

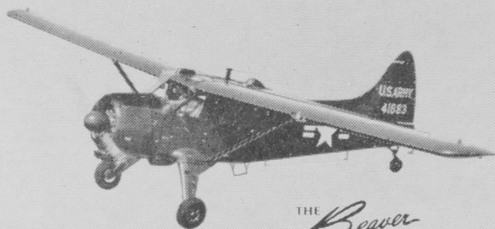


The RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



VOL. 23 — No. 4
APRIL 1958



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Vol. 23—No. 4 APRIL 1958 Ottawa, Ont.

"Tenez le Droit"	271
<i>Cst. I. S. Anderson</i>	
Was Francis Junius?	283
<i>Cst. J. F. Fay</i>	
Moravian Missions in Labrador	290
<i>Rev. Dr. F. W. Peacock, M.A.</i>	
The Mohawks of the Six Nations	296
<i>Cpl. J. P. Romain</i>	
Let's Go Shooting	301
The Commissioner Visits the Carabineros of Chile	304

DEPARTMENTS

Recent Cases	307
Old-timers' Column	330
Division Bulletin	333
Book Reviews	359
Obituary	364

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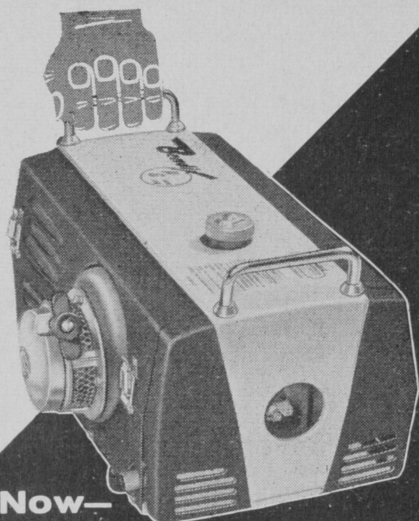
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Long Service Medal

Twenty-five years ago—on Jan. 14, 1933—an Order in Council authorized "... the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal be instituted and awarded to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables of the RCMP, after not less than 20 years' service in the Force, as laid down in ... regulations which may be amended from time to time by the minister in control of the RCMP...." A requirement is that any recipient of the medal must bear an irreproachable character; the length of service needed to qualify for the award is practically a guarantee that a man make service in the Force his life's work.

By authority of Orders in Council passed in February and March 1954, the Commissioner may now grant the award of a clasp and star to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal to those members and ex-members of the Force who have already been awarded the medal and who have subsequently completed 25, 30 or 35 years' service. The Bronze Clasp and Star is for 25 years' service and a member or ex-member is eligible to receive it five years after being awarded the Long Service Medal. The Silver Clasp and Star is for 30 years' service and the Gold Clasp and Star for 35. Other qualifications for all three awards are similar to requirements for the medal itself—satisfactory service and a good character.



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Only one clasp at a time may be worn on the ribbon of the Long Service Medal and anyone being awarded a second or third clasp to the medal, must detach one awarded previously. The same applies to the star, which is worn in the centre of the Long Service Medal undress ribbon.

Any former member of the RCMP who has been awarded the Long Service Medal, may, if he possesses the necessary qualifications, apply for the Clasp and Star to which he feels his service entitles him. The application should be addressed in writing to the Commissioner, should indicate clearly the type of award desired and complete details as to qualifying eligible service.

As in the case of the RCMP Long Service Medal, the additional awards of clasp and star are not lightly won. Those who have earned them by long and irreproachable service may justifiably wear them with pride.

* * *

Our Cover Picture

Caught red-handed! It was a beautiful Spring day and the flowers were so-o-o pretty. Surely no one would mind if a little girl picked just a few?

Happily our cover photo is not all that it appears on the surface. The scene is authentic enough—a stretch of the beautiful Federal District Driveway bordering Dow's Lake in Ottawa—and shows just one section of the massive display of tulips featured every Spring along this parkway which winds through Canada's capital. The Mounted Policeman belongs in the picture too, because he is a member of the "A" Division Traffic Squad which patrols FDC Driveways in the capital by motorcycle and car. But the little girl really didn't take the flowers, and the Policeman isn't scolding her. *The Quarterly* supplied the flowers; the model is Lotta, daughter of Sgt. W. Harasym, Headquarters Identification Branch.

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.

"Tenez le Droit"

By Cst. I. S. Anderson

The author, a former member of the South Australian Police Force, gives a brief history of another law-enforcement body from "Down Under" whose motto is similar to that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The writer is indebted to Senior Constable M. O'Brien, Editor of the magazine *Police Life*, the Official Newspaper of the Victoria Police Force of Australia, for the information contained herein and the accompanying photographs.

 DURING a visit to Australia, the writer had the privilege of associating with many members of the Victoria Police Force, one of the state police forces of the Commonwealth of Australia. This force was found to be so impressive, particularly in duties connected with the last Olympic Games, that it was felt that some information concerning its organization, history, and traditions would be of interest to readers of the *RCMP Quarterly*.

To properly appreciate the task of this force it should be mentioned that the police system in Australia is quite different to that of Canada. In Australia, each state has its own police force, organized and maintained by the state government. These forces are responsible for all police duties within their respective states—city, town, municipal, and rural. There are no separate city police forces.

In addition to the state police forces, the Commonwealth Government (federal) maintains its own law-enforcement agencies, such as the Commonwealth Investigation Service which is a plain-clothes investigational body which enforces certain federal laws and conducts investigations into such menaces as counterfeit money; the Commonwealth Peace Officers who are responsible for the protection of Commonwealth Government property and provide security guards for defence installations; the Commonwealth Police who look after the Australian Capital Territory of Can-

berra; the Northern Territory Police, a mounted or largely mounted force which patrols the northern central area of the country; the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, a white-officered native military type police force operating in the Australian Territories of Papua and New Guinea to the north of Australia; and the Australian Security Intelligence Organization which is the security service of that country.

The State of Victoria is one of the smaller states, located in the south-east of Australia. However, it is a well populated and highly developed unit of the country and its capital is the city of Melbourne with a population of roughly one and a half million people.

The Victoria Police Force, with Headquarters and Training Depot at Melbourne, is a well organized, highly mobile, and efficient organization numbering an authorized strength of 3,215. The personnel of the Force are well trained, smartly uniformed and present an inspiring picture as they perform their multitude of duties. This highly complimentary situation in which the Victoria Police Force finds itself is attributable to many factors, not the least of which is the calibre of men to be found serving today. As in the case of our own Royal Canadian Mounted Police, much of the credit can be attributed to the courage, energy and character of those who served in days gone by. Also largely responsible for the force's present day prestige is the Chief Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Selwyn Havelock Porter, CBE, DSO, ED, who, since his appointment in January 1955, has thrown into his job an outstanding personality, flawless personal reputation,

valuable organizational experience gained during World War II as an Australian Army field commander and afterwards as a business director, and unbounded interest in and enthusiasm for the force he leads.

Unlike our own Force, which commenced its service in 1873 as a comparatively strong mounted constabulary of six troops of 50 men each, the Victoria Police had a small beginning, numbering three constables. Of course, the force was not faced with anything like the immense task that confronted the early North-West Mounted Police.

Historical Outline

In September 1836, the settlement of Port Phillip (near today's Melbourne), was a district of New South Wales. It had a population of 200 and in order to maintain law and order three former members of the New South Wales police were appointed as the nucleus of a police force. There was a Resident Magistrate at Port Phillip at the time, Capt. William Lonsdale of the Fourth King's Own Regiment.

By the following year a police magistrate and three constables were sworn in at Sydney and subsequently established a police station at the settlement of Geelong, in the present day State of Victoria. Also, several mounted constables were transferred from Sydney to re-inforce the initial body of police at Melbourne. A corps of Native Troops was established, with headquarters in the nearby bush and mountain area. In command of this latter body was a Superintendent. This corps was disbanded the following year.

By 1838, two years after inception, the Force comprised a Chief Constable and 11 constables. By 1840 a body of Mounted Police comprised seven sergeants, 21 troopers and seven dismounted troopers.

Police stations were being opened gradually in settled areas. By 1841 the Water Police was established in the Melbourne area. A census at the time showed

the Fort Phillip District having a population of 11,728.

In 1842 the corps of Native Troopers was revived and comprised a Superintendent (white), one white sergeant, one native sergeant and 24 native constables and five horses. These men were armed with short carbine and bayonet, and when mounted they wore a sword. The corps lasted for ten years and was again disbanded. It was revived a third time, about 20 years later, during extensive police operations against dangerous bush rangers (armed outlaws).

By 1850 the administration of the police force had been under divided control and authority. The following year, 1851, the south-eastern settlements including Port Phillip District and Geelong separated from the colony of New South Wales and became the Colony of Victoria. At this time Victoria had seven distinct bodies of police, each acting independently and without communication. They were: City Police, Geelong Police, Goldfields Police, Water Police, Rural Bench Constabulary, Mounted Police and Escort. This situation was remedied to some extent by the appointment of E. P. S. Sturt as Superintendent in charge of the Melbourne and County of Bourke Police. Sturt was appointed police magistrate for the city in March 1853.

The finding of gold resulted in a huge population rise and in 1852 Melbourne was given the status of a city. A Select Committee of the Legislative Council made a report on the police department. The committee recommended that not less than 800 men be enrolled, exclusive of the Water Police. Also, that the Colony be divided into Police Districts, and a Police Depot be established for receiving recruits and horses.

Sturt enrolled 12 men to form the City Mounted Patrol, and a depot was established at a location which is today just out of the city area proper. The "police paddock" or field, of which the depot formed part, was that area where many

of the last Olympic Games events were held.

Between 1852 and 1856, nearly 300 cadets were appointed to the police force. They were divided into detachments, mounted and foot. On completion of training they were sent to districts—foot police to provincial centres, and mounted men to the country. Fifty-five cadets were subsequently promoted to officer rank.

On Jan. 8, 1853, the Legislative Council passed an act for the regulation of the police force. On January 29 William Henry Fancourt Mitchell was appointed Chief Commissioner, with Captain McMahon to assist him. They organized the force on its present basis. Chief Constables were dispensed with, and police magistrates ceased to exercise any control over the police.

The City of Melbourne was mapped out into sections and beats, and patrols were established. In May 1853 Insp. Samuel Freeman, three sergeants and 50 constables of the London Police arrived as volunteers under a ten years' engagement with a right to remain in the Colony. This nucleus expanded into a properly constituted and uniformed force of true British civilian type.

