investigator with the CPR until his retirement in 1952. During these years, Inspector Murison served at every division point with the railroad in western Canada.

* * *

Heads D.U. Board Again

A director of Ducks Unlimited (Canada) since 1945 and a two-term president, Asst. Commr. W. F. W. Hancock, O.B.E. (Rtd.), of Edmonton, has again been named chair-

man of the board of that organization. His recall to the leadership of Ducks Unlimited board came during the 1960 annual meeting at Detroit. He had served as chairman following his second presidential term in 1953-1954.

Born in London, England, in 1888, Assistant Commissioner Hancock was educated at Rugby School. He emigrated to Canada in 1907 and farmed in Manitoba for three years. In 1911 he engaged in the Royal North-West Mounted Police for what turned out to be a 35-year career, interrupted only by three years he spent with the C.E.F. during World War I.

Mr. Hancock's early service was spent in Alberta at such places as Macleod, Carman-gay, Burmis, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Peace River and Edmonton. He was commissioned in 1920 when the Force became known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and was promoted to a Superintendent in 1936. He was Officer Commanding "K" Division (Alberta) until pensioned in 1946 with the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

Following his retirement, he became special Canadian representative of North-West Airlines and was recently appointed a magistrate in Edmonton traffic Court.

He was decorated with the Order of the British Empire following World War II for his contributions to the cause of national security and honored by the U.S. Government when he was awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom with bronze palm at a special ceremony in Edmonton.

* * *

The October 1941 issue of *The Quarterly* carried an obituary notice about Reg. No. 12577 ex-Cst. Frank Landseer Campbell-Rogers who had been reported missing on air operations. The item was premature because Campbell-Rogers turned up later in a prisoner-of-war camp. He lives today in Ottawa, Ont. *The Quarterly* takes pleasure in "setting the record straight" for the information of those who knew ex-Constable Campbell-Rogers during his service in the RCMP from 1935 to 1938.



Football fever may grip most of the nation, but the Force's athletes are going to have no direct influence on the outcome of the Grey Cup game. However, a round-up of Summer's activities shows that there is no lack of interest in outdoor sports, with most divisions reporting active participation in organized recreation.

Softball, fastball, or baseball have enjoyed much popularity among RCMP personnel from coast to coast. In many centres Police teams have displayed an excellent brand of ball, while in some smaller communities members of the Force have engaged in the sport on an individual basis, either as players or coaches. In **"F" Division**, a team from Saskatoon Sub-Division was entered in the City Civic Softball League. Enthusiasm made up for lack of experience on this squad and the players look forward to other years when a more mature pitching staff will strengthen their run for the league title.

"D" Division had a team in the Fort Garrison Fastball League and in a schedule curtailed because of adverse weather, the RCMP squad finished on top, winning nine out of the ten games played. The Portage La Prairie "Bisons", a Police team entered in a league in that Manitoba city, lost out in the finals to the Portage "Mercurys". But our correspondent reports that only the absence of some of the "Bisons" regulars stopped their march to the championship.

"C" Division sends in enthusiastic reports about their team in the Verdun Senior Fastball League. Off to a shaky start, the team came along fast and after three important wins in a row was in a three-way tie for second place at the time of writing. In apparently one of the hottest races seen in Verdun and Montreal for a number of years, the teams were closely bunched, with only two games separating first and last place squads. Spark-plug of the team has been veteran captain and third-baseman

Cst. Ron Cobey whose .474 batting average has set a torrid pace. The Police team's hard hitting is reflected in other averages—Cst. A. Courtemanche (short-stop) .372; Cst. Leo Ius (centre fielder) .341; Richard St. Pierre (pitcher-catcher) .429; Gary Dineen (pitcher) .310; Cst. R. Graziano (second base) .300. There are three civilians on the team and five of the Police nine were picked for the league all-star squad.

The six-team **"N" Division** league completed two round-robin series with both the Staff team and No. 52 Troop challenging for first place. The Staff hopes have rested on southpaw pitcher A. L. Anderson who has an impressive record of ten wins against one loss, including two "no-hitters".

Even the Police "sailors" have got into the act. Out on the west coast, a team from **"Marine"** Services comprised of office staff and crews in port, played a team from **"E"** Division at HMCS *Naden* on August 8. With home-run hitting by Inspector Roberts, M/Csts. S. Hall and J. Houlihan, along with the stellar pitching of Houlihan and outstanding catching of "Grandpa" Awalt, the outcome was never in doubt. Final score—"Marine" 26; "E" 11. Needless to say a smoker held in "Marine"

Portage La Prairie Bisons, back row, l. to r., Gordie Coutts, Torchy Torresan, Wally Redlick, G. Fedak, F. Galbraith, N. Mitchell, G. Bozek.

Front row, Brian Doolan, G. Campbell, L. Mutch, C. Balik, Pete Dewis.

(Photo by Margaret Anderson)





"C" Division ball club, back row l. to r., Csts. Rocky Graziano, Dick Richard, Andre Courtemanche, Ron Corey, Leo Ius, Mike Menard.

Front row, Cst. Pete Beausejour, Richard St-Pierre, Gary Dineen, Cst. Jack Mathieu, Marc Degrandpre.

Services Recreation Room was enjoyed by both squads.

On the east coast, a Police team in **Corner Brook, Nfld.**, has been competing in a 12-team loop. At press time the RCMP entry was battling it out with three other squads for third place. Anything lower than fourth would eliminate the squad from the play-offs.

Inter-troop softball is part of the regular sport schedule at **"Depot" Division** through the Summer months. The recruits display keen interest in the sport and there has been some spirited competition. In June the Sergeants' and Corporals' Messes hooked up in a challenge softball game, with the senior NCOs throwing down the gauntlet. This one was won handily by the Corporals, but in a rematch the Sergeants showed a complete reversal of form and scored a convincing win. A rubber match is proposed for sometime before the snow flies.

Out in **"E" Division**, Cst. A. W. R. Lukin of Ocean Falls Detachment organized a boys' softball team and is reported to have done well in senior competition in the Ocean Falls Softball League. Two Pony League baseball teams have kept Cst. A. Borle of Port Edward Detachment busy in his off-hours. Fifty youngsters have turned out regularly for the two squads.

Cst. L. A. Harrington of Prince Rupert Sub-Division headquarters coached a Pony League baseball team and took an all-star squad to Ketchikan, Alaska for a series with a Babe Ruth League all-star nine. Harrington's team won two out of the three games. S/Sgt. J. Duggan coached a Babe Ruth team in a Kiti-mat league and is reported to have had great success. Cpl. A. Borodula and members of Hazelton Detachment have been kept busy during off-duty hours with Pony and Little League Baseball at that point. Reports are that the program progressed favorably with a noticeable improvement in the juvenile problem.

In the Maritimes, **"L" Division's** ball players have been active in the Charlottetown City House League consisting of five teams. After a lengthy stay in the cellar, the Police nine caught fire and wound up in second place.

Red Deer Sub-Division in **"K" Division** had a team in the local Commercial Fastball League. The nine-team loop staged a round-robin series early in the season and in this the RCMP squad wound up all even—four wins, four losses. For the remainder of the season the league was divided into "A" and "B" sections and the Police nine topped the "B" division with eight wins against no defeats.

Golf, rated one of the two fastest-growing sports in North America, claims an increasing number of RCMP "victims" each year. **"E" Division**, bountifully favored by the elements, has a longer season than other parts of Canada and perhaps because of this boasts the greatest number of low-handicap golfers. But it is doubtful if even their top shotsmiths can better some of the scores turned in by a member of **Headquarters Golf Club**. Moss Innes, FBI Liaison Officer in Ottawa has carded scores 70, 68 and 66, with probably his "high" for the season being in the neighborhood of 78. He seldom gets out more than once a week, too! Others in the "HQ" club have also turned in some excellent scores, in a fine season featured by a three-flight match-play tournament, a field day at Buckingham, Que., and a wind-up field day and banquet at the Gatineau Golf Club and Eastview Hotel.

Peace River Sub-Division in **"K" Division** held their annual golf tournament on July 14. There was good attendance from throughout the sub-division, with Cst. E. A. Fredborg winning the first flight. A Bar-B-Q follow-up to the field day was held on the sub-division grounds and Insp. J. A. Henry, Officer Commanding, presented prizes to the winning golfers.

Red Deer Sub-Division held a golf tournament on June 25 at the Innisfail Golf Course, Innisfail, Alta. Thirty turned out for this event despite threatening weather and Cst. E. I. Salminen took top honors, winning a trophy



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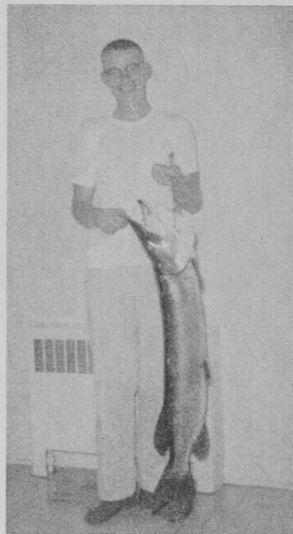
In **"F" Division**, Regina Sub-Division personnel staged a golf tournament at Fort Qu'Appelle, with 22 members participating. Cpl. Verne Johansen of Indian Head took the Championship Flight by a margin of five strokes over Cpl. Jim Dalglish of Strasbourg. Winners of the other flights were Cpl. Bob Schrader, Sgt. Jack Gibbon and Cst. Doug Falconer. A luncheon and stag followed at the Fort Hotel, with the Officer Commanding, Insp. F. W. Joinson, presenting prizes to the winners.

The newly-organized Saskatoon Services Golf Association held a tournament at the Saskatoon Golf and Country Club on June 23. Insp. K. Shakespeare captured individual honors with the team award going to the Army.