In 1854 Captain McMahon succeeded Mitchell as Chief Commissioner. The first Police Code compiled for the guidance of members of the force was issued by McMahon in 1856. Police ranks at the time were: Superintendent, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, sergeant 1st Class, sergeant 2nd Class, constable.

The Detective Force, first organized in 1848, was reorganized in 1858 by Inspector (later Chief Commissioner) Nicholson. In this year Frederick C. Standish succeeded Captain McMahon as Chief Commissioner. Between this year and 1861, 40 new police stations (detachments) were established throughout Victoria. A rapidly increasing immigration population from overseas provided an ample supply of candidates for police service.



Badge of the Victoria Police.

Prior to 1881 persons holding the office of Chief Commissioner had been appointed from the military service or some other outside source, not from within the ranks of the police force. H. M. Chomley was the first to break this precedent when he was appointed Chief Commissioner. He was succeeded in 1902 by Thomas O'Callaghan who had joined the Force in 1867 and had gained a prominent reputation as a detective.

At this time the training procedure for recruits consisted of approximately 14 days drill, interspersed with an occasional lecture on police work. During the period 1904-13 the force increased in strength to 1,735.

Mr. George Sainsbury was appointed Chief Commissioner in 1913. He had joined the Force in 1878 and like his predecessor had been a detective. He retired in 1919 when Sir George Steward, a Colonel in the Army, was appointed Chief Commissioner. Although the latter had no police experience to guide him, he realized that the recruits needed some elementary instructions in police duties, as well as drill, and initiated a more comprehensive course of training. He died suddenly on May 11, 1920.

His successor was Maj.-Gen. Sir John Gellibrand. When he resigned in 1922 Alexander Nicholson, who joined the



**Mobile Traffic
Section
motorcyclists
outside police
headquarters.**

force in 1883, was appointed Chief Commissioner. His term of office was interrupted by the police strike in November 1923 when 635 men refused duty. These men were not re-appointed.

Resigning in 1925, Mr. Nicholson was followed in office by Maj.-Gen. (later Field Marshal Sir Thomas) Blamey. One of his first reforms was the widening of the recruit training system. During 1926-27 the strength of the force was further increased by an additional 284 men.

Sir Thomas Blamey resigned in 1936. At the invitation of the Government of Victoria, Mr. A. M. Duncan, Chief Inspector of the London Metropolitan Police, undertook an investigation into the police organization in Victoria. His report set out his recommendations on the many reforms considered necessary. These recommendations were accepted by the Government and on Feb. 7, 1937 Mr. Duncan was appointed Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Duncan continued in office until January 1955 when he was succeeded by the present Chief Commissioner, Major-General Porter. Police strength at this time was its present level, although a further increase is being sought.

Wireless Patrol

An eight cylinder Lancia tourer was the first police patrol car in Australia to be fitted with a wireless receiving set. The seven valve set was specially devised for the Victoria Police following experiments by patrol driver Senior Constable (later Inspector) F. W. Downie. The Lancia was one of two tourers used by the Force for patrol duties of the Melbourne and metropolitan area.

The building of the set in 1923 followed earlier experiments in using radio telephony, but speech distortion was so bad that the idea was discarded for telegraphy.

The first Victorian policeman to take a Morse message in a cruising patrol car was Cst. (later Inspector) William Hutchison, a certified ex-Postmaster General Department telegraphist.

In 1926, following further experiments by a Constable Canning, the patrol cars were fitted with transmitting sets and the Force's own transmitter—a two kilowatt set—was built at Russell Street Police Headquarters. It was housed in a blue-stone building which had served as Melbourne's first police station.

When the building was dismantled and re-erected in the ward of Police Headquarters it was the humble beginning of the present day D-24, with its 130-foot radio mast and master control board—the "nerve centre" of the force's communications organization.

The motorized strength of the force at that time was two Lancias, a Dodge (used by the Chief Commissioner), a Palm (built from Ford T parts, and used by the C.I.B.), two prison vans, a Ford and an Italia (the Italia's body was formerly used as a horse drawn van and its most notorious prisoner was bushranger Ned Kelly, Australia's Jesse James).

That year, 1926, the Wireless Patrol was given the first cars of a fleet of Daimlers. In 1937, four Alvis cars were added but proved unsatisfactory for patrol work. They were later replaced by Ford Mercury cars, and these have been re-

placed by Ford Customlines, which are in use today.

In 1925 the Mobile Traffic Section had a fleet of motorcycles. In 1934 an attempt was made to fit them with radios, but was unsuccessful. Mobile Traffic Section cars, manned by two uniformed constables, patrol the city and highways. The cars are fitted with two-way radio. Accidents and traffic problems are attended to mainly, but these cars may be directed to investigate complaints and crime.

Women Police

Victoria has 30 policewomen, stationed in city and country. Two policewomen are stationed at each of five large District Headquarters Stations, and the remainder at Russell Street Police Headquarters, where they perform uniformed and plain-clothes duty.

In 1917 two English women were appointed in Victoria as "police agents". They laid the foundation for the present work of the policewomen. Two further

appointments were made in 1924, and by 1929 the strength of the Women Police was increased to eight. The increase in strength has been gradual since then.

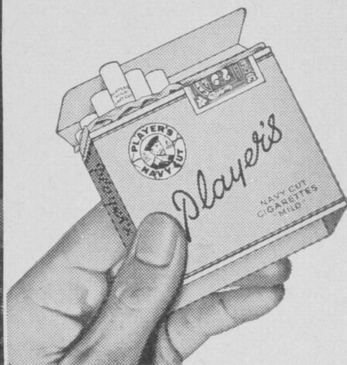
The Police Uniform

In the early 1840's the Melbourne police had a uniform of dark blue with pewter buttons, and a top hat with a glazed leather crown and upright side-bars of iron to protect them against brickbats and bottles. In 1842, when the Corps of Native Troopers was revived, their uniform was a green jacket with opossum skin facings, black or green trousers with red stripes, and a green cap with a red band.

In this period, however, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining uniforms and it was common to see constables dressed in plain clothes, a broad leather belt around the waist, a baton slung thereon, and a badge or a band upon the hat or cap, bearing the words "Melbourne Police".



**THE MILDEST
BEST-TASTING
CIGARETTE**





Three members of Women Police and constable following graduation from recruit training. Barracks in background.

In the 1850's the uniform was a long-tailed blue cloth coat, buttoned from the throat down to the waist with metal buttons. The collar stood erect and was about two inches in height. White thread work enclosed a space on each side of the front of the collar and was used for the letter and number of the constable. Blue cloth trousers were worn, the bottoms tucked into "Half Wellington" boots. The hat or helmet was of glazed leather and at its front appeared the number of the constable in brass figures. For night duty, cloth caps with straight peaks of leather were worn. Also, overcoats of the "Long Tom" pattern were worn and with them a broad leather belt upon which were suspended baton, lamp and rattle.

The foot police of the '60's with their blue tunics and blue or white trousers, differed little from the uniform worn until recent times. The red facings which had previously distinguished the ordinary trooper from a member of the Goldfields Police (who wore a blue and white uniform) disappeared and made way for the plain blue jumper and cord breeches. A black glazed leather helmet, much like the type worn by some of the British Police Forces until just recently, was introduced in 1877.

The uniform of the Victoria Police is now an open-necked jacket of navy blue twill, Air Force blue shirt, blue tie, blue twill trousers and black ankle boots; caps of navy blue cloth with stiff black leather peak are worn. The summer uni-

form consists of a white helmet replacing the blue cloth cap and a blue (Air Force blue) shirt being worn without the jacket. The shirts are cut in a military pattern with silver metal buttons and the words "Victoria Police" on the shoulders. A black belt is worn with the trousers. Mobile Traffic and Mounted Police wear a modified uniform consisting of khaki breeches and black boots replacing the blue trousers. Mounted Police, for dress occasions, wear white cord riding breeches, black riding boots, spurs, and brown Sam Browne type equipment. The uniforms are distinctive but easily identified as of the Victoria Police Force. Jacket buttons are of white metal with a Crown and the words "Police Force Victoria" are stamped thereon.

The helmet and cap badge is of metal and contains an identification number. The badge worn by officers differs materially from that worn by sub-officers and constables, which is in the shape of a five-pointed star, surmounted by a Crown. Upon the badge is stamped "Police Force Victoria" and the motto "Tenez Le Droit" (roughly, "uphold the right").

Rank of officers is denoted as follows: Inspector and Chief Inspector—one row of silver braid on peak of cap; Superintendent and Inspecting-Superintendent—one row of silver oak braid on peak of cap; Chief Commissioner—two rows of silver oak braid on peak.

Insignia of rank of officers is of white metal and worn on the shoulder straps of the jacket: Inspector—a Crown; Chief

Inspector—Crown above a star or pip; Superintendent—a Crown above two stars; Inspecting-Superintendent—crossed batons; Chief Commissioner—Crown above crossed batons.

Distinguishing marks of rank for sub-officers and constables are worn on both sleeves between the shoulder and elbow and are as follows: first constable—one chevron; senior constable—two silver chevrons; sergeant—silver Crown.

Arms

Victoria Police personnel are not generally armed. They rely more on the judicious use of the baton in situations which call for the use of weapons. Even then, of course, the baton is only used as a last resort. However, such arms as are necessary are supplied to members when required. A firearm may be used by a member only

- (a) when he is attacked by some person in possession of a dangerous weapon;
- (b) when his life is in danger;
- (c) when a felon is escaping, and then only when the lives of innocent persons are not endangered.

Browning .32 automatic pistols are in general use. When carried, they are not normally worn externally. Victoria Police, with the exception of Mounted Branch personnel, do not wear any Sam Browne equipment.

Candidates for the Force

Every male candidate shall have attained his 19th birthday, and at the time of his appointment shall not have attained his 29th birthday. Ex-servicemen shall not have attained their 35th birthday. Candidates are required to be physically fit and conform to prescribed weight and chest measurements; in addition to a medical examination they undergo an educational test.

Candidates for appointment as police-women shall be unmarried, or widows with no young children dependent upon them; they shall not be less than five feet, four inches in height; and between 25 and 35 years of age.