On June 27, RCMP personnel of **"D" Division** played host for the annual RCMP-Liquor Control Commission golf tournament. This year it was held at the Elmhurst Golf and Country Club under ideal weather conditions. The Police went down to a decisive defeat and for the next year are holders of the "stuffed gopher". Cst. D. C. Rivers took low gross honors for the Force and for the Liquor Commission it was Insp. Hank Piedaleu. This was the final appearance of Asst. Commr. S. Bullard in this competition and to mark the occasion he was presented with a dozen golf balls and a miniature golf club in the form of a bottle cap remover. In attendance also were several retired members of the Liquor Commission, including Mr. W. R. Clubb, a former Commissioner.

"Depot" Division reports of a **boxing** tournament held there on May 27 indicate that it was a good show. Good sportsmanship and keen competition were much in evidence among the 16 boxers competing. Bouts were of three two-minute rounds duration but in one contest the judges failed to reach a decision and a fourth was needed to give the close decision to Cst. J. Quinn of "H" Troop over Cst. L. Storr of "J" Troop. For his game performance Storr took the "Best Sportsman" award. The competition produced three KOs, one TKO, five unanimous decisions and three split decisions. Cpl. E. H. J. Gray was MC and Cpls. J. W. Maguire and F. W. Perry were referees. Judges were Insp. H. Robertson and Sgt. J. Coughlin, with Cpl. G. H. Graham and Sgt. B. H. M. Armstrong handling timekeeper and recorder's duties. Competing were Csts. D. Simonson, G. Train, D. Halliday, P. King, W. Helland, D. Patterson, M. Robinson, H. Tomasson, R. Jones, J. Boh, L. Storr, J. Quinn, A. Cronan, E. Henderson, M. Foster and G. Kuich. Supt. E. Porter, Officer Commanding "Depot" Division presented the trophies.

Cst. J. K. Strang of "HQ" Ident Branch and his prize catch.



Best of the **fish** stories to come our way originates in Ottawa. Cst. Ken Strang of Headquarters Identification Branch has been an enthusiastic angler for 17 years. In July it was his good luck to land not only the largest fish he had ever caught, but the largest he'd ever seen. The catch—a 21-pound muskie—was taken from the Rideau River not far from the RCMP training Camp at Long Island, just outside Ottawa.

Shooting news in this issue includes not only Summer meets, but also some left-overs from last Winter's activities. **"F" Division** personnel competing in Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Shoot at Dundurn, July 13-17, included Cpl. R. C. Falconer, Yorkton, Cst. D. McDonald, Outlook, Cst. K. McKenzie, Saskatoon, Cst. A. Kuiack, Saskatoon, Csts. D. M. Langevin, A. D. Brown, R. W. Ranson and C. G. Coates, Regina, and ex-S/Sgt. N. F. Bennett, Saskatoon. The Regina team won the Dundurn Cup, the Saskatoon Brewing Cup and placed second in the Macdonald Tobacco and Walker Team Cup matches. The team of Falconer, McDonald, Kuiack and McKenzie, coached by ex-Staff Sergeant Bennett took the Walker Cup. Individually, Cst. A. D. Brown won the Leader Post match at 600 yards in Service Conditions, finished second in the Run-Down Match, with Coates third and Ranson fourth. In the Rapid Match, Brown and Coates tied for fourth and in snapshooting the former finished second. In the City of Saskatoon Aggregate for service conditions, Brown placed second and then won the Saskatchewan Match, closely followed by Coates in second place. Ranson finished ninth. In the City of Moose Jaw Match Ranson placed third, Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman ("D" Division) fourth and ex-Staff Sergeant Bennett

fourth. McKenzie finished second and Ranson fifth in the Macdonald Tobacco Match; Coates won the Sweepstakes at 900 yards with Hanman a close second. The latter finished second in the Grand Aggregate, Ranson fourth and McKenzie fifth. Brown took third place in the Lieutenant-Governor's Match, followed by Hanman, fourth, McKenzie fifth, Langevin sixth and Ranson eighth. In the Sweet Caporal Ottawa Aggregate McKenzie was third, Ranson fourth, Brown fifth and Langevin seventh.

"D" Division marksmen have enjoyed considerable success this year. The Whitehead Trophy awarded to the champion indoor team in Manitoba is one prized souvenir and has now been won three out of the past four years. A fine showing was also made in the DCRA Individual and Team Shoot and the Inter-Divisional competitions. In the Greater Winnipeg Police Revolver Competitions the RCMP teams were finally topped by the CNR Police but still placed two teams in the top three.

Cpl. G. L. Dalton led the field in the Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association big bore shoot at the St. Charles range. Besides winning the Aggregate Trophy and the Lieutenant-Governor's First Stage Trophy he is the first person in Manitoba to be presented with a beautiful powder horn by C-I-L. Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman won the Free Press Trophy, the third year in a row that a member of the Force has taken this prize. Six other team trophies also fell to the RCMP contingent which outstripped all other units at the meet.

Two members of **"Depot" Division** were selected for the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Team as a result of scores obtained in the SPRA competitions at Dundurn. They were Csts. D. M. Langevin and A. D. Brown and both shot in the DCRA competitions at Ottawa in August.

S/Sgt. J. H. Poole took the Connaught Cup in the annual shoot-off at Ottawa with a fine score of 199 out of 200. Thus the "Depot"

marksman becomes top revolver shot in the Force with the identical score that was one short of being good enough to win for him last year.

Out in **"E" Division**, personnel of Kitimat Detachment have formed a club to compete against the Alcan Police in regular weekly revolver competitions. Members of both forces took an active part in setting up a range for the shoots.

The Senior Handgun Club at **Headquarters**, Ottawa, sponsored a pistol match at Connaught Ranges on June 12. Sixty-four competitors fired courses in both .22 and centre fire. A five-man team from "HQ" placed first with a score of 2641, followed by RCMP Montreal—2593; Montreal City Police—2565; Canadian National Revolver Association, Montreal—2534; RCMP "A" Division—2487; Arnprior Rifle and Revolver Club—2273; Smiths Falls—2238; Clayton, N.Y. Pistol Club—2231. Top shot was Cpl. R. C. Reynolds of "HQ" with 539.

On July 13 five members of "HQ" Rifle and Revolver Club took part in the Ontario Police Association Revolver Meet in Hamilton, Ont. Cpl. B. M. Anderson and Cst. P. J. Dunleavy of "HQ" and Cst. J. Baker of Hamilton Detachment took top honors in the Tyro Class team shoot. S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong won the Re-Entry Match and placed third in the Grand Aggregate. Corporal Reynolds won the Tyro Class, Anderson finished second and Dunleavy fourth. Sgt. C. E. Gaines took first place in the Slow Fire Match, Sharpshooter Class.

During the National Pistol Matches at Connaught Ranges, August 5-7, a "HQ" team of Staff Sergeants Armstrong, E. C. Davies and Corporal Reynolds placed second in the James Boa Service Pistol Team Match. Armstrong fired top score for servicemen in the Canadian Service Pistol (9 mm) Match.

At the DCRA "big bore" matches held at Connaught August 8-13, an eight-man team from the Ottawa area won the Gordon Highlanders Musketry Trophy. The RCMP Inter-

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Services Team, coached by Commr. L. H. Nicholson (Rtd.) and captained by Supt. G. H. Prime, placed second. A four-man team from the Ottawa area, consisting of S/Sgts. C. C. Wilson, Armstrong, Cpl. B. M. Anderson and Cst. M. McCulloch, was second in the Coates Match, third in the Macdonald Tobacco and fourth in the Aylmer-Gard.

Top shots in **"A" Division's** indoor program were revolver: master class—Cst. J. W. M. Thibeault; expert class—Cst. D. K. Colwell; sharpshooter class—Cst. J. A. E. G. Sauve; rifle: master class—Cpl. J. B. Saunders; expert class—Cst. R. D. Dunham; sharpshooter class—Cst. J. A. P. E. Thivierge.

Although a new **curling** season will be starting soon, reports are still filtering in about last Winter's activities. At **Saskatoon** an RCMP rink competing in the RCAF Curling Club matches gained first place in the league standing. Play was in the newly-constructed RCAF rink. The Police rink of Csts. L. E. Ridgway (skip), W. A. Dellebuur, S/Sgt. S. C. W. Hemingway and Cst. J. S. Riley won the RCAF Station Trophy.

A mixed rink skipped by Sgt. W. Doane was the big winner in the 1959-60 curling schedule at **"Depot" Division**. In addition to winning the opening bonspiel, the rink took two of the three regular round-robin competitions and was the runner-up to Cpl. W. Sherman's rink in the third. By these successes Sergeant Doane's rink annexed the club championship and the Birks' Trophy. In **Inter-Services** curling for the Hec Jones Memorial Trophy, two RCMP rinks, skipped by Cpl. R. Schrader of **"F" Division** and Sgt. E. Jensen of **"Depot"** met in the final, with the former taking the trophy. Rinks from the RCAF, the Canadian Army and the RCN also participated.

Hockey, also soon to start again, is the subject of another belated report from Kamloops Sub-Division, **"E" Division**. The Police team out there took top honors in the Kamloops and District Commercial Hockey League for the 1959-60 season. In doing so the club broke its own record of consecutive wins by going 12 games without a defeat. The RCMP team has won the league trophy both years since formation of the loop. Individual awards went to two from the Police squad—Cst. Larry Sash was top goalie with a 1.81 average and Cst. Walt Hryciw again took individual scoring honors with 47 points, one less than he scored the year before. The team, which compiled the remarkable record of 13 wins, two losses and one tie, was handled by Cst. Bill Bishop (manager) and Grant McLeod (coach) who took over from Cst. Ron Evans after the latter's election to the presidency of the nine-team league.

From Regina (**"F" Division**) comes the



Ramblers, winners of the Regina bowling league, with awards, from left, Cst. G. J. Miller, Mrs. Eva Evans, Miss L. Bauer, Cst. H. F. Kathol.

results of nine weeks of bowling. **"Ramblers"**, winning team, was composed of Csts. G. Miller, H. Kathol, Miss Lorraine Bauer, Mrs. Eva Evans and Mrs. Marion Gelley. Men's high average went to Cst. W. Ormshaw with 213; ladies' high average to Mrs. Marion Gelley with 192. S/Sgt. S. Wight won men's high triple with 711 and Miss Anita Bauer was tops for the ladies with 744. Cst. E. Kincaid took men's high single with 303. Mrs. V. Ormshaw won for the ladies with 300.

In **"A" Division**, **"Dynamos"** took team honors after a close struggle with **"Woodies"**. The winners were Sgt. H. Switzer, Mrs. A. Switzer, Mr. L. Sampson, Mrs. S. Sampson, Cpl. D. Donald. Men's high cross—Corporal Donald; high single—Sergeant Switzer; high average—Cpl. J. S. Weir. For the ladies, high cross—Mrs. R. Morris; high single—Mrs. Sampson; high average—Miss O. Switzer.

Kitimat Detachment personnel in **"E" Division**, entered a team in the local ten-pin bowling league and won the play-off held last June. Cst. P. Gilchrist was top bowler on the team.

In **"E" Division** some Police personnel have devoted a good deal of time to work among the young people in their detachment areas. Cst. E. Lockwood of Queen Charlotte Detachment has instructed youngsters in a varied sports program while at Smithers Detachment, Cst. D. H. Recksiedler has assisted the Smithers Recreation Association by giving instruction in **swimming**. He reports favorably on the calibre of youthful swimmers in that area. Csts. H. J. Westheuser and V. G. Meyer of Terrace Detachment are also instructing in swimming at Lakelse Hot Springs in off-duty hours. And while not strictly in the sporting field, this work among the young in the Prince Rupert Sub-Division area has included lectures on the subject of blasting caps and dynamite. Reports say that children were extremely interested and there have been instances of youngsters reporting the finding of blasting caps and explosives shortly after being lectured.

races, novelty events, horseshoe pitching and a ball game.

Gatherings allied to the picnic were held at three other points during the Summer also. Colpitt's Ranch five miles west of Calgary was the scene of **Calgary Sub-Division's** second annual **barbecue** June 22. Some 400 persons attended this popular outing where several hundred pounds of prime Alberta beef was consumed.

A similar event—though not nearly so large—was held July 9 at a farm near **Saskatoon** where sizzling steaks were barbecued to perfection by chief cooks Cpl. A. Sikora and Cst. J. R. Garstang.

Then down Nova Scotia way, the newly-formed **Sydney Sub-Division** "Stetsonettes" under Mrs. Barbara MacDowell were responsible for arranging a **wiener roast**-marshmallow toast August 9 at the Ben Eoin Sand Bar. Twenty-five couples partook of the goodies.

There were a few late Spring **dances** and one of these was **"A" Division's** annual combined rifle and revolver and bowling clubs' affair June 10 at HMCS *Carleton*. This is always a popular event and well attended by personnel in the Ottawa area in addition to the division's own members. The Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, presented the trophies and prizes to the season winners in the two groups.

Another dance, sponsored by the **Regina** RCMP Bowling League, was held June 24 in the basement of the "Depot" Division Mess. The Club Aces provided the music and during the affair, the Officer Commanding "F" Division, Asst. Commr. E. H. Perlson, awarded prizes to individual and team winners. Also, a farewell token was made to S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, both of whom enjoyed a good season of bowling, and who were "on transfer" to Yorkton.

Asst. Commr. and Mrs. S. Bullard were the guests of honor at an informal dinner and dance at the Assiniboine Hotel, Winnipeg, June 15, when members of **"D" Division** were on hand to say farewell to their Officer Commanding who retired from the Force July 31 with over 33 years' service. Presentation of a painting to the O.C. and a chair to Mrs. Bullard was made.

Among the distinguished guests at **"E" Division's** annual ball held at Butchart Gardens near Victoria May 27 were Mr. and Mrs. Ian Ross, owners of the Gardens, the Hon. and Mrs. R. W. Bonner, Attorney-General of the province and Mayor P. B. Scurrah of Victoria.

Alex's Bar B-Q in **Kamloops** was the setting for that sub-division's annual ball held May 3 and attended by about 350 persons including some from as far away as Williams Lake, B.C. Music was provided by the Rocky Mountain



The "receiving line" at "E" Division ball, from the left, Insp. P. Bazowski, Mrs. Bazowski, Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest, S/Sgt. Major E. C. R. Woods, Mrs. Woods.

Rangers and the ball officially opened by Supt. J. B. Harris, O.C.

A combined banquet-dance was held in the Silver Room of the Hume Hotel, **Nelson, B.C.**, when members of that sub-division paid farewell respects to Insp. and Mrs. E. S. W. Batty, Officer Commanding for the past three years and now O.C. at Fredericton, N.B. and welcomed the new O.C. and his wife, Insp. and Mrs. F. W. Joinson. Ex-S/Sgt. J. L. Smith, recently retired sub-division NCO, presented the departing couple with an original oil painting by Alec J. Garner of Six Mile Lake in the Kootenays, also a scroll containing the names of the members of Nelson Sub-Division. Among the head table guests were Mayor and Mrs. T. Shorthouse of Nelson, Mayor and Mrs. Read of Trail, B.C., Chief Parsons of Spokane (Wash.) City Police, Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Braun of Spokane and Deputy Sheriff Syl Colistr of Spokane. Music was supplied by Roy Kline and Cst. Ken Wickens of Nelson Detachment helped out with his accordion.

A previous dance was held May 27 in Nelson in the new RCMP administration building, this time to say "so long" to two members retiring to pension, S/Sgt. J. L. Smith, sub-division NCO, and Cpl. E. Kidd, NCO in charge of communications. Gifts were presented by Inspector Batty and also during the course of the evening, he presented Long Service Medals

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to ex-S/Sgt. W. J. McKay and S/Sgt. F. E. Nelson. Roy Kline supplied the dance music. Special guests included Staff and Mrs. Smith's three daughters, Miss Lois Smith, Mrs. E. Milburn and Mrs. Joe Palesh. Harold Smith of Spokane, a radio technician for the U.S. Border Patrol, was also on hand.

"L" Division's Recreation Club sponsored a dance at Charlottetown, June 17 in the recreation room. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a mantle clock to Sgt. and Mrs. D. S. Davis by Insp. A. S. McNeil. Sergeant Davis, who had been in the division for 20 years, was on transfer to "B" Division.

Edmonton Sub-Division personnel attended an informal dance at the Canadian Legion Memorial Hall June 10 at which gifts were presented to men on transfer.

Another informal affair was staged at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Park, **Sydney, N.S.**, June 3. There were about 35 couples on hand, dancing to the music of Ivan O'Callaghan and his orchestra.

The Band completed a fairly busy Summer and in addition to the weekly concerts and Retreat Ceremonies in front of Ottawa's Supreme Court Building which began June 22, it participated in several other functions.

Governor-General Georges Vanier officially opened the new Ottawa Civic Hospital wing

June 16 at which time the Band supplied the music for this impressive outdoor affair, and later the same month, the group, together with the Governor-General's Foot Guards' Band, appeared at the Government House Garden Party.

Dominion Day celebrations on Parliament Hill were attended by thousands of spectators who accorded an enthusiastic reception to the music of the massed bands—175 musicians from the RCAF, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, the Navy and Mounted Police.

On July 19 the Band attended the unveiling of two bronze plaques by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, during which Ottawa's Laurier House was declared a National Historic Site.

The Band also participated in a noteworthy international event August 10 when it performed at the flag-raising ceremony of the Americas Cup matches at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club.

At a "farewell" rehearsal August 11, eight members left the Band for postings to other branches of the Force. They were Sgt. R. Cocker, a member of the group since 1938, Corporals Kempster and Brehaut, Constables Antosik, Johnson, King, Limoges and Roulston. Several new members, having completed their training, are now attached to the Band, and these include Constables Travis, Price, Worthington, Weaver, Presunka, Seney, Ritchie, Hudson, Hughes, Hounsell, MacAlister, Pederson, Sollows and MacLean.

Smokers and informal parties were also on the menu of social events in several locations during the past season. Insp. J. L. Vachon, assistant Officer in Charge of the Identification Branch in **"Headquarters"** was feted on two separate occasions prior to his departure to Whitehorse, Y.T., on transfer. He was presented with a spinning reel and other mementos at a gathering in the Main Bureau of the Branch June 10, and was guest of honor at a smoker in the Sergeants' Mess June 17.

Six departing members of **"G" Division's** Fort Smith Detachment were toasted at a smoker June 23 at the Canadian Legion Hall. The departees were Insp. J. S. Craig, S/Sgts. D. K. Corbett, A. F. Dye, Sgt. R. R. Johnson, Cst. M. K. Petrie and Spl. Cst. S. Kubin. At the "do", Cpl. J. E. Decker delivered an appropriate farewell message which was responded to by Inspector Craig.

On June 24, the Officers of **"D" Division** and their wives congregated in the Officers' Mess, Winnipeg, to say good-bye to Asst. Commr. and Mrs. S. Bullard, retiring to pension, also to bid adieu to Insp. and Mrs. P. M. Mertens, on transfer to Yorkton, Sask., Insp. and Mrs. J. R. R. Carriere, leaving for Ottawa, and Sub-Insp. and Mrs. H. C. Luross, departing for Edmonton. A chair, matching the one



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presented to Mrs. Bullard at an earlier gathering, was given to the O.C. by Superintendent Thivierge and other suitable gifts were presented to Mrs. Bullard and the other couples.

Three days later, a further get-together by members of Winnipeg Sub-Division was held in the recreation room and an engraved desk set was given to Inspector Mertens.

"B" Division's recreation room in St. John's, Nfld., was the location of a stag early in June to say "so long" to S/Sgt. W. C. Kennett, on transfer to Halifax. Gifts were presented by Inspector Duff.

This was followed by a giant cocktail party June 28 when the good wishes of the division were extended to Chief Supt. A. W. Parsons, Insp. R. W. Duff and Sgt. C. P. Reddy, all on transfer, and to S/Sgt. A. M. Johnston, retiring to pension after 25 years' service to reside in B.C. A happy sequel to the Johnston family's departure was the recent announcement that their daughter, Sheila, was the co-winner of the late Cst. William Moss Memorial Scholarship for 1960.