Recruit training is undergone at the Police Training Depot at St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. The course consists of three months of training in elementary law and police procedure, typewriting, unarmed

Recruit squad on parade upon completion of training. Photo taken on parade square of Police Depot, Melbourne.



combat, care and use of firearms, foot drill, swimming, First Aid principles, rowing, and educational subjects. A further nine weeks of extended training together with practical experience follows, followed by a final examination. Successful recruits are then transferred to normal police duty at Russell Street Police Headquarters; they are probationary constables for a period of 12 months.

Recently, provision was made that candidates slightly under the required height would not necessarily be ineligible for appointment to the Force, if they measured up to the standard requirements in all other particulars.

Conditions

Additional allowances and special rates of pay are paid on completion of training, when all members become eligible for transfer to special branches such as the Mounted, Wireless Patrol, and so forth. A 40-hour week is generally worked, with two days off; 32 days annual leave on full pay plus 15 days sick leave during the first year, 12 days (accumulative) a year thereafter. After 20 years' service, men qualify for six months long service leave with pay and an additional month-and-a-half for each five years after that.

A uniform allowance is paid to members, from which they provide their own uniforms. Quarters are provided for single men. Additional allowances are paid to members employed in special branches. Compensatory rates of pay are given for work at night and on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays. A 4½ per cent deduction from pay (excluding allowances) gives members a liberal retiring pension after 30 years' service.

If injured on duty, members are covered by Worker's Compensation Act. Medical attention and service is provided at the Police Hospital, adjacent to the Training Depot.

Junior Police Corps

On May 3, 1955, 27 young men assembled at the Police Depot at Melbourne, as the first group of Junior Police Corps

trainees. It was the beginning of a scheme mooted by the present Chief Commissioner to help raise police strength and insure a steady flow of recruits. The trainees—aged between 16 and 18¾ years—do not wear uniforms, have no police powers and are in no way bound to service in the force.

They live out, attending the Police Depot each morning for training in elementary law and police procedure, shorthand, typing, swimming, unarmed combat, and other police requirements, including the care of horses. They play sports and attend physical training classes. In the afternoons they receive practical instruction in police duties at various suburban police stations and special branches at Russell Street Headquarters.

Organization

Constitutionally, the Force is divided into the following ranks and grades: Chief Commissioner, Inspecting Superintendent, Superintendents, Chief Inspectors, Inspectors, Sergeants, Senior Constables, First Constables and Constables.

The State of Victoria is divided into the following Police Districts, each having its Headquarters Station at the place respectively set out hereunder:

Melbourne—Russell Street
 Bourke—Flemington
 Central Highlands—Ballaret
 Gippsland—Warragul
 Mallee—Swan Hill
 Upper Goulburn—Benalla
 Loddon—Bendigo
 Yarra—Malvern
 Barwon—Geelong
 Corangamite—Warrnambool
 Wimmera—Horsham
 East Gippsland—Sale
 Flinders—St. Kilda
 Glenelg—Hamilton
 Goulburn—Shepparton
 Upper Murray—Wangaratta

Each Police District, under the direction of an officer, consists of a number of police stations, directed by a sub-officer (the equivalent of our own non-commis-

sioned officer). The members posted to these Stations are responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, the protection of property, and the general enforcement of the law in their respective areas. There are 393 police stations in the State of Victoria. The basic policing of all areas of Victoria emanates from these police stations. Additional and supplementary police duties, when required, are performed by members of certain specialized branches of the Force.

Mobile Traffic Section cars, each manned by two uniformed constables, supplement the work of police stations as they patrol city, suburban and rural areas. As has been pointed out elsewhere, these cars are radio-equipped and although their primary function is the investigation of traffic accidents and the enforcement of laws related to traffic, they may nonetheless be detailed to investigate other types of complaints and to assist in the suppression of crime.

Also supplementing the work of the police stations are the suburban Divisional Patrol cars, each manned by crews drawn from the police stations located in the Melbourne Metropolitan and suburban areas. These cars are radio-equipped and they patrol their own districts.

A new feature of police road patrol activity is the formation of the safety and courtesy squads. Every member of the safety squad is taught to assess whether vehicles they see travelling the roadways are roadworthy. Their transports are fitted with special testing equipment, and roadside checks of suspect vehicles are made.

The courtesy squad men also patrol general areas much the same as the other mobile traffic units. Their vehicles are fitted with loudspeakers and the men comment loudly on driving faults observed, give advice, and generally concern themselves with trying to inculcate a sense of sane and courteous road behavior in drivers.

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radio control room at Russell Street Police Headquarters. This control room is similar to any radio station. It has a master control board and an auxiliary board at which two experienced constables are on duty in shifts day and night. The operators are surrounded by huge, detailed maps of Melbourne and country districts. On each side of the microphones are dozens of telephone levers connected with suburban police stations, essential utilities, such as the Gas Corporation, Electricity Supply, tramways, railways, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. D-24 has also direct lines to the ambulance service, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Fire Brigade, the Premier, the Navy Department, and rescue organizations. It is also in contact with rural centres.

Special Branches

Criminal Investigation Branch

The C.I.B. has its headquarters at Russell Street. The metropolitan area is divided into five districts, each in charge of a District Detective Inspector. At certain stations in each of these districts is a detective sub-officer who controls a staff of detectives and is responsible to the D.D.I. for the suppression of crime in his locality. Members of the C.I.B. are also stationed at certain important rural centres. Detectives are recruited from the uniform branches and are specially trained at the detective training college.

To insure greater efficiency in the suppression of crime, special patrols are established at various stations in the city and suburbs of Melbourne. Young, active, zealous and ambitious constables are selected for this duty. Like the detectives, they wear plain clothes, but they may perform uniform duty if directed. These men work in pairs.

Information Bureau

The Information Bureau is situated at Police Headquarters and is directly under the control of the Chief Commissioner. The Bureau maintains a central record of information regarding matters of police

interest supplied by individual members of the Force. By co-ordination of this material and use of the special facilities available within its various sections the Bureau provides expert assistance in the prevention and detection of crime and the protection of life and property by publishing, circulating or supplying information as required by members of the Force.

The Bureau operates 24 hours a day and consists of the following five sections:

Records Section—criminal records, *modus operandi*, property tracing, police publications, missing people, firearms records, consorting register, and so forth.

Scientific Section—scientific research, investigation and examination of articles, and furnishing of evidence of a scientific nature, ballistics, photography, laboratory.

Fingerprint Section—classification and identification, scrutiny of articles found at the scenes of crimes, expert evidence in Courts, and so on.

Communication Section—police communications, dissemination of information, liaison with Armed Services and public utilities.

Technical Section—maintenance of communication channels, maintenance of buildings and mechanical equipment, preparation of maps, plans and graphs.

Mounted Branch

Applicants for service in the Mounted Branch are restricted to a maximum weight of 161 pounds and they must pass a riding test to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Police Depot. The strength of the Mounted Branch is 90 men and 120 troop horses. The horses are supplied from the Stud Depot at Broadmeadows, a short distance from Melbourne. There are 240 acres of grass-land on which are sturdy stables and corrals. This Depot also harbors stolen stock, including cattle and sheep, when the need arises. On an average, the Stud Depot shelters at a time 40 horses ranging

from new-born foals to broken-down veterans. Over the years thousands of horses have been broken-in at the Stud Depot for subsequent training in the Mounted Branch.

Members of the Mounted Branch provide ceremonial escorts as well as performing duty at race meetings, football matches, processions and other functions. Troop horses have been used for city traffic control. Three police stations in Victoria still maintain police horses. Refresher riding courses are still held for Mounted Branch personnel who are attached to outside police stations. From time to time these men may be required to perform mounted duty in Melbourne, or at other points such as during the Royal Tour of Australia (Victoria) in 1954.

Licensing, Gaming, Vice Squads

These squads operate independently. The members of the Licensing Squad work in plain clothes under the direction

of a Licensing Inspector. Headquarters of the branch is located in Melbourne, at a city police station, not at Russell Street. Gaming Squad men are active throughout the State. The Vice Squad has its headquarters at the same station as the Licensing Squad. The Vice Squad's main duties are the suppression of brothels, prostitutes, indecency, and illicit drugs, and the control of sufferers from venereal diseases. The establishment of these special squads does not relieve other members of the Force from the responsibility of enforcing laws relating to licensing, gaming, or vice.

Drug Bureau

Early in 1952 a Drug Bureau was set up at Police Headquarters. A close liaison exists between the Pharmacy Board, Customs Department and this Bureau, and its establishment has materially assisted in the effective control of the illicit use of drugs in Victoria.

Victoria Mounted Police en route to opening of State Parliament. The two Sub-Officers, both Senior Constables, leading the escort are wearing insignia of rank — inverted chevrons — on lower right sleeve. Stripes are now worn on both arms above the elbow, point downward. Lances have only recently been taken into use.



Motor Registration Branch

The Chief Commissioner is responsible for the licensing of drivers and the registration of motor vehicles in Victoria. The administrative offices, known as the Motor Registration Branch, are located in the Melbourne suburb of Carlton, and are under the direct control of the officer in charge.

Transport Branch

Police transport consists of: Passenger vehicles (a) area cars used by the Wireless Patrol Branch; (b) section cars used by the Mobile Traffic Section; (c) divisional cars; (d) transport cars; motorcycles and side cars; solo motorcycles; prison vans; motor buses; motor trucks and bicycles.

Police personnel for duty with the Transport Branch are required to pass the special driving test.

Wharf Patrol Branch

Police are stationed at Victoria Dock. Their main duties are the supervision of cargo and surveillance of persons frequenting the wharves.

Police Boats

The following water transport is provided for members engaged on river and dock patrol duties, rescue, dragging operations, and other emergencies: City—motor-boat, equipped with two way radio; transportable flat-bottomed vessel complete with rescue and dragging equipment suitable for inland water rescue and dragging operations. Certain country stations—transportable, flat-bottomed vessels.

Ceremonial Guard Duties

At Government House and the Shrine of Remembrance, both in Melbourne, the Victoria Police provide personnel for ceremonial guard duties. At Government House these duties are much the same as those of the Governor-General's Troop of "A" Division, at Government House, Ottawa, except that in the case of the Victoria Police rifles and fixed bayonets are carried.

At the Shrine of Remembrance, erected as a memorial to the Australian and Em-

pire dead of World War I, the Victoria Police mount a permanent guard. These guards, as at Government House, also carry rifle and fixed bayonet. They wear, in place of the regular police uniform, a special uniform identical to that worn by the Australian Army, with the slouch hat turned up on the left side, and Victoria Police insignia on the shoulder straps and hat. All personnel so employed are veterans of the Australian Armed Forces of World War II.

Police Valour Badge

The Victoria Police Force Valour Badge can only be won under conditions where a member of the force makes the deliberate choice of risking his life in the performance of his duty. In 1930 it became a distinctive decoration with a silver and blue enamelled badge pendant from a pale plain blue watered ribbon. Before that date it was an inverted chevron worn on the upper part of the left arm. (At that time insignia of rank was worn on the lower right sleeve, and not on both arms as is the case today.) When first conferred, the terms of meritorious conduct were made retroactive to 1877.

A new Valour Award has recently replaced the Valour Badge. The new award is a sterling silver cross, embossed with royal and light blue enamel, with the words "For Bravery—Police Force, Victoria" on a scroll surrounded by four five-pointed stars. Since the Valour Badge was first conferred, 128 members of the Force have received this decoration. Four others have been awarded the King's Police Medal.

Police Youth Work

Victoria has over 80 youth clubs in which members of the Force are active either as office bearers, leaders, or instructors. Sixteen of these clubs are directly known as "Police" clubs, 11 of them being affiliated with the Victorian Association of Youth Clubs. Altogether the Association, of which the Chief Commissioner is a vice-president, has a membership of 81 clubs. ● ●

Was Francis Junius?

By CST. J. F. FAY

Document examination is a science of investigation acceptable in Courts throughout the world. In this article, an examiner offers some observations on writings which have intrigued students for almost 200 years.

WITH the beginning of the year 1769 there commenced in the London *Public Advertiser* probably the most remarkable series of pseudonymous letters under the signature of "Junius" that ever appeared in political literature. It is the purpose of this paper not only to present evidence in regard to authorship but to review the style and importance of these public and private letters that have become known as "The Letters of Junius".

The Junius letters are important to us for their political significance; their brilliant lustrous style; and because their authorship has never been definitely established. Each of these points will be discussed in the following pages.

In order to appraise their political significance one must appreciate some of the political problems of the British Government during the mid-18th century. As a beginning, in 1766, the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, was called by George III to form a ministry. Due to ill health, however, he was forced to remain largely in the background, and the Duke of Grafton who was Chief Lord of the Treasury along with other powerful ministers, whom Chatham had appointed, had virtually secured control of the Government. Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords were unsettled inasmuch as they lacked a strong leader.

The House of Commons whose members consisted of many land holders were forcing a Bill which would reduce the

taxes on land in England. Not surprisingly the Bill was passed in both Houses with the result that the Government was forced to shift the burden of taxes elsewhere. In this case the American Colonists served the purpose. The Americans, however, objected strenuously and questioned the right of parliament to inflict further taxes, pleading infringements on their liberty. The great storm of the American Revolution was in the making and the leaders of the British Government were ignoring and perhaps were defying it to burst upon them.

Aside from her colonial difficulties parliament was facing certain internal disorders. Members of the Commons were able in many cases to purchase their seats and general corruption was being sharply criticized in many quarters. Further, the *rights* and *privileges* of the House and its members were undergoing sharp growing pains.

One figure of note during this period was John Wilkes whose chief claim to fame was being expelled from the House on three occasions. The reasons for his expulsion are incidental, but of importance was the question of law raised when the House declared his closest opponent "... returned for Middlesex"¹ although he received only 296 votes to Wilke's 1,143. The public reaction was more violent than any member of the Government foresaw. Riots were staged, and people everywhere in England held meetings expressing lack of confidence in both the ministers and House of Commons.

Thus when the Junius letters were introduced there were three major problems facing parliament. First, the pending American revolution; second, the Wilkes affair; and thirdly the expressed

(1) Cassell's Illustrated History of England, Special Ed., Vol. 4, p. 196.

dissatisfaction of the public with the Government. Junius supported the public in all three issues. He dissected in his letters the character and conduct of many public figures and his comments brought sharp retorts from both great and small statesmen alike. Many of his victims desired to learn his identity in the hope of settling their injuries in a duel. Junius, however, refused them satisfaction. To Sir William Draper on Sept. 25, 1769 he writes:

Had you been originally and without provocation, attacked by an anonymous writer, you would have right to demand his name. But in this cause you are a volunteer. You engaged in it with the unpremeditated gallantry of a soldier. You were content to set your name in opposition to a man who would probably continue in concealment.²

As Junius refused to reveal his true identity the printer of the *Public Advertiser*, Woodfall, was called before the bar of the House of Commons to answer to a charge of printing libel. After considerable debate in the House and by the public in large on what constituted freedom of the press the case was dismissed.

Many of the changes in Government policy advanced by Junius were adopted throughout the years. These were, however, largely due to the natural evolution of the English constitution and we cannot see any immediate change in the course of events as a result of his criticisms. It can only be concluded that the letters were of little political significance, but Junius deserves some credit as a contributor to the advancement of the British Constitution.

The style of the letters was the product of a brilliant mind. The keen and caustic edge of his satire and the clear tone of his reasonings have placed the Junius letters among the classics of literature. His style may be partially illustrated by his attack on the House of Commons

contained in a letter to the *Public Advertiser* dated Oct. 5, 1771 which reads in part:

Our enemy treats us as the cunning trader does the unskilful Indian; they magnify their generosity, when they give us baubles of little proportionate value for ivory and gold. The same House of Commons who robbed the constituent body of their right of free election; who presume to make a law under pretense of declaring it; who paid our good king's debts without once inquiring how they were incurred; who gave thanks for repeated murders committed at home, and for national infamy incurred abroad; who screened Lord Mansfield; who imprisoned the magistrates of the metropolis for asserting the subjects rights to the protection of the laws; who erased a judicial record, and ordered all proceedings in a criminal suit to be postponed: this very House of Commons have graciously consented that their own members may be compelled to pay their debts, and that contested elections shall for the future, be determined with some decent regard to the merits of the case.³

Critics have satisfied themselves that his style was influenced principally by three men. First was Jonathan Swift, a writer of much wit and humor, whose great work was *Gulliver's Travels*. The second of these men was Bolingbroke who was Prime Minister in the early 18th century and a prose writer of some brilliance. His writings lacked in sound reasonings and there is little in his works of interest to the reader today. The greatest influence was extended by the Roman historian, Tacitus, who is noted for making his meaning clear in a few and forcible words; a gift to some extent which Junius possessed. On occasion Junius quotes from this author.⁴

The letters of Junius have found themselves among the classics not so much for what was said but how it was said. The preciseness of his sentence structure, the vehemence of language ("I will not call you a liar, Jesuit, or villain, but with all the politeness imaginable, perhaps I may prove you so.")⁵ and his witty style have all contributed to this end.

(2) Letters of Junius, Vol. 1, p. 158.

(3) Letters of Junius, Vol. 2, p. 159.

(4) Letters of Junius, Vol. 1, p. 159.

(5) Letters of Junius, Vol. 2, p. 165.

Many volumes have been written and weighty evidence has been advanced that Sir Phillip Francis was the author of the Letters of Junius.

A sketch of this man's life follows:

- (a) Born Oct. 22, 1740.
- (b) Father was Dr. Francis, noted for his translation of Horace and Demosthenes.
- (c) Attended primary school but not university. It is presumed he studied under his father's direction. Francis was recognized by his literary contemporaries as an authority on classical questions.
- (d) In 1756 was appointed to a junior clerkship in the office of the Secretary of State.
- (e) In 1762 was appointed to a principal clerkship in the War Office.
- (f) In 1773 was appointed by Lord North as a member of the newly formed Supreme Council of Bengal.
- (g) In 1780 resigned this posting after being wounded in a duel with Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India.
- (h) In 1784 was elected to parliament where he served brokenly for roughly 20 years.
- (i) Was knighted in 1806 and retired to privacy in 1807.
- (j) Died Dec. 23, 1818.

The case against Francis may be readily assembled. First, he did not have university training and was an expert on classical literature. The same can be said of Junius who writes to Sir William Draper on Mar. 3, 1769:

An academical education has given you an unlimited command over the most beautiful figures of speech. Masks, hatchets, racks, and vipers dance through your letters in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. These are gloomy companions of a distorted imagination, the melancholy madness of poetry without the inspiration.⁶

In this quotation Junius not only ridicules academic training but leaves the

QUESTIONED

KNOWN

29. July 1769.

29. July. 1769.

d	L, d	d	d. d
ed ses		ses	os
R + r		r	r
		R	R
for		for	for
R. h. to		to	to
g		g	
of		of	



This chart illustrates the similarities between the writings of Sir Phillip Francis (indicated as "known") and of Junius ("questioned").

impression that he, Junius, without formal training is quite capable of equalling or even bettering his well educated correspondents in the field of writing English.

Sir Phillip Francis in parallel said that he was "the only man who could write 'English,'" adding "This is not vanity but fact."⁷

The second fact is Junius's display of knowledge of secret government workings—a knowledge that was held by Francis in connection with his Government postings.

Thirdly, the letters during their brief appearance of three years do not appear

(6) Letters of Junius, Vol. 1, p. 60.

(7) H. R. Francis Junius Revealed p. 19.

of verses

The inclosed paper, was found, this
 Morning by Accident. The person, who found
 them, not knowing to whom they belong,
 is obliged to trust to his own judgement,
 and takes for granted that they
 could only be meant for Miss Giles.

Representative writings of Junius.

when Francis was ill or absent from the country.

Fourthly, used on the Junius letters was a set of five distinguishing seals. Evidence is available that Sir Phillip Francis used three of these seals on personal letters to his wife.

Fifthly, there are exhibited personal feelings and thoughts of Sir Phillip Francis in the Letters of Junius. Experts in English find solecisms in the Junius letters that are only found in the writings of Sir Phillip. It is stated that such precise agreement in oddities of spelling and whims of thought make it impractical to state that the letters of Junius and the

writings of Sir Phillip Francis were the products of two minds.

Finally there is the evidence of hand-writing. Document examiners through the years have indicated that Francis is the probable author, but insofar as is known by this writer a positive opinion of identification has never been expressed. Unfortunately time has not permitted the obtaining of photographic copies of extensive writings of Junius and of Sir Phillip Francis which would be necessary to conduct an entirely satisfactory examination. It was possible however, to obtain facsimiles of some of the writings and some interesting similarities are noted.

Representative writings of Sir Phillip Francis.