About 40 members of **Corner Brook, Nfld.** Sub-Division attended a function at Wellon's Nite Club August 12 to send off S/Sgt. J. G. Fitzpatrick, Cpls. W. Green and F. Brown and Csts. C. Strong, G. Suttis, L. Young and R. Vatcher, all on transfer. Gifts were presented to these men's wives by the Ladies Auxiliary.

Prince Albert Sub-Division members held a stag at the home of Cst. R. A. Tedeschini July 16 to say congratulations and farewell to Cst. G. R. Stewart. He was being married two days later and subsequently transferred to Swift Current Sub-Division.

Two smokers were held at **Yorkton** during the Summer, the first June 23 to mark the occasion of transfers. Supt. L. J. C. Watson, Officer Commanding, was leaving for Halifax and Cpl. M. G. Crawford for Moose Jaw, Sask. The other was on July 22, and this was also in view of impending transfers. Gifts were presented by Sgt. A. Tingle to S/Sgt. C. Lynn going to Swift Current Sub-Division, Cpl. H. F. Phelps to Indian Head, Sask., Cst. H. A. Watt to Maidstone, Sask., and Cst. A. J. Wegren to Colonsay, Sask.

An impromptu gathering was held in the **Calgary Sub-Division** rec room July 15 to say good-bye to two long-time members of the sub-division. Gifts were presented to Cpls. L. R. Clevette, leaving for Wetaskiwin, Alta., and Jim M. Nelson, on transfer to Vancouver.

A week later, a sub-division smoker was held at the Mewata Armouries Sergeants' Mess, Calgary, on the occasion of the retirement to pension of S/Sgt. J. R. Hutton and Cpl. D. M. McRae. Presentations were also made to men being transferred, Sgt. W. F. Gordon Perry to Red Deer, Cpl. Howard L. Shannon to High



S/Sgt. A. M. Johnston, who recently retired to pension with 25 years' service.

Prairie, Alta., Cpl. George L. Richardson to Lethbridge, Alta., and Cst. W. Doerksen to Peace River, Alta.

On June 25, following the Red Deer, Alta., Sub-Division golf tourney, a smoker was held at the Q-Bar-F Club, Penhold RCAF Station and five members on transfer were given gifts by the O.C., Insp. M. T. Laberge. The men leaving were Sgt. Roy F. Holtom, Cpl. B. O. Barker, Csts. R. Mather, R. E. J. Toews and G. M. Sproule.

Lethbridge Sub-Division has also lost several men through transfers and these include the O.C. for the past three years, Supt. J. A. Young who left for Winnipeg, S/Sgt. W. A. Allen to Edmonton, S/Sgt. J. J. Hurst to Peace River, Cpl. T. A. Boal to St. Paul, Alta., Cpls. F. A. E. Ward and P. Wright to Edmonton, Cst. K. E. Tillsley to Faust, Alta., Cst. George E. Cowman to Vegreville, Alta., Cst. C. R. A. Green to Ryley, Alta., Csts. B. M. Blachford, C. N. Reed and D. G. Rowett to Ottawa and Csts. J. H. Slobod, L. I. Hendrickson and S. P. Dudics who purchased their discharges.

Two informal parties were staged at Thornvale Barracks, **Halifax**, the first May 27 to mark the promotions of several men, also to say farewell to Sub-Insp. and Mrs. K. B. M. Fraser on transfer to "O" Division and to Cpl. and Mrs. H. W. Fry, leaving for "F" Division. About 130 persons were on hand. The second was held June 24 prior to the departure of Chief Supt. and Mrs. E. Brakefield-Moore and Cpl. and Mrs. M. R. Christenson, transferred



S/Sgt. F. H. Brooksbank of "Marine" Division presented with Long Service Medal.

to "B" Division, and Sgt. F. F. Croner, retiring to pension.

Truro, N.S. Sub-Division held a smoker in the recreation room July 14 to say farewell to Sgt. T. D. Trenouth who retired to pension July 25. A presentation was made by Insp. A. Argent.

Members of "A" Division Protective Sub-Division in Ottawa held a farewell stag party in the RCAF Uplands Mess July 15 on behalf of their O.C., Insp. P. J. Vaucher, being transferred to Lethbridge Sub-Division. A set of golf clubs and an engraved stein were presented to him by Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk.

A gathering was held May 31 at Prince Albert when Miss F. E. Hiebert was presented with a tooled leather handbag and a rhinestone brooch by Insp. J. J. Atherton. Miss Hiebert, a steno at sub-division headquarters, was leaving for Winnipeg.

L. to R.—Chief D. MacDonald, Chief J. H. Baudry, Asst. Commr. S. Bullard and Chief R. Taft at retirement party for the first three.



Annual **Training Day** was held at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., May 19 and attracted more than 300 spectators. On this day, the staff and recruits in training present exhibitions of foot drill, physical training and equitation and the afternoon was highlighted by a thrilling fire jump and games of mounted sports. The Band provided music for the affair and a dance wound up the proceedings in the evening. On May 27 recruits also staged displays of both mounted and dismounted drill to a group of Crown Attorneys and their families visiting Ottawa.

A gathering was held on the west coast last May 6 when the **RCMP Long Service Medal** was presented to S/Sgt. F. H. Brooksbank by Insp. N. C. C. Roberts, Officer in charge of "Marine" Services there. Staff Brooksbank joined the B.C. Provincial Police in 1937 and became a member of the RCMP in 1950 when that force was absorbed. He has been in charge of the Motor Launch *Victoria* since she was commissioned in 1957.

Deputy Chief George Blow of the Winnipeg City Police was M.C. at a unique **retirement to pension** gathering at the RCMP Officers' Mess in **Winnipeg** May 26. The occasion was a tribute to three men whose combined police service equalled 112 years. Chief Robert Taft of Winnipeg City Police presented engraved wallets and cuff links to Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, O.C. "D" Division, RCMP, Chief J. H. Baudry of the St. Boniface Police and Chief D. MacDonald of the St. James Police.

A retirement gathering was held in the "D" Division rec room August 4 to say good-bye to S/Sgt. P. G. "Pat" Hunt, traffic supervisor for Manitoba. He was handed a cheque by the new O.C., Chief Supt. A. W. Parsons. On retirement, he accepted a position with the provincial department of highway engineers.

On August 12, personnel in the **Victoria** area assembled to wish bon voyage to Sgt. L. "Lou" Jones, retiring to pension after 29 years with the Force. Lou is actually a "native" of "D" Division, having spent 26 years in Manitoba prior to taking over "E" Division's Central Registry branch in 1957.

A dinner and social evening was held June 7 at the Hotel Empress, **Chilliwack, B.C.**, to pay tribute to Cpl. J. D. Dobell, retiring after 25 years of police service. He was an ex-member of the BCPP and had been at Chilliwack since 1939. He was presented with a gift of fishing gear by the O.C., Insp. S. E. Raybone.

The following day a similar function was held at the Plaza Hotel, **Kamloops, B.C.**, to say good-bye to S/Sgt. M. Macdonald, formerly in charge of Vernon Detachment. Presentation of a transistor radio was made by Supt. J. B. Harris.

Book Reviews

THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION, by Paul B. Weston, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 312. \$11.50.

The author was second in command of New York City Police's 2,500-man Traffic Divisions and retired from active duty in 1958 after serving 22 years with that force. He has drawn extensively on his experience as a police officer and as a lecturer at the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration in compiling this volume.

The book is very well written in easily understood language. It covers quite fully the traffic problems encountered by the Police Department of the City of New York and details the measures taken to solve them.

The whole subject of traffic control is dealt with quite completely and the procedures and records suggested by this author may be applied with slight modification to smaller, as well as large cities.

The chapter on pedestrian safety is specially informative and interesting. The majority of traffic law enforcement officers would find the chapters on accident investigation and accident records of assistance in dealing with modern day traffic problems.

The book is fully indexed and would be valuable as a reference manual in the traffic branch library of any police force. G.A.W.

SOVIET ATTITUDES TOWARDS AUTHORITY, an Interdisciplinary Approach to Problems of Soviet Character, by Dr. Margaret Mead, New York, 1955. Pp. 148.

In this short volume Dr. Mead has turned her attention from the problems of sexuality in the South Seas and in our own hemisphere to the less spectacular but perhaps more vital relationship between the Soviet people and the Soviet State. "It is", she writes, "the distinctively Russian version of humanity, the distinctively Russian aspects of the revolution, the distinctively Russian interpretations of Communism upon which the anthropologist would expect to shed some light."

Such an undertaking would normally require a miniature invasion of the country or community in question by a team of anthro-

pologists who would live there for many years before taking off their masks and writing numerous lengthy reports and thus qualifying for numerous Ph.Ds. This, of course, was not possible for Dr. Mead and her team of nine experts, and so exhaustive studies were made of a wide variety of Soviet publications (in the original Russian) and many refugees were carefully interviewed. Unfortunately this book was first published in 1951 and the 1955 edition gives no indication of any revisions. *Soviet Attitudes Towards Authority* is nevertheless a valuable study of Russia at the time of Stalin and is also an excellent example of what can be contributed to our knowledge of world affairs by the social sciences.

Two of her conclusions might be mentioned here. First, the individual in Russia was regarded, in Czarist times, as being capable of both good and evil and all shared in the guilt of society. After the revolution the individual was either good or evil, either totally for the state or totally against, but the second concept, of a common sharing of guilt, seems to have remained, and thus made possible the sacrifice of millions of people in order that the systems as a whole might be saved. In more recent times the either/or attitude has been replaced by one in which the individual is once more seen as capable of good and evil and this may explain the temporary banishment, rather than execution, of wrong-doers.

Secondly, authority in Bolshevik dogma is held to be justified by truth, that is, the correct diagnosis of the total historical situation. Authority is thus to be vested in the hands of those most able to perceive this truth, and who will be most vigilant in combating any tendency towards deviation in themselves and in others.

In her conclusion Dr. Mead looked ahead to a possible increase in strength and stability in the Soviet society and suggested that, if this came about a strong aura of puritanism might appear, and that the population, though better disciplined, might also be lacking in the 'reserves of zest and energy' found in the population in the late 1940's.