When Nature has happily finished her Part,
 There is Work enough left for the Graces;—
 'Tis harder to keep, than to conquer the Heart,—
 We admire, and forget pretty Faces.

In the illustration the writings of Sir Phillip are under the heading of "KNOWN" and the writings of Junius are under the heading of "QUESTIONED". The similarities in form, proportions and alignment of words and letters are obvious and the area of agreement between the two writings is judged sufficiently great upon which to base the opinion that the Letters of Junius were in all probability written by Sir Phillip Francis. An interesting aspect of the Junius letters is that they were written in a disguised hand. In this case the writer changed his slant in the common belief that his handwriting could not be identified. As the illustrated similarities indicate, he was not entirely successful in maintaining his disguise; slant in writing plays a relatively small role in the science of handwriting identification.

Unlike many phases in the field of identification wherein the product is produced by a mechanical or chemical means, handwriting is the product of a co-ordinated mental and physical effort on the part of the writer. Individual characteristics must be developed before identification is possible. The process of learning to write is a tedious one, involving many years of practice before writing maturity is attained. The student first copies or draws the form set before him, and as practice continues it becomes less of a self conscious act. Forms foreign to the system taught are adopted and modified through use until in many cases it is impossible to determine the basic system employed. Hence individual characteristics are formed and it is these hundreds and even thousands of peculiarities in combination that make one handwriting distinguishable from another.

To increase the problem of identification, handwriting not infrequently undergoes changes after writing maturity is obtained and the document examiner when confronted with two writings of some years apart by the same person often cannot find any significant simi-

larities. Hence no opinion of identification can be expressed even though the writings were in fact by a common author.

As shown in the illustration opposite, pictorially the writings are different. This effect is produced through the change in slant which could be attributed to disguise. There are also differences in some of the letter formations which could be the result of a changing style over many years. The Questioned and Known writings are reportedly executed many years apart. The examiner however, cannot speculate and write off differences. The differences must be accounted for through evidence and not through speculation on what would seem reasonable. Therefore a positive conclusion cannot be expressed by this writer that Sir Phillip Francis wrote the Junius letters. It is repeated that they are in all probability of common authorship.

The vigor of the Junius letters not only makes enjoyable reading but their contents illustrate the problems of a growing English constitution. While it is doubtful "that the Bible and Junius will be read when the commentaries of the Jesuits are forgotten"⁸ it is fact that scholars have been reading them with interest for almost 200 years and will probably continue to do so for some years to come.

(⁸) Letters of Junius, Vol. 2, p. 135.

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If you are moving this Spring, please notify *The Quarterly* of your change of address.

RANDOM REPORTS



Visit of Her Majesty The Queen Mother To Vancouver

In a brief stop-over during her flight from England to New Zealand, Her Majesty the Queen Mother captured the hearts of many thousands of Vancouver citizens who were fortunate enough to see her. Her Majesty arrived in the City at 8 p.m. on January 28 and left by air 24 hours later. In this short stay, she was the guest of Lieutenant-Governor Frank M. Ross, CMG, MC, LL.D., and made official visits to the City Hall, and to beautiful Queen Elizabeth Park, named in her honor when she visited Vancouver in 1939 with her late husband, King George VI. In the photo the Queen Mother is escorted by (left to right) Brig. W. Murphy, Insp. E. McGregor, Vancouver City Police and Insp. G. A. Gerrie, RCMP.

Statuette of Supt. H. A. Larsen, FRGS for Vancouver's Maritime Museum

In preparation for the opening of the proposed Maritime Museum in Vancouver, which is planned to be centred round the famed RCMP Schooner *St. Roch*, Maj. J. S. Mathews, Vancouver's indefatigable Archivist, felt that a bronze statuette of the ship's master, Supt. H. A. Larsen, would be a fitting accompaniment.

The Major contacted Mr. Sidney March of Farnborough, in Kent, England, and the result is seen in the photograph. Sixteen inches high and weighing 15 pounds, the statuette is a splendid likeness of this illustrious mariner. Mr. March, a member of the well known family of sculptors responsible for the National War Memorial in Ottawa, did all the designing and actual work from photographs. Not content as a sculptor, Mr. March also executed from one of the photographs a fine painting of the Superintendent, which is also a treasured possession of Major Mathews.



On January 31, three armed bandits held up a branch of the Toronto-Dominion Bank in Toronto, Ont. Cst. R. Nichols, RCMP, was in the bank at the time in plain clothes. Rather than provoke gunfire within the crowded bank, Constable Nichols followed the robbers outside and in the action which followed in his attempt to apprehend the criminals, he wounded one of the trio. This bandit and another were arrested a short time later. For his courageous action, Constable Nichols received the Commissioner's commendation for "sound judgement and coolness" displayed under the stress of the moment.

Manitoba's "Order of the Buffalo Hunt" is a provincial government award to recognize certain services of citizens and to add a little color for tourists. But the first real buffalo hunter to be included in the order was Cst. E. J. Kiss of the RCMP detachment at Charleswood. In February, a young bull buffalo escaped from a zoo and when it couldn't be recaptured Constable Kiss was ordered to shoot the animal. Manitoba's Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Hon. F. L. Jobin, presented Constable Kiss with a miniature buffalo, commenting that he couldn't let the opportunity pass without "enrolling a 20th century buffalo hunter".



Survivors of Arctic Plane Crash Rescued By RCMP Patrol

Skimming low over the rocky shoreline of Hudson Bay, a single-engined bush plane bucked stiff winds and blinding snow squalls one day last February in a desperate bid to carry its four occupants to a safe landing at Chesterfield Inlet. Within 18 miles of the aircraft's destination, pilot Wiggo Norwang banked his Trans-Air ski equipped Norseman in an attempt to head back toward Rankin Inlet where weather conditions were assumed to be more favorable. But in the face of the cruel Arctic elements the light plane faltered and plunged to the sea ice about 100 yards from land, spilling its passengers into an uninhabited wilderness of 30-below-zero temperatures.



Accompanied by a native special constable, an RCMP constable stationed at Chesterfield Inlet was returning from a routine patrol to Rankin Inlet by dog team when he chanced upon the scene of the air crash within a half hour of its happening. While his Eskimo partner speedily constructed a snow house to keep the injured from freezing, the constable administered First Aid, then instructed the native special constable to proceed to Chesterfield Inlet for assistance and transportation. From mid-afternoon until 1.30 the following morning the constable concentrated on keeping his four patients as warm and comfortable as possible. Then a Department of Transport snowmobile arrived with another RCMP constable and a nurse. Across the snowswept barrens the survivors were sped to the hospital at Chesterfield Inlet (to be evacuated the following day to Churchill Military Hospital and from there to Winnipeg, Man.) In addition to the pilot, passengers of the ill-fated plane (all of whom had lived through the crash though not without sustaining several fractures in addition to suffering exposure) including Dr. Jean Charles Patry, resident physician at Chesterfield Inlet, and two Eskimos, both of whom were returning to their home at Chesterfield Inlet after a three-year stay in a tuberculosis sanatorium at The Pas, Man.

Single Fingerprint Identifies Held-up Man

A Montreal taxi-driver was held up recently by two men and forced to drive them to Toronto. The Toronto Metropolitan Police Department investigators assigned to the case made a careful examination of the taxi for fingerprints, but their success was limited to some rather smudged impressions found on the outside of one of the car's rear doors. Three of these in a cluster were submitted to the Identification Branch at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa for search in the fingerprint files. The "cluster" of prints suggested that the centre one could be a middle finger and a search through records in the Single Fingerprint Section produced an identification with the right middle finger of an ex-convict who had only been released from penitentiary in October 1957. This case serves to illustrate not only the results which may be achieved from the examination of an individual print, but also the dispatch which the comparison may be handled when care is taken in "lifting" prints for searching purposes. Had the Metropolitan Toronto Police submitted only the single legible print, it would have entailed an eight-finger search, a lengthy process. The "cluster" of three fingerprints enabled Identification Branch technicians to establish the correct sequence of the fingers and complete the search in short order.

As proof that *The Quarterly* is read in far-away places we offer the picture at the left. It was sent in by Superintendent Wahjoedi of the Indonesian National Police Force, a graduate of Canadian Police College, Class 26, who provided the following information: "My photograph



is a corner of a rural police station (in Bali) in an unusual combination; (a) the house-temple of the police barracks annex police office, a reminder of the ancient belief of Hindoo-Bali; (b) the modern transport vehicle of the U.S.A.—the Willys Jeep and the Harley-Davidson motorcycle; (c) the officer from headquarters on inspection, a graduate of a Canadian Police College." Incidentally it is gratifying to note that Superintendent Wahjoedi has not missed a single copy of *The Quarterly* mailed to him.

Shortly before going to press, *The Quarterly* learned of the death of Insp. T. E. Mudiman at Swift Current, Sask. A veteran policeman, Inspector Mudiman's career in law enforcement extends back to 1914 and he was Officer Commanding Swift Current Sub-Division at the time of his death. An obituary notice will appear in the next issue of this magazine.

The Primitive Labrador Eskimo

By REV. DR. F. W. PEACOCK, M.A.

The Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Labrador explains many of the early beliefs of the Labrador Eskimos and the measures being taken to provide these natives with a better standard of living. (Another article on the work of the Moravian Missions appeared in the October 1956 issue of *The Quarterly*.)

IT WAS over 20 years ago that I came to Newfoundland en route to Labrador as a missionary of the Moravian Church to the Eskimos of Labrador. The Moravian Mission had been working among the Northern Labrador Eskimos for over 160 years and it was over 200 years before I saw my first Eskimo that Moravian missionaries had begun work among Eskimos in Greenland. I had met missionaries who had worked among the Eskimos and therefore knew something of the work to which I was coming, but I knew little about the Eskimos and nothing of their language. It seemed to me that in order to do effective Christian work among these inhabitants of the North it was necessary to have two things, one, a knowledge of their background and ancient customs, and two, to know their language. During my years among the Eskimos I have tried continually to accomplish these ends and I hope that I am nearer to my goal than I was on that dull and dreary October morning when I left the Newfoundland Railway Steamer SS *Kyle* and entering a small motor boat crowded with dark-skinned, almond-eyed, short, stocky men and women, was put ashore on the wharf at Hopedale.