It is to be hoped that the Rand Corporation, which made possible the present work, or some similar body, will make it possible for Dr. Mead to apply her insights to the Russia of Khrushchev. T.M.D.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, by Leland V. Jones, Assistant Professor of Police Science, Los Angeles State College. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 289. \$9.25.

The author has compiled an interesting and complete book in his attempt to assist investigators recognize, evaluate, mark for identification and preserve physical evidence. All these things will help present the

material more effectively in Courts of law. The book is not only directed to investigators in large cities, but also to the rural policeman who frequently fills the dual role of investigator. The author's experience has determined two things, which he brings out in the book; first, the extent to which the laboratory can aid the investigator, and secondly, the limitations of the laboratory.

I find this to be a comprehensive and clearly written handbook. D.N.C.

Vital Statistics . . .

BIRTHS

"Headquarters" Division

To Reg. No. 17487 Cst. and Mrs. R. Brandt, a son, Todd Raymond, on July 1, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont.
To Reg. No. 19760 Cst. and Mrs. E. P. Rockburne, a daughter, Shirley Joyce, on Jan. 31, 1960, at Ottawa.
To Reg. No. 18465 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. D. Head, a son, Timothy Donald Taylor, on July 7, 1960, at Ottawa.

"A" Division

To Reg. No. 14967 Cst. and Mrs. S. E. McDivitt, a daughter, Cynthia Anne, at Ottawa, Ont., on June 16, 1960.
To Reg. No. 17949 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Hilash, a son, Mark John, at Ottawa, on Aug. 6, 1960.
To Reg. No. 17571 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. P. R. Pageau, a son, Joseph Jean Marc, at Sudbury, Ont., on July 8, 1960.
To Reg. No. 17526 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. R. Lortie, a daughter, Marie Alice Louise, at Amos, Que., on June 24, 1960.
To Reg. No. 17968 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. E. Poirier, a son, Robert Francis, at Parry Sound, Ont., on June 3, 1960.
To Reg. No. 19162 Cst. and Mrs. G. J. Marino, a daughter, Christina Louise, at Ottawa, on July 11, 1960.
To Reg. No. 19329 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Bryan, a son, Edward Gerald, at Ottawa, on June 12, 1960.
To Reg. No. 19038 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Crerar, a daughter, Laura Mary, at Ottawa, on May 31, 1960.
To Reg. No. 19556 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Bracewell, a daughter, Sherry Lee, at Ottawa, on May 9, 1960.
To Reg. No. 19175 Cst. and Mrs. L. D. Poulin, a daughter, Marcia Kim, at Ottawa, on July 15, 1960.
To Reg. No. 18952 Cst. and Mrs. N. W. Ross, a daughter, Joanne Louise, at Ottawa, on July 18, 1960.
To Reg. No. 18934 Cst. and Mrs. V. E. Barry, a son, Stephen Edward, at Ottawa, on July 14, 1960.
To Reg. No. 18567 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. Laing, a daughter, Barbara Ellen, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on May 31, 1960.
To Reg. No. 16184 Sgt. and Mrs. A. T. G. Morris, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, at Ottawa, on Aug. 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15373 Sgt. and Mrs. J. U. M. Sauve, a daughter, Marie Edelma Suzanne, at Hull, Que., on July 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15316 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Bouffard, a son, Joseph Claude Ronald, at Ottawa, on May 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15868 Cst. and Mrs. J. W. Kowalchuk, a son, Kenneth Bruce, at Sudbury, on May 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15473 Cpl. and Mrs. H. T. Reitsma, a son, Todd Wesley, at Ottawa, on July 22, 1960.

"Air" Division

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Ross, on June 6, 1960, at Vancouver, B.C., a daughter, Kathy Marlene.
To Reg. No. 14948 S/Sgt. and Mrs. A. F. Dye, on July 11, 1960, at Edmonton, Alta., a son, Larry Francis.

"B" Division

To Reg. No. 19196 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Salt, Corner Brook, Nfld., a daughter, Deana Anne, on Apr. 22, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16228 Cpl. and Mrs. K. J. Lawlor, St. Lawrence, Nfld., a son, Gregory Kevin, on Aug. 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16219 Cpl. and Mrs. C. L. Matthews, Harbour Grace, Nfld., a daughter, Edith Pauline, on Mar. 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19251 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. Jans, Corner Brook, a daughter, Karen Marie, on May 17, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17090 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Dornan, Corner Brook, a son, Michael Howard, on Apr. 5, 1960.
To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. S. Martin, Cartwright, Lab., a daughter, Viola Bridget, on June 23, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16231 Cst. and Mrs. K. L. Jacobs, St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Kathy Elaine, on Aug. 4, 1960.

"C" Division

To Reg. No. 18130 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. O. Latour, a son, Gary Maurice, on May 13, 1960, at Lachine, Que.

To Reg. No. 16724 Cst. and Mrs. J. O. G. Sigouin, a son, Jean Gerald Robert, on May 15, 1960, at Quebec, P.Q.

To Reg. No. 18292 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. I. R. Langlois, a daughter, Marie Jeannette Manon, on May 20, 1960, at Ville LaSalle, Que.

To Reg. No. 13684 Cpl. and Mrs. J. P. Romain, a daughter, Mary Sylvia, on June 25, 1960, at St. Regis, Que.

To Reg. No. 17483 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. A. Moreau, a son, Joseph Louis Patrice, on July 9, 1960, at Drummondville, Que.

To Reg. No. 15881 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. G. Charron, a son, Joseph Jacques Denis, on July 14, 1960, at Montreal, Que.

To Reg. No. 16981 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. R. Piche, a son, Joseph Royal Luc, on July 20, 1960, at Montreal.

To Reg. No. M19 M/Cst. and Mrs. R. J. D'Eon, a daughter, Mary Linda Diane, on Feb. 16, 1960, at Valleyfield, Que.

To Reg. No. 16835 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Roy, a son, Joseph Gerard Michel, on Mar. 5, 1960, at Quebec.

To Reg. No. 18342 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. F. Boileau, a son, Joseph Gerard, on July 23, 1960, at Montreal.

"D" Division

To Reg. No. 19271 Cst. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards, Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Shawn Louise, on Apr. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18761 Cst. and Mrs. T. W. Baker, Winnipeg, Man., a son, James Gordon, on May 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18626 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. B. Fitzmaurice, Ethelbert, Man., a daughter, Patricia Mary, on May 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18819 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Rodger, Selkirk, a daughter, Debbie Joan, on May 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14858 Cpl. and Mrs. C. T. Ingalls,

Killarney, Man., a daughter, Patricia Anne, on May 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18025 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Kiss, Emerson, Man., a son, Dale Murray John, on May 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15956 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Risto, Headingley, Man., a son, William Chris, on June 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15166 Cpl. and Mrs. C. M. Walker, Gimli, Man., a daughter, Joyce Heather, on June 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15051 Cpl. and Mrs. F. R. Graham, Winnipeg, a son, Brian Kenneth, on June 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18311 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart, Selkirk, a daughter, Sharon Elizabeth, on June 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17371 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Nolan, Selkirk, a son, Patrick Charles, on June 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18216 Cst. and Mrs. P. V. Redman, Virden, Man., a daughter, Diane Theresa, on June 29, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17296 Cst. and Mrs. T. M. Gardiner, Winnipeg, a son, Ian Cameron, on July 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17389 Cst. and Mrs. G. Rechner, Morris, Man., a son, Hugh Edward Thomas, on July 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15543 Cpl. and Mrs. K. McNicoll, Winnipeg, a daughter, Laurie, on July 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14949 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. Shepherdson, Winnipeg Beach, Man., a daughter, Bernice Marie, on July 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17864 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Whelan, Brandon, Man., a daughter, Catherine Mary, on Aug. 3, 1960.

"Depot" Division

To Reg. No. 18470 Cst. and Mrs. N. Petres, at Regina, Sask., on May 23, 1960, a daughter, Candace Gayle.

To Reg. No. 18056 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Hemmingson, at Regina, on Aug. 10, 1960, a daughter, Shelley Marie.

"E" Division

To Reg. No. 19288 Cst. and Mrs. L. P. R. Mitchell, at North Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 17, 1960, a daughter, Sharen Lee.

To Reg. No. 15358 Cpl. and Mrs. R. W. Duncan, at Fernie, B.C., on May 5, 1960, a son, Kirk Ronald.

To Reg. No. 15356 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Hodgson, at Vernon, B.C., on Jan. 24, 1960, a daughter, Nancy Doreen.

To Reg. No. 16122 Cst. and Mrs. R. S. Gardner, at Chilliwack, B.C., on Apr. 8, 1960, a son, Douglas Keith.

To Reg. No. 18285 Cst. and Mrs. W. M. Saunders, on Apr. 27, 1960, a son, Thomas Donald Arnold.

To Reg. No. 18451 Cst. and Mrs. K. A. McFadyen, at New Westminster, B.C., on May 15, 1960, a son, Cameron William Daniel.

To Reg. No. 17451 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Link, at Kimberley, B.C., on Apr. 22, 1960, a son, Christopher Ian.

To Reg. No. 15994 Cst. and Mrs. G. V. Rasmussen, at Prince George, B.C., on Apr. 26, 1960, a son, Verne Harold.

To Reg. No. 17278 Cpl. and Mrs. A. H. Brasnett, at Port Alberni, B.C., on May 4, 1960, a son, Dale Kenneth.

To Reg. No. 15159 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Williams, at Victoria, B.C., on Apr. 1, 1960, a son, William Scott.

To Reg. No. 18993 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Shield, at New Westminster, on May 26, 1960, a son, Darren Wayne.

To Reg. No. 14838 Cpl. and Mrs. N. A. Manning, at Bella Coola, B.C., on May 3, 1960, a daughter, Beverley Jane.

To Reg. No. 18036 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. A. Hopps, on Apr. 9, 1960, at Prince George, a daughter, Cheryl Ruth.

To Reg. No. 17401 Cst. and Mrs. J. Luster, at Revelstoke, B.C., on May 19, 1960, a son, Allen David.