The first question which seemed to present itself was; who are the Eskimos? The origin of the Eskimos and their history is one of the most interesting and fascinating of ethnographical studies. The popular theory is that they are of Mongolian extraction and it is supposed by some that they were separated from the rest of mankind at an extremely early

period of history and that environment and evolution have produced the remarkable characteristics for which they are noted. One thing seems certain and that is at some period of their history their development was arrested, for until recent times their implements were those of the stone age man. Dr. Rink deduced from his studies that they once inhabited a narrower original home, that they were, probably in some far off age, an inland people who followed one of the great rivers down to the Arctic Ocean and from thence spread east and west to the regions where they were found at the dawn of modern history. The Eskimos in Labrador are first mentioned in the Saga of Eric the Red who encountered Skraelings or Eskimos about the year 1000. An Inuk, the singular of Inuit, is what De Poncis has called a "man pre-eminently". That the Eskimo is a superior person to the Kablunak or white man the Eskimo has no doubt. Legend has it that white men are the descendents of the union between an Eskimo girl and a dog. But it should be noted that the name Kablunak does not mean, as some have maintained, "the son of a dog"; the word Kablunak comes from Kablut, the eyebrow, and may mean the "one whose eyebrows meet".

In these days it is extremely difficult to obtain any accurate information about the primitive Labrador Eskimo's religion. The Mission Eskimos are reluctant to tell of their ancient gods and the missionaries did not try to obtain information as they had no wish to perpetuate ancient heathen beliefs. There were, however, two main

dieties; a female deity whose authority was over land and land animals, especially the caribou; her name was Superguksoak. Her husband Torngak was the male deity; his province was the sea. It would appear that Superguksoak was surrounded by the souls of the departed who spent their time in hunting. Here we have the Eskimo counterpart of the "happy hunting grounds" of the Indians. The Eskimos had a firm belief in the immortality of the soul and the early Mission records show that it was believed that Superguksoak gathered the souls of the dead to herself and they, in her province, hunted the caribou which, it was claimed, they could attract by crying Kaigit! Kaigit! (Come here! Come here!). Torngak lived in the sea and all the water creatures were subject to him. As the seal was all important in the domestic economy of the Eskimos so was Torngak important in their religion and indeed in all things, for he presided over and sealed the native destiny in every department of life. It was through the power invested in them by Tornak and Supergaksoak that the shamans were able to give advice as to seal and caribou hunts.

Two other gods who played an important part in the religion of the primitive Labrador Eskimos were Tupilak and Assenak, the spirits of retribution and revenge. It is difficult to obtain detailed information about these spirits but the former had the appearance of a huge bird and for an evil doer it meant death to see him. Occasionally Tupilak would pass through an encampment and the noise of his passing shook the land or ice. No misdemeanor was unnoticed by Tupilak so that when the noise of his coming was heard in the distance everyone kept out of sight. Assenak, who manifested himself from blood, was equally terrifying.

It has been suggested that these two lesser deities were in actuality manifestations of Torngak in his avenging capacity. There was some variation of the beliefs in Tupilak and Superguksoak, for



Hebron Mission House and Church.

a descendent of the notorious shaman, Katsungaut, told me that the northern tradition was that Tupilak was created from menstrual blood and at different times assumed the form of a bird or beast. When a bird or animal was killed and its blood spilt on the snow, Tupilak came and cleaned up the blood and assumed the form of the bird or beast whose blood had been shed. Assenak had the form of a man with huge pendulous breasts; he could not walk upright because of their weight but shuffled along while his breasts dragged the ground, thus making a peculiar track. His skin was white but leathery like sealskin which has been tanned in urine. Anyone who saw Assenak died; sometimes he killed people by tearing off their limbs. Among the Copper Eskimos, I understand, the name Tupilak is given to the familiar spirit of a shaman. To the Labrador Eskimo Tupilak was a fearsome and antagonistic spirit. It is quite definite that he was not controlled by the shamans, although it is possible they sometimes invoked his aid.

When a person died, the relatives fixed on his place of burial after consultation with the local shaman. The place was prepared by piling stones around it to form a sort of wall. Then having stuffed the left nostril of the corpse with some caribou hair, lest the spirit of the dead trouble them by its continued presence, they lined the bottom of the grave with a layer of moss. The corpse was sometimes sewn up in skins but more often

dressed in skin clothing, then carefully placed upon the moss and covered with stones. Near, or more often in the grave, were laid household utensils, in the case of a woman, and hunting implements for a man; a stone lamp was almost invariably placed in or near the grave. This lamp often had a hole bored through it so that, it has been said, the deceased might the more conveniently carry it, but more probably, in my opinion, to release the spirit of the lamp.

Sometimes the deceased's bedding skins and spare skins were placed near the grave; these were first ripped in several places "so that", it has been said, "the dead might the more easily be able to clothe itself". But again, it seems more likely that the clothing was ripped in accordance with some animistic belief of the Eskimos. That there was animism among the Eskimos is revealed by the fact that they believed large boulders on the sea shore were inhabited by small people of great age, such boulders had their inus of inhabitant and they often gave help to lost or weary travellers.

If and when the Eskimos found a dead whale in a prime state, the event was signaled by a period of thanksgiving as long as the supply lasted. The festivity was an expression of gratitude to Torn-gak the giver. A huge snow house was constructed and a series of sports and dances were held there, consisting of feats of skill with the lance, exhibitions of strength and dances which were apparently conducted with a great deal of rowdyism and sensuality.

Sometimes a man or woman became possessed of a spirit which was referred to as a "torngarsuk" which is literally a "little Torn-gak". This spirit sometimes caused madness and was always the source of discomfort.

The primitive Eskimo religion was full of taboos, many of which refer to the separation of land and sea foods. Caribou and seal meat must never be cooked together. A small piece of caribou moss was to be eaten between meals of caribou

and seal meat. Weapons used for hunting sea animals must not be bound with the skin of land animals and vice versa. The tail of a seal must never be eaten; death by drowning will follow if the taboo is broken. A walrus must always be cut up at the edge of the ice or sea.

Gifts of meat were to be taken to the graves of the dead for the use of the spirits, and in this way the help of the dead was enlisted by the hunter. In the fall of the year a share of each of the first meats taken was offered to the spirits of the dead to insure a good seal hunt.

Note should be taken of the importance of the Eskimo shaman or angakok. While there appears to have been no chiefs among the primitive Labrador Eskimos certain men attained powerful positions because of their ability as hunters. However, the most powerful figure was the angakok or shaman. His help and advice was sought at all times. These shamans, or witch doctors, were apparently not only intelligent but adept in the art of conjuring. They seem to have lived comparatively easy lives for they lived upon the credulity and superstitions of their fellows and they must have been entirely unprincipled. The stories told of the feats of these shamans are innumerable. All along the coast of Labrador, say the Eskimos, are evidences of the powers of these "supermen". An island near Nain is called Perkallujak (the Iceberg) and say the Eskimos, this island was once an iceberg which was changed into an island by the power of the angakok who once presided over the seances at Nain.

The raised beaches all along the Labrador coast were put there by the angakoks who had the power to cause the land to levitate; in course of time the land beneath that which now was suspended in the air by the power of the shaman "grew" up to that above and formed the raised beaches. Wedge-shaped islands were formerly flat but were partially kicked over by the shamans. The shaman could make or mar the seal hunt. The night before the hunt the hunters would

gather together in the shaman's tent or snow house and there take part in a seance conducted by the witch doctor. The seance was begun by the shaman conjuring with bones, while he muttered incomprehensible incantations, the patter of his trade. Soon the splashing of seals in the sea would be heard by the men in the seance house. This augured well for the hunt. When, as sometimes happened, no splashing of seals was heard, the seal hunt, if undertaken, would be unsuccessful. It is said that the angakut were extremely reliable in their prophesies in this connection.

The shamans were said to have the power to change men into the form of foxes. The shamans were also able to kill people by witchcraft, no matter how far away they were from the intended victims. Opposition to the will of the shaman might bring death. It was bad to speak ill of the shaman for he would know immediately and might even enter the snow house or tent at once, appearing through the walls without causing damage. Unless propitiation were made, the lives of those who had spoken ill of him would be forfeited.

When called to attend a sick person the angakok could give the prognosis, for if the sick person was going to die the angakok's fingers would contract and bend and he would suffer intense pain. The absence of these pains and contractions augured well for the patient.

There were sometimes women shamans but this was rare. One became an angakok through some great experience or ordeal or by the chance meeting with a supernatural being. The novice then withdrew to a solitary place for a period and lived like a hermit. During this period he passed through many terrifying experiences. Returning to his people he was soon called upon to exercise his new powers and the initial performance either made or marred the career of the new superman. Finally we notice that Torngak made man from nothing; the man travelled a long way and



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found a woman and from them sprang all the Eskimos. All races but the Eskimos were sired by dogs and are therefore inferior to the Eskimos.

An Eskimo Village in Modern Times

Since the first of these articles was written, the Eskimo village of Nain, Labrador has seen many changes. It has been increasingly apparent that the Eskimos must be trained to take their place in a larger life than that bounded by the narrow confines of N. Labrador. In consequence a new attitude toward the Eskimos has grown up. It is believed that if the resources of Labrador—and it is possible that this land contains great mineral wealth—are to be fully developed that the life of the Eskimos will change entirely. If this development, which we expect, takes place, there will be an influx of people to the coast and it is possible that remote hamlets will become thriving little townships, with industries.

What place will the Eskimos have in such a life? It is certain that they will not be able to continue in the old ways; it is almost equally certain that they must be integrated into the new population which may come to Labrador. If this comes to pass we want the Eskimos to be more than just “drawers of water and hewers of wood”. While accepting the fact that all honest labor can be dignified, we feel that the Eskimos should have opportunities to obtain better jobs. With this in mind we are endeavoring to educate them so that they may take their place alongside other citizens of the Dominion.

I have already written of the efforts to educate the Eskimos along academic lines and in this field we are having some success. But we are faced with the problem of the adults and young adults whose academic attainments are not high. For over seven years we have used the small broadcasting station at the Mission to help to bring education to this group. As well as trying to give them an under-

standing of life in the “outside” world, we have endeavored to give knowledge of, and a sense of pride in, the history of Canada. Last winter and again during the present winter we produced an Eskimo play each week, with Eskimo players, dealing with the history of Canada. This has awakened a tremendous interest. The scripts for the plays are obtained from the Department of Education in Newfoundland and are translated by the writer. The play is recorded on tape and broadcast a day or two later. In addition, the Depot Manager, that is the Manager of the Government operated store, and myself, have produced a monthly paper which we call the Nainemiok (The Nain Man), which is devoted to economics. We hope that in this way the Eskimos will gain some knowledge of the economic problems of the coast, that they will be impelled to come to grips with their own economic problems and not just leave them to the white man to settle for them. The Eskimos have been encouraged to express their own ideas through the medium of this paper. While some have used its columns just to express their wants, more have revealed that they realize that there is a need for a realistic approach to the problems of the coast, not only on the part of the government but also on the part of the Eskimos themselves.

It has been the writer's contention that if we are to really help and educate the Eskimo, if we are to develop a sense of responsibility, then the Eskimos must be gathered into larger groups. The cry has often gone up “we must preserve the Eskimo culture”. But no culture should be preserved at the expense of human life and human rights. I maintain that every man, whether Eskimo or white, has the right to a living wage and a decent standard of living. Our job apart from religious teaching is to enable the Eskimos to attain a decent living standard. If necessary, Eskimos, who are indigent,

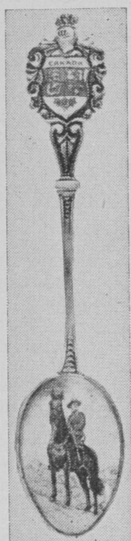
should be moved to centres where they can obtain those things necessary to a sound moral and economic life.

An understanding provincial government has shared this view. Eskimos from a village 80 miles north, a place where they were without educational, medical or religious facilities, have been moved south. About 100 of them came to Nain. These folk have been helped to build decent, warm, four and five-roomed houses. Last summer a fishery plant was built in the vicinity and efforts will be made to secure the economic life of the 400-odd Eskimos and half-breeds living in Nain. It is hoped to develop a small industry producing Labradorite jewelry. A new modern school has been built and new dormitory facilities were added last summer. (There are certain seasons when the Eskimos must be away from the village hunting.) A 12-bed hospital has been built and is proving a blessing to

the community. A new public wharf and store and a new RCMP detachment have given Nain a new look.

These things have been done with federal aid to the provincial government. Our village council with representatives from the Mission, the Department of Welfare, the Department of Health, from among the Eskimos and the settlers, is planning roads and drainage for the village, and we plan other projects when these are completed.

Our youth groups, Scouts, with Cst. J. Clark as Scoutmaster, Cubs, Guides and Brownies, are flourishing. Here in our modern Eskimo village we are building for the future. We have made progress, we shall continue to make progress and we shall have a community of Eskimos of whom the Dominion of Canada can be proud, Eskimos who will be able to take their rightful place in any community as proud citizens of Canada. ● ●



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The Mohawks of the Six Nations

By CPL. J. P. ROMAIN

THE reader on current events is certainly not unfamiliar with the Six Nations of Europe and the purpose of the alliance. Much has been published during the past year on this topic, and one can hardly pick up a daily newspaper or magazine without running across an item on the subject. It is expected and certainly hoped that shortly the parliaments of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg will achieve the dream of many great men of history—European unification. When this has been accomplished two great men will stand out as being largely responsible for such a monumental achievement; Jean Monnet of France who fathered the first organization of federal structure and Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium who spread this gospel throughout the length and breadth of free Europe. Truly when completed this will go down in history as one of the 20th century's most historical events.

Being much engrossed in the present—and certainly history is being unfurled before our eyes from day to day—we are rather reluctant to go too far back in the story of mankind to see just how much has been accomplished in the past. Strange as it may seem, over five centuries ago on our North American continent, five nations grouped together and accomplished exactly what Europe's Six Nations are now on the verge of achieving. By the time the white man set foot on this continent, the Iroquois confederation had been established. As in the case of Europe's Six Nations, so was the Iroquois confederation fathered by one individual and its gospel spread by another. Degana-widah is credited with being the one who conceived it and Hiawatha as the one who brought the League of Five Nations to reality. The League when first ratified was made up of the following five nations; Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Cayugas. Later during the middle of

the 18th century a sixth nation was admitted to the League, the Tuscaroras.

The Iroquois received their name from the French missionaries and it was a translation of the Algonquin word "Triak-hoiw", meaning "rattlesnakes". Actually these people who later became known as Iroquois called themselves Rodendsaune, or the "people of the long house" after the original style of their bark dwellings. Even to this day the Iroquois who remained steadfast to the ideologies and mythologies of Degana-widah and Hiawatha still call themselves the "people of the long house". The homeland of these people by the end of the 16th century was that country which lies southward from the St. Lawrence River to Albany and comprised all lands westward from Albany to the Great Lakes. The most influential people of the five nations were the Mohawks ("where the partridge drums"), and they were also the most aggressive and warlike. Hiawatha, statesman and missionary known as "the messiah of the wilderness" was a Mohawk. Degana-widah, whether semi-legendary or real, is reputed to be of the Mohawk nation.

In Canada the majority of the Mohawks are to be found located at Deseronto in Ontario, Caughnawaga, St. Regis and Oka in the province of Quebec. Others are to be found at the headquarters of the Six Nations near Brantford, Ont., on the Grand River, the stronghold of the "people of the long house" in Canada. Only a fraction of the entire Mohawk race form the hard core of the "people of the long house" and stubbornly cling to the faith, language and ideals of Degana-widah and Hiawatha. Their religious loyalty is remarkable and they firmly believe that the day will come when the Six Nations will become the Seven Nations, the seventh being made up of the converts who have through the centuries strayed from the true faith and will even-

St. Regis Jesuit Mission church and presbytery originally built in 1792-93.

usually find their way back to the fold "steering a true course from the canoe of their salvation".

In the United States the seat of the Six Nations is at Lake Onondagas near Syracuse, N.Y. There and on the Grand River meet the representatives of the Six Nations in order to map out the future of their race.

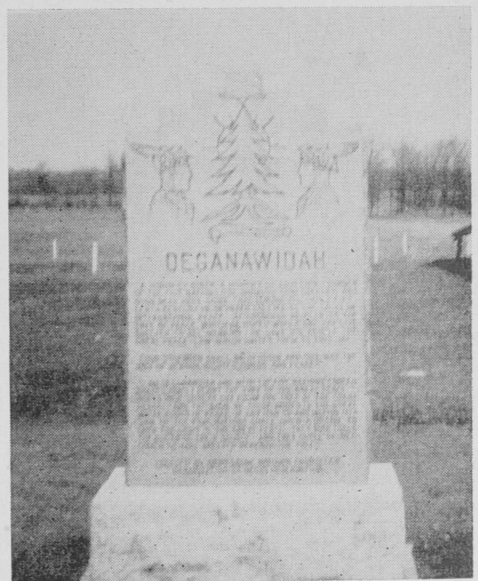
It is not the purpose of this article to delve too deeply into the history of the Iroquois nation or the League of Six Nations, but to give an account of the present day mode of life of the Mohawk people, their standing in the community, the effect of their environment and their potential future in a fast-moving highly industrialized civilization. From an estimated population of some 18,000 Iroquois some 8,000 of these are Mohawks or almost one-half. Of this number approximately 80 per cent are Christians, the remainder belonging to the "people of the long house". Of the more than 5,000 Christians, the majority are of the Roman Catholic faith. The influence of the Jesuit missionaries over these people from the first has been strong and much of their present day achievements can be traced back to them.

First and foremost what of their standing in the community? Not just their own communities, commonly called Reserves, but the community as a whole, the Canadian or American community where many have through the years drifted in increasing numbers to compete with the white man. Today and for some years past many Indians have been absorbed in some of the larger centres. Many of these people now look no different than their Caucasian brothers. They work, ride the street cars and enjoy the same recreational



facilities as their white brothers. Their features in many instances have changed, particularly through intermarriage with the white race, and it is not uncommon to meet a blonde or redheaded Indian. For many generations the Iroquois and particularly the Mohawks, have drifted away from their Reserves to seek their future in the white man's world. Already their offspring are finding no difficulty in being accepted in the white man's community as equals.

As for the environment of the Mohawks, let it not be overlooked that the lands which are still theirs are geographically located in one of the continent's most highly developed industrial areas, i.e., that portion of New York State, Ontario and Quebec bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Left as they were in the



Monument erected at the alleged birthplace of Deganawidah, founder of the League of Five Nations (Iroquois Confederacy) at the Deseronto, Ont., Reserve.

midst of our rapidly growing civilization it is not strange that they turned to industry for their livelihood. History tells us that the Mohawks were from the beginning looked upon as tough, wiry, agile, of medium stature and well developed. There were few giants and few dwarfs and this has to some extent gone down from generation to generation until today they are considered naturals for long distance runners, trapeze performers, structural steel workers and steeplejacks. The latter two occupations the Mohawks took to like a duck takes to water; steel work became the chief occupation for a great majority of these people.

Since steelworkers and steeplejacks are in great demand the remuneration for these services is rewarding, and as a result Indians so engaged have a wage earning capacity even greater than that of the average male in a white community. Strange as it may seem it is not unusual to find on the Reserve some families with more than one car; such is their standard of living.

So far we have dealt with the manual side of the Indian race, the men who have natural talents for steel work and for which they are handsomely paid. But what of the intellectuals, and let us not overlook this group which is constantly increasing. We find the Mohawk son or daughter in offices of the government and industry, among engineers, doctors and registered nurses, among the clergy and in the Court rooms. We find among them men of letters, teachers and other professionals. This facet of the Mohawk race has barely been touched but when educational facilities are more readily accepted by them, then we can expect a great many more of these people to follow the arts, sciences, engineering and medicine.

Let us look at life on a Mohawk Reserve, and for this purpose we will choose the St. Regis Indian Reserve. This Reserve with some 3,500 Mohawks is located

within the territorial boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and the state of New York with approximately half its population in Canada. Situated on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, the Reserve is only a few miles down stream from the Long Sault rapids and almost directly across the river from Cornwall, Ont. This settlement is from a colony which moved from Caughnawaga in 1755 under the leadership of Father Antoine Gordon, S.J. and the chief reason for this migration was to get away from the liquor traffic of nearby Montreal. Life goes on on this Reserve today much the same as in any other community its size throughout the country. The men work mostly outside the Reserve, usually on construction jobs. Their dress, manners and mode of life is much the same as their white brothers.