To Reg. No. 19253 Cst. and Mrs. H. O. Underhill, at Vancouver, B.C., on May 31, 1960, a daughter, Christina Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 19730 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Green, at North Vancouver, a son, Darrell David Lee.

To Reg. No. 18367 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. Dixon, at Burnaby, B.C., on May 31, 1960, a son, Bradley Neil.

To Reg. No. 18274 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Steenson, at Vancouver, on June 6, 1960, a daughter, Jeanette Elaine.

To Reg. No. 16040 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Dawson, an adopted daughter, Lorelee Jay.

To Reg. No. 18705 Cst. and Mrs. C. W. H. Green, at Prince George, on May 19, 1960, a son, Byron Peter.

To Reg. No. 15039 Cst. and Mrs. R. L. Jonsson, at Vancouver, on May 29, 1959, a son, John Robert.

To Reg. No. 18186 Cst. and Mrs. D. D. Klatt, on May 25, 1960, at Vancouver, a daughter, Jodi Lynne.

To Reg. No. 18712 Cst. and Mrs. A. R. Nylund, at New Westminster, on May 24, 1960, a daughter, Leanne Marie.

To Reg. No. 19063 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Penz, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Mar. 14, 1960, a son, Roderick Lyall.

To Reg. No. 16950 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Simpson, at Murrayville, B.C., on May 26, 1960, a daughter, Elizabeth Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 16527 Cpl. and Mrs. L. Brown, at Princeton, B.C., on June 9, 1960, a son, Brian Leonard.

To Reg. No. 17715 Cst. and Mrs. T. A. Moses, at Vancouver, on June 23, 1960, a daughter, Heidi Marie.

To Reg. No. 19082 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, at Princeton, on June 21, 1960, a daughter, Leslee Gay.

To Reg. No. 19425 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. J. Parker, at Abbotsford, B.C., on Mar. 25, 1960, a son, Leslie Shawn.

To Reg. No. 19268 Cst. and Mrs. N. W. Skuce, at Nanaimo, B.C., on June 22, 1960, a daughter, Julia Lynn.

To Reg. No. 17420 Cst. and Mrs. W. Kuzmuk, at Chilliwack, on June 1, 1960, a son, William Allan.

To Reg. No. 17113 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Urquhart, at Kelowna, B.C., on May 20, 1960, a son, Christopher John Joseph.

To Reg. No. 17273 Cst. and Mrs. P. Drescher, at Trail, B.C., on May 23, 1960, a daughter, Jo-Ann Denise.

To Reg. No. 17952 Cst. and Mrs. G. A. Morton, at Burnaby, on July 15, 1960, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn.

"F" Division

To Reg. No. 17461 Cst. and Mrs. B. D. Baird of Prince Albert, Sask., a daughter, Brenda Gayle, on May 29, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14375 Cpl. and Mrs. W. K. Barker of Tisdale, Sask., a daughter, Lynn Shelley, on May 10, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16045 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Sandberg of Moose Jaw, Sask., a daughter, Karen Dawn, on Mar. 28, 1960.

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

To Reg. No. 15573 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Moore of Saskatoon, Sask., a son, Kerwin Wayne, on May 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15062 Cpl. and Mrs. A. Sikora of Saskatoon, a daughter, Linda Marie, on May 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17458 Cst. and Mrs. K. J. Plomp of Rosetown, Sask., a son, Robin John, on May 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18652 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Lounsbury of Saskatoon, a son, Kevin James, on June 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15817 Cpl. and Mrs. D. W. Livingstone of Swift Current, Sask., a son, Donald Graham, on May 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18565 Cst. and Mrs. G. G. Baker of Maple Creek, Sask., a son, Jason Hubert, on May 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19204 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Asleson of Lloydminster, Sask., a son, Arthur Mark, on May 20, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18499 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Savoie of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Lisa Marie Simone, on May 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14792 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Telford of Maidstone, Sask., a daughter, Patricia Anne, on June 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14981 Cst. and Mrs. H. C. Chapin of North Battleford, a son, Garry Herbert Charles, on June 14, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15662 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Faulkner of Cutknife, Sask., a daughter, Catherine Jean, on July 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18794 Cst. and Mrs. B. F. Nowell of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Debra Jayne, on June 15, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18354 Cst. and Mrs. P. F. Howarth of Yorkton, a daughter, Judith Anne, on June 20, 1960.
To Reg. No. 16926 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. MacDonald of Kamsack, Sask., a daughter, Donalda Heather, on July 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17463 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. L. Ostrum of Langenburg, Sask., a daughter, Mardi Lynn, on July 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17032 Cst. and Mrs. A. N. Brandon of Regina, Sask., a son, Howard Thomas, on Feb. 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17649 Cst. and Mrs. B. Procyk of Bengough, Sask., a daughter, Terry Lynn, on May 19, 1960.

"G" Division

To Reg. No. 15841 Cpl. and Mrs. R. G. Moulton at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 17, 1960, a daughter, Margo Helena.

To Reg. No. 17074 Cpl. and Mrs. G. U. Strathdee at Ottawa, Ont., on June 19, 1960, a son, Michael John.

To Reg. No. 15689 Cst. and Mrs. A. B. McIntosh at Whitehorse, on July 13, 1960, a son, Andrew James.

To Reg. No. 15281 Cpl. and Mrs. C. L. Restoule at Mayo, Y.T., on July 22, 1960, a son, Timothy Mark.

To Reg. No. 18475 Cst. and Mrs. W. S. Craig at Whitehorse, on July 29, 1960, a son, William Arthur.

To Reg. No. 18450 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Hogg at Whitehorse, on July 29, 1960, a son, Douglas Cameron.

"H" Division

To Reg. No. 15095 Cpl. and Mrs. H. W. Vaughan, a daughter, Vicki Lynn, at Sydney, N.S., on May 19, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17021 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Matheson, a daughter, Donna Gail, on July 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17309 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. Wells, a daughter, Pamela Lynn, at Halifax, N.S., on July 10, 1960.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. C. W. Purcell, a son, George William, at Halifax, on July 16, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16042 Cst. and Mrs. F. A. Howe, a daughter, Patricia Ann, at Glace Bay, N.S., on May 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15431 Cst. and Mrs. A. L. Gallagher, a son, Anthony Jeffrey, at Halifax, on June 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17055 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Andrusky, a son, Mark William, at Duluth, Minn., on May 3, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15177 Cpl. and Mrs. M. J. Harrett, a daughter, Cynthia Lynn, at Sandy Point, N.S., on May 5, 1960.

"J" Division

To Reg. No. 18010 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. T. R. Walsh, a son, Randal Patrick, on Apr. 30, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17730 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. Wood, a son, John Jeffrey, on May 18, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15899 Cpl. and Mrs. A. M. Headrick, a son, Christopher Joseph Thomas, on June 1, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17222 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Murphy, a daughter, on June 3, 1960.

"K" Division

To Reg. No. 14712 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Kenny, a daughter, Lindsay Dawne, on Apr. 22, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19402 Cst. and Mrs. W. W. Chapey, a daughter, Carol Doranne, on May 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14706 Cpl. and Mrs. E. Nichka, a daughter, Lydia May, on May 12, 1960.

To Reg. No. 13616 Cpl. and Mrs. H. J. O. Williams, by adoption, a daughter, Patricia Ann, on May 26, 1960.

"Headquarters" Division

Reg. No. 18964 Cst. B. I. Paynter to Miss Eleanor Margaret Elizabeth Hawley on July 2, 1960, at Hamilton, Ont.

Reg. No. 18327 Cst. T. S. Bennett to Miss Mary Joan Spencer on June 18, 1960, at Ottawa.

"A" Division

Reg. No. 19858 Cst. H. R. D. Gillis to Miss Lois Joanne Humphrey, at Riverside, Ont., on June 11, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18161 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Kells, a daughter, Deborah, on May 25, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19374 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Zlotoff, a daughter, Cheryl Lynn, on May 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 16700 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Virgin, a daughter, Dianne Lynn, on June 5, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17475 Cst. and Mrs. O. J. McInnes, a son, John William, on June 13, 1960.

To Reg. No. 15822 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Jones, a daughter, Margaret Ann, on June 24, 1960.

To Reg. No. 18503 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. St. Pierre, a son, Dean Francis, on June 26, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19477 Cst. and Mrs. A. D. Coker, a daughter, Loretta Elaine, on July 2, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14809 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson, a daughter, Suzanne Caroline, on July 7, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14865 Cpl. and Mrs. R. R. Hickey, a daughter, Beverly Anne, on July 8, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17128 Cst. and Mrs. L. K. Farrell, a son, Ronald Lloyd, on July 27, 1960.

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

To Reg. No. 15554 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Farquhar, a son, Scott Charles, on Aug. 6, 1960.

To Reg. No. 17636 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. F. McTavish, a daughter, Sandra Mary, on Aug. 9, 1960.

To Reg. No. 14956 Cpl. and Mrs. V. G. Smith, a son, James Louis, on Aug. 15, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19137 Cst. and Mrs. M. A. Ryba, a daughter, Terri Lynn, on Aug. 18, 1960.

"L" Division

To Reg. No. 17329 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Hender, a son, on June 27, 1960, at Montague, P.E.I.

"Marine" Division

To Reg. No. 14969 Sgt. and Mrs. W. H. Mott, a son, David Elgin, on May 27, 1960.

To Reg. No. 19109 Sgt. and Mrs. J. R. Emmett, a son, Peter Scott, on May 28, 1960.

To Reg. No. M23 M/Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Allen, a daughter, Eva Nickolette, on June 4, 1960.

To Reg. No. M95 M/Cst. and Mrs. C. Taylor, a son, Brian Keith, on June 29, 1960.

To Reg. No. M25 M/Cst. and Mrs. C. G. Pothier, a daughter, Marie Lyse, on Apr. 4, 1960.

"N" Division

To Reg. No. 17119 Cst. and Mrs. S. M. Baird, a daughter, Janis Elizabeth, on May 27, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18697 Cst. and Mrs. A. T. McHaffie, a son, Lawrence, on July 2, 1960 at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14912 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Culton, a daughter, Barbara Jean, on Feb. 10, 1960 at Ottawa.

"O" Division

To Reg. No. 17464 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Tomalty, a daughter, Heather Lynn, on June 5, 1960 at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16059 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Gaillard, a daughter, Janice Winnifred, on May 13, 1960 at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 13269 Cpl. and Mrs. D. M. Wilson, a daughter, Madeline Marie, on June 18, 1960 at Peterboro, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14860 Cpl. and Mrs. L. F. Straus, a son, James Frederick, on May 8, 1960 at Muncey, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18275 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Duncan, a son, John Cameron, on Apr. 1, 1960 at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 15227 Cpl. and Mrs. C. A. Beacock, a daughter, Lori Irene, on July 21, 1960 at Toronto.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Y. Chan, a son, Chan Hon Ming, on Apr. 27, 1960 in Hong Kong.

MARRIAGES

"Headquarters" Division

Reg. No. 18964 Cst. B. I. Paynter to Miss Eleanor Margaret Elizabeth Hawley on July 2, 1960, at Hamilton, Ont.

Reg. No. 18327 Cst. T. S. Bennett to Miss Mary Joan Spencer on June 18, 1960, at Ottawa.

"A" Division

Reg. No. 19858 Cst. H. R. D. Gillis to Miss Lois Joanne Humphrey, at Riverside, Ont., on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 19397 Cst. M. M. Bielert to Miss Norma Helen Gaetz, at Melfort, Sask., on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 19453 Cst. D. G. Rowett to Miss Carol Jensen, at Lethbridge, Alta., on Apr. 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 19413 Cst. C. A. Horn to Miss Phyllis Ethel Chable, at Winnipeg, Man., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 19396 Cst. J. V. Cain to Miss Yolande Quesnel, at Ottawa, Ont., on May 21, 1960.

"Air" Division

Spl. Cst. D. P. McNab to Miss Graeme Joan Smalley, R.N., on July 30, 1960, at Vernon, B.C.

"B" Division

Reg. No. 20017 Cst. D. H. Pushman, Harbour Grace, Nfld., to Miss Audrey Faith Dawe, Port de Grave, Nfld., on June 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 19961 Cst. E. L. Hawboldt, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Marjorie Anne Power, St. John's, on July 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 18938 Cst. D. H. MacDonald, Clarenville, Nfld., to Miss Mary Sheila Hollett, Great Burin, Nfld., on July 6, 1960.

Reg. No. 19810 Cst. G. E. Andrews, Corner Brook, Nfld., to Miss Mary Helen McKinnon, Corner Brook, on May 16, 1960.

Reg. No. 19690 Cst. R. E. Keen, Harbour Grace, to Miss Phyllis Catherine Payne, Harbour Grace, on June 3, 1960.

Reg. No. 19032 Cst. S. M. Middleton, St. John's, to Miss Jocelyn Relton, Bournemouth, England, on June 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 17594 Cst. M. K. Smith, St. John's, to Miss Hannah Dolores English, Branch, Nfld., on Aug. 13, 1960.

Reg. No. 20280 Cst. G. E. Williams, St. John's, to Miss Audrey Clarke, St. John's, on Aug. 15, 1960.

Reg. No. 18921 Cst. W. D. Dixon, Corner Brook, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hierlihy, Corner Brook, on June 20, 1960.

Reg. No. 18821 Cst. C. M. Clark, Wabush Lake, Lab., to Miss Shirley Janet Hailstone, Lennoxville, Que., on July 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 18846 Cst. L. R. Healey, Grand Falls, Nfld., to Miss Betty Louise Janes, Grand Falls, on July 9, 1960.

Reg. No. 18915 Cst. W. J. McMullin, St. George's, Nfld., to Miss Mona Elizabeth Abbott, Stephenville Crossing, Nfld., on Aug. 8, 1960.

"C" Division

Reg. No. 18587 Cst. J. R. D. Pelletier to Miss Marie Marguerite Charlotte Ally, at Roberval, Que., on May 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 18680 Cst. P. P. Y. Fortin to Miss Marie Marguerite Beatrice Genois, at St. Raymond, Que., on June 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 12928 Cpl. J. A. E. A. Bourque to Miss Dominica Zagurski, at Montreal, Que., on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 18663 Cst. G. R. J. Filiatrault to Miss Francoise Trudeau, at St. Jean, Que., on July 1, 1960.

Miss Suzanne Jolicoeur, stenographer at division headquarters to Jean-Marie Desjardins, at Montreal, on July 16, 1960.

"D" Division

Reg. No. 18950 Cst. A. E. Sjolie, Steinbach, Man., to Miss Helen Soluk of Beausejour, Man., on May 14, 1960.

Reg. No. 17116 Cst. W. R. Davidson, Gladstone, Man., to Miss Elsie May Moyle of Winnipeg, Man., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 18838 Cst. R. G. H. Smith, Carberry, Man., to Miss Shirley Jean Kennedy of Wellwood, Man., on May 28, 1960.

Reg. No. 18070 Cst. R. Waugh, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Helen Elizabeth Zajac of Winnipeg, on June 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 17957 Cst. J. W. Merka, Brandon, Man., to Miss Lois Mae Welsman of Carberry, on July 16, 1960.

Reg. No. 19026 Cst. E. F. Rouleau, Flin Flon, Man., to Miss Maureen Clare Madden of Montreal, Que., on July 23, 1960.

Reg. No. 18547 Cst. G. G. Eppy, Winnipeg, to Miss Marlene Nicholson of Mossbank, Sask., on July 31, 1960.

Reg. No. 18797 Cst. C. D. Munro, Winnipeg, to Miss Gaydha Ashley of Manitou, Man., on Aug. 6, 1960.

"E" Division

Reg. No. 19064 Cst. L. T. Mills to Kathleen Patricia Bell of Rossland, B.C., on Apr. 23, 1960, at Rossland.

Reg. No. 18217 Cst. J. I. Colliar to Sylvia Pylypuik of Wynyard, Sask., on May 7, 1960, at Wynyard.

Reg. No. 19317 Cst. D. G. Dowley to Jeanette Tharcille Lambin of Vestford, Man., on May 7, 1960, at St. Vital, Man.

Reg. No. 19234 Cst. J. K. Tattersall to Ethel Florence Trimmer of Kimberley, B.C., on May 21, 1960, at Kimberley.

Reg. No. 20417 Cst. R. G. Downing to Margaret Frances Ball of Vernon, B.C., on June 4, 1960, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 15521 Cpl. N. M. Kenny to Donna Beverley Thompson of North Vancouver, B.C., on May 14, 1960, at West Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 18545 Cst. E. R. Pary to Lina Betty Evelyn Byker of Cloverdale, B.C., on June 4, 1960, at Cloverdale.

Reg. No. 19265 Cst. D. J. Troiano to Miss Lois Carol Feragen at Red Deer, Alta., on June 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 19429 Cst. S. N. Coleman to Tina Doreen Ratzlaff of Yarrow, B.C., on June 24, 1960, at Yarrow.

Reg. No. 19685 Cst. R. W. Clark to Donna Marlene Henry of Port Alberni, B.C., on June 11, 1960, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 20416 Cst. H. W. Finch to Carole Ann Miller of Nakusp, B.C., on July 9, 1960, at Lumby, B.C.

Reg. No. 18455 Cst. E. B. M. Terklesen to Kathleen Mary Vickers of Kelowna, B.C., on July 1, 1960, at Kelowna.

Reg. No. 19614 Cst. W. L. Giesbrecht to Barbara Marian Davenport of Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 2, 1960, at Penticton, B.C.

"F" Division

Reg. No. 19397 Cst. M. M. Bielert to Miss Norma Gaetz at Melfort, Sask., on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 19012 Cst. W. R. Alexander to Miss Gudrun Kristan Johnson at Churchbridge, Sask., on June 27, 1960.

Reg. No. 20321 Cst. G. R. Stewart to Miss Diane Dixon at Prince Albert, Sask., on July 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 18941 Cst. W. B. Davison to Miss Adeline Seaman at Prince Albert on May 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 17118 Cst. W. G. Elder to Miss Doreen Hollis at Prince Albert on May 14, 1960.

Reg. No. 19740 Cst. M. B. J. Kealey to Miss Helen Veronica Toth at Regina, Sask., on July 16, 1960.

Reg. No. 18988 Cst. L. E. Ferguson to Miss Jacquelyne Laurie Baxter at Swift Current, Sask., on June 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 19939 Cst. R. I. McLean to Miss Irma May Lawrence at Assiniboia, Sask., on June 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 19264 Cst. S. E. Cherkas to Miss Marina Dora DuVall at Ottawa, Ont., on June 25, 1960.

"G" Division

Reg. No. 18386 Cst. C. W. Mears to Miss Marilynne McMullen at Whitehorse, Y.T., on June 17, 1960.

Reg. No. 18894 Cst. M. K. Petrie to Miss Myrna Eileen Wray at Balder, Man., on July 21, 1960.

"H" Division

Reg. No. 18969 Cst. J. G. P. Vermette to Miss Bernice Lucille Taylor of Falmouth, N.S., at Windsor, N.S., on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 19872 Cst. D. J. Mulvenna to Marion Theresa White of Reserve Mines, N.S., at Reserve Mines, on July 2, 1960.

Reg. No. 18179 Cst. D. W. E. McIntosh to Dorothy Isabelle Baillieu of Port Hawkesbury, N.S., at Port Hawkesbury on June 11, 1960.

Reg. No. 18942 Cst. E. R. Wilson to Agnes Florence Grant, R.N., of Scotchtown, N.S., at Digby, N.S., on May 2, 1960.

"J" Division

Reg. No. 18019 Cst. B. Jack to Miss Elizabeth Ann Angell at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 9, 1960.

Reg. No. 15962 Cpl. W. F. Gallagher to Miss Marie Cecile Leger at Moncton, N.B., on June 4, 1960.

Reg. No. 19738 Cst. J. B. G. Lamoureux to Miss Marie Sylvia Nora Moreau at Ste. Anne, N.B., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 19960 Cst. J. G. McMahon to Miss Margaret Joan Gibbon at Oromocto, N.B., on July 2, 1960.

Reg. No. 19715 Cst. J. G. E. Deslauriers to Miss Marie Therese Elsie LeBlanc at Buctouche, N.B., on June 25, 1960.

"K" Division

Reg. No. 18951 Cst. C. Wozniak to Miss Irene Footz, at Edmonton, Alta., on May 7, 1960.

Reg. No. 19273 Cst. G. W. Dunthorne to Miss Edith Arlene Reeks, at Winnipeg, Man., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 18490 Cst. A. J. Black to Miss Irene Frances Aastrup-Frederiksen, at High River, Alta., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 19377 Cst. C. N. Reed to Miss Sylvia Natalie Bazylewich, at Regina, Sask., on May 21, 1960.

Reg. No. 18997 Cst. R. V. Rea to Miss Jill Armistage, at Edmonton, on June 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 19004 Cst. R. G. Wendel to Miss Gloria Ann Gerring, at High River, on June 18, 1960.

Miss C. E. Hulko (C.I.B. Steno) to Mr. Mario Moratto, at Edmonton on July 2, 1960.

Reg. No. 19416 Cst. M. F. T. Power to Miss Dolores Poulin, at Calgary, Alta., on July 9, 1960.

Reg. No. 18988 Cst. H. W. D. Borg to Miss Jean Rusko, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 27, 1960.

"L" Division

Reg. No. 18104 Cst. R. E. Williams to Phyllis Anne Bell at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 28, 1960.

Reg. No. 19741 Cst. J. M. Dunn to Betty Ann Millar at Murray Harbour North, P.E.I., on June 18, 1960.

Reg. No. 20055 Cst. J. L. Cook to Louise Antoinette Power at Souris, P.E.I., on July 11, 1960.

"Marine" Division

Reg. No. M98 M/Cst. M. M. Roy to Miss Ruby Arlene Eolfe, at Liverpool, N.S., on July 23, 1960.

Reg. No. M88 M/Cst. W. F. Foster to Miss Joyce Marie Hebb on June 6, 1960, at Victoria, B.C.

"O" Division

Reg. No. 19858 Cst. H. R. D. Gillis to Miss Joanne Lois Humphrey on June 11, 1960 at Windsor, Ont. (Now in "A" Div.)

Reg. No. 19629 Cst. S. M. Ferguson to Miss Carol Jean Smith on July 30, 1960 at Kitchener, Ont.

Reg. No. 18543 Cst. L. J. Rozmus to Miss Helen Mary Ann Fairchild on July 23, 1960 at Winnipeg, Man.

Reg. No. 20152 Cst. R. C. Hughes to Miss Judith Mary Bradley on July 22, 1960 at Toronto, Ont.

— OBITUARY —

Deputy Commr. Chesley Kenneth Grav, (Rtd.), 67, died Aug. 21, 1960 at Guelph, Ont. He joined the New Brunswick Provincial Police in June 1928 and was appointed an Inspector the following year. When the RCMP absorbed the NBPP Apr. 1, 1932, he assumed command of Fredericton Sub-Division. He became a Superintendent in 1939 at Saskatoon, Sask., and an Assistant Commissioner in February 1946 when he took over command of "H" Division (Nova Scotia). He was appointed Deputy Commissioner in November 1947 and remained in Ottawa until his retirement to pension Apr. 30, 1953.

Reg. No. 8839 ex-Cst. Theodore Harris Tunstall, 64, died Aug. 4, 1960 at Prince Albert, Sask. He joined the RNWMP Oct. 25, 1919 and was granted a free discharge June 21, 1922. He rejoined the Force June 4, 1925 and purchased his discharge Mar. 10, 1927. During World War I he served with C.E.F. from Dec. 1, 1916 to June 2, 1919.

Reg. No. 6585 ex-Cst. Floyd Charles Rodgers, 65, died May 16, 1960 at Creston, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Nov. 21, 1916 and was discharged a year later when his term expired. He was stationed at Regina and Maple Creek, Sask.

Reg. No. 19108 Sgt. Joseph Andre LeBlanc, 39, died July 1, 1960 at Kentville, N.S. He joined the Force's "Marine" Division as a special constable June 20, 1946 and was re-classified as a regular member on Oct. 1, 1955. During World War II he served with the Canadian Army from November 1939 to September 1945.

Reg. No. 12356 ex-Cpl. Joseph Honore Palma Leo Raymond, 47, died Aug. 4, 1960 at Rockland, Ont. He joined the RCMP June 2, 1934 and retired to pension June 1, 1954. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Montreal, Quebec, Amos, Matane, Bersimis, Cabano, St. Anne de Monts, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Gaspe, Megantic and St. Jerome, Que., and Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 5207 ex-Cst. James Branagh Rogan, 71, died June 8, 1960 at Dramara, Ireland. He joined the RNWMP May 19, 1911 and was discharged Aug. 22, 1917. He engaged in the Alberta Provincial Police the following day and re-entered the Force Apr. 1, 1932 when that body was absorbed by the RCMP. He retired to pension Dec. 31, 1937. Almost his entire service was in Alberta.

Reg. No. 10460 ex-Sgt. Laurence Victor Turner, 52, died June 20, 1960, at Sidney, B.C. He joined the Force July 13, 1928 and was discharged (time expired) July 12, 1942. He re-engaged on Aug. 9, 1945 and was discharged to pension Aug. 8, 1953. He was in the Canadian Army during World War II from July 14, 1942 to July 20, 1945 and served Overseas. He had been stationed at Regina, Pun-nichy, Holdfast, Leader, Morse, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Sask., Toronto and Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 4894 ex-Cst. Gerald Basil Phillips, 72, died July 15, 1960 at Huntington, N.Y. He joined the RNWMP May 13, 1909 and was discharged "time-expired" five years later. He re-engaged Aug. 13, 1914 for one year and once again Feb. 21, 1919 for one year. During World War I he served with the C.E.F. from Aug. 17, 1915 to Feb. 20, 1919.

Reg. No. 12119 ex-Sgt. James Laprake Robertson, 72, died Aug. 5, 1960 at Halifax, N.S. He joined the Force as a special constable June 23, 1932 and became a regular member Apr. 1, 1934. He was retired to pension July 22, 1947, having reached the maximum age limit. All his service was at Halifax.

Reg. No. 15589 ex-Cst. William Alan Webb, 32, died from injuries received in a car accident May 28, 1960 while serving with the RCAF Police in Germany. He joined the Mounted Police Oct. 18, 1948 and purchased his discharge Mar. 22, 1951. He re-engaged July 11, 1951 and purchased his discharge again Oct. 18, 1955. He joined the RCAF Police in March 1956. He had also served in the Army from Jan. 9, 1945 to Oct. 26, 1945 and from Oct. 11, 1946 to July 27, 1948.

Reg. No. 4385 ex-Sgt. Kenneth John Murison, 76, died July 20, 1960 at Moose Jaw, Sask. He engaged in the RNWMP May 13, 1905 and purchased his discharge Jan. 31, 1912. He was stationed at Regina, Sask., and later at Calgary, Alta., as a detective. He joined the CPR Investigation Department after leaving the Force. (See also Old-Timers' Column).

Reg. No. 12307 ex-Cook Steward John Northcote Standing, 76, died June 15, 1960 at Sydney Mines, N.S. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Oct. 16, 1939. He had also served for several years on vessels of the Preventive Service. He was a member of "Marine" Division and served on the ships *Preventor*, *Laurier* and *MacDonald*.

Reg. No. 3061 ex-Cst. Robert Elsworthy Hancock, 89, died in June 1960, at Maple Creek, Sask. He joined the NWMP May 9, 1894 and was discharged (time expired) May 8, 1899. He served at Regina and Maple Creek, Sask.

Reg. No. 3627 ex-Cst. George William McLaughlin, 84, died in July 1960 at Paradise, N.S. He joined the NWMP Apr. 10, 1900 and was discharged (invalided) on Nov. 19, 1902. He had served at Regina, Maple Creek and Medicine Lodge, Sask.

Reg. No. 12540 S/Sgt. Roy (Mickey) McGill, 45, died July 10, 1960, at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force Jan. 23, 1935 and had served at Regina, Sask., and Ottawa. During World War II he served with the No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP) from Nov. 16, 1939 to Nov. 8, 1945.

Reg. No. 16212 Cpl. Wilbert John Wiseman, 40, died June 28, 1960 at Twillingate, Nfld. He joined the Newfoundland Rangers Mar. 3, 1946 and became a member of the RCMP Aug. 1, 1950 when that force was absorbed. Practically all his service was in Newfoundland.



3 Gold medals-2 Silver medals-10 Bronze medals

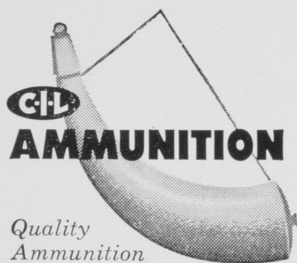


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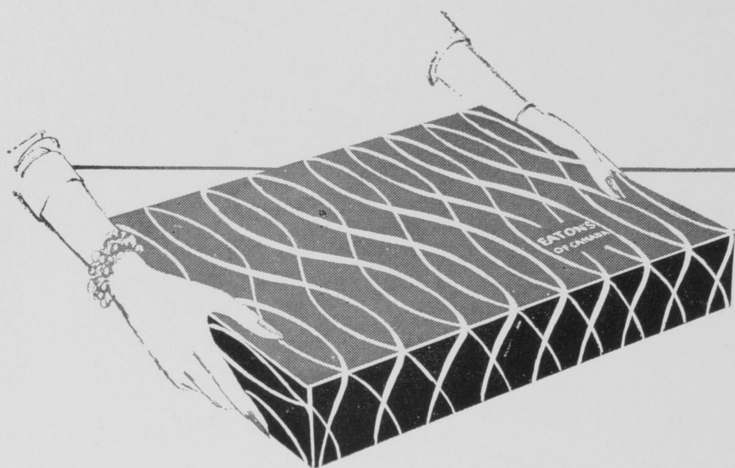


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