While at St. Regis let us visit with an average family who have been born and brought up here, the family of Angus Thomas. Born in 1913, Angus attended the St. Regis Indian Day School until at the age of 14, he graduated from Grade VII. Leaving school, he immediately went looking for a job and being rather husky of build he naturally followed the course of so many of his brothers and went into steel construction work. At an extremely early age Angus always showed a natural talent for lacrosse (the national Indian game), which is considered tougher and requiring more skill, endurance and stamina than most body contact games, and played for the St. Regis Indian Lacrosse Team for well over 20 years as goaler, distinguishing himself as one of the ablest players ever to enter the field.

When Angus first took up steel work he covered many sections of the United States and Canada, following heavy construction wherever work was available. Since the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway began a few years ago, his work has kept him close to home. Now the erection of a big new General Motors plant only a few miles from the Reserve,

as well as another by Reynolds Aluminum Company next to General Motors, has created a great demand for steelworkers and Angus has found a good job with Reynolds. During the winter months when construction is at a minimum his take home pay for regular hours and a five-day week is \$125. As soon as the warm weather comes he will be able to put in overtime and his take home pay cheque can run as high as \$500 per week.

In 1940 Angus married Florence Jacobs of St. Regis and they have five children, the oldest being now married. They own their home, a five-room bungalow on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and have all the modern conveniences, television, electric washing machine and other household appliances. They also own a late model ranch wagon car and lead a normal and happy life.

Many are prone to ask what of the future of these people—will they eventually be absorbed entirely by the white man's community? Much is being said of late regarding this topic. Amendments to the Indian Act in late years have granted more and more privileges to the Indians and more will undoubtedly be forthcoming as time goes on. Mr. Howard Neild, Indian Affairs Branch officer was quoted recently in a news dispatch from Portage La Prairie: "With the Indians' children now receiving the same education as other children, and with the Indian being granted the right to drink in public beer parlors, it won't be long before the Indian will have fitted into our mode of life."

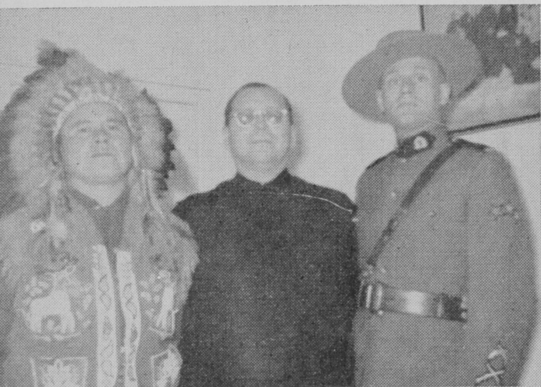
The Indians have two enemies which are detrimental to their advancement i.e., lack of higher education for the majority and intoxicating liquor or "fire water". The Indians, as a whole, have not yet grasped the full significance of higher education, although it is within the reach of all through the Indian Affairs Department. The average Indian must learn that on education and its benefits depend his future and that of his race. Although Indian children do not as a rule attain a



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L. to R.—Ka-ron-hio-wa-nen "Chief Big Sky" (Anthony Lafrance), Rev. Michael Jacobs, S. J., Mohawk Jesuit born at Caughnawaga Reserve and now pastor of St. Regis Mission, and the author.

higher standard of learning, it is not because of lack of capacity. Educationalists who have spent long years in Indian schools agree that these youngsters have the ability to learn and given the incentive to go ahead many could achieve the ultimate in this field.

Intoxicants are still the Indian's public enemy. In late years the authorities have granted these people an increasing number of privileges toward helping them to become independent, including the right to drink in public places. Those interested in this problem believe that with intoxicants available to them legally, the Indians will make greater progress toward learning to use this commodity with moderation. In discussing the effect of intoxicants on Indians not long ago, an official who has spent many years among them remarked: "We must not lose sight of the fact that the white man has had liquor in his blood for many centuries before he ever introduced it to

the Indians of North America. Given time the Indians will be able to absorb it as well as the whites." No doubt there is some measure of truth in this. Ironically enough no Indian has every been known to abase himself to the extent that he resorted to narcotics.

Whatever progress is made by the Indians in adopting fully the white man's mode of life and allowing themselves to be entirely absorbed in the white community, there is no doubt that the Mohawks of the Six Nations will be among the leaders. Their qualities of leadership, so influential prior to the coming of the white man to this continent, will continue in the years to come. Just as the Mohawks of the Six Nations Confederacy proved many years ago that a confederation of nations could be formed and made to progress, so they will take the initiative to show that the Indian can take his place side by side with the white man and become as competitive as his white brother in all fields of endeavor.

It is predicted that in another three or four generations most of the Indians in this country will have become absorbed by the nation's vast population of many racial origins. No doubt they will retain many of their traditions and the country will be richer because of them. ● ●

Help the Salvation Army to help others — support the Red Shield appeal. This year, the Army's national objective is \$2,250,000 and the campaign, which lasts for a month, begins on May 1. The Salvation Army helps the young and underprivileged, the old and destitute, the sick, the disaster-stricken and the wayward, without any restrictions as to race, creed or color. This work of mercy must go on. Give from the heart.

RCMP PISTOL TEAM OUTSHOOTS RAF

For the second year, a team from the RCMP has outscored an RAF pistol team from England. Team scores: RCMP — 4494; RAF — 4437.

This match was inaugurated in 1956 for the purpose of creating a closer international liaison between the two forces. While competitions are in the nature of postal matches, a keen rivalry is being evidenced. Each team fires two sets of official targets on its home range with all scores to count.

Let's Go Shooting

THE past decade has seen a greater proportion of our populace become sports-minded than ever before. It may be the changing times, the wish of the people to escape for a moment from the noise and bustle of our modern way of life, from the humdrum of the accelerated machine age. Whatever the reason, one of the sports enjoying a tremendous boom is shooting.

A number of factors have no doubt contributed to this situation. First of all, sufficient of the pioneer spirit still burns in our blood to make this sport a "natural". Many of our young men are past or present members of the armed forces and, through training, have become well acquainted with firearms. Ready transportation and expansion of our road system is yet another.

Shooting has always been popular in Canada and has many varied phases. We see youngsters "plinking" at tin cans or other objects as an introduction to the game. From this humble beginning, they may graduate in later years to the serious marksman, partaking in hand-gun, small bore, big bore, skeet and trap competitions. Fancy may lead to varmint shooting, the shot-gun enthusiast in quest of duck or partridge, others in pursuit of deer and moose. Some will partake in all or more than one of these. There is no limit.

Fortunately for Canadians, our country possesses all the facilities for such activities; myriads of lakes, countless miles of forests, endless rivers and streams—all providing a breeding place in which game can live and multiply as nature has decreed. We probably little appreciate our extreme good fortune in having a habitat at hand which offers such an abundance and variety of game within the ready reach of our populace and, what is even more important, practically no restrictions on the possession or free use of firearms.

In order to perpetuate our national heritage for the future, and offer a measure of protection against those who lack the necessary conservation foresight, legislation has been enacted to protect game from rapid or complete extermination. The careless use of firearms to the common danger is also preached widely in the press and on the air.

Regardless of the red head-gear, bright colored clothing and other precautions, many shooting accidents occur each year, many die as a result or are maimed. As the sport has grown, so have the fatalities and accidents. It is incredible how many of these have occurred, which even a modicum of common sense would have rendered unnecessary.

There is another side to the firearms picture—a far more serious and deadly one where the public is concerned—and that is their use by the criminal element. Every armed criminal is a potential killer and regardless of heavy sentences imposed by the Courts, these offences are increasing. The most common weapon used is the hand-gun which can easily be concealed on the person, is ready for instant use, and its weight or shape is no handicap. In order to keep a check on the number of hand-guns in Canada, legislation has been enacted relative to the purchasing, registering, transferring, carrying and selling of hand-guns. Let us review these regulations to insure everyone is familiar with them.

Firearms Regulations Governing Purchase, Sale and Registration of Pistols

The registration of firearms in Canada has been in effect since 1934. The present revised system was initiated in 1952 with the inauguration of the Central Firearms Registration Bureau at RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa. This registry was set up under provision of the Criminal Code to record every firearms registration certificate issued. This central registry contains a complete and continuous record

of every pistol registered in Canada and, in addition to being a valuable source of information to police investigators, has been instrumental in recovering hundreds of stolen firearms. As every pistol being registered is checked in these records, it protects purchasers to a great extent from buying a stolen weapon.

A "firearm", insofar as registration is concerned, means a pistol, revolver and rifle of fully automatic type. This includes pistols of extremely old types which fire a ball to the latest semi-automatic type, regardless of whether they can be fired or not. Many pistols have a broken or missing part but still must be registered because a gunsmith could easily activate them.

The registration of firearms under the present system is somewhat different to that formerly in use. Previously, a weapon owner was issued a separate certificate each time an additional firearm was purchased. Now, a certificate is issued when the first weapon is obtained and others purchased thereafter are entered on the same certificate. Any reliable citizen may register a firearm for purpose of protection, as a souvenir, or for target practice.

A citizen purchasing a pistol must first obtain a full description of the weapon, including registration data unless the weapon is held by a firearms dealer. An "Application to Register Firearm" in Form 44 is completed in his favor by the local registrar covering the weapon concerned.

"Local Registrar of Firearms"

In all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, registration is carried out by the RCMP as well as by chief constables of cities and towns designated by the Attorney-General. In Ontario, registration is attended to by the Ontario Provincial Police and also by chief constables of cities, towns and municipalities as authorized by the Attorney-General. In Quebec, registration is carried out only by the Quebec Provincial Police at Montreal and Quebec City. Anyone wishing to obtain

a pistol must contact the police department having jurisdiction in their particular area.

The registrar makes three copies of the application, one being retained for his own records, one for the applicant and one forwarded direct to the Commissioner, RCMP, Ottawa. The applicant can take possession of the firearm as soon as this form is obtained. The person selling the firearm does not require a permit but must not deliver the weapon before this form is presented as proof of registration to the buyer.

The duty of a local registrar is to complete the form mentioned as required and insure that a copy is forwarded to the RCMP, Ottawa. On receipt of this form at the Central Firearms Bureau, a registration certificate is completed and returned to the police department concerned for delivery to the applicant.

When an applicant for registration has already been issued the new type certificate, he must present it to the registrar each time when making application for an additional registration and the registrar must make the necessary addition to the certificate immediately after completing the application.

When a weapon owner disposes of a firearm registered on the new type certificate, the certificate must be presented to the registrar so that the weapon may be shown as transferred. The new certificate is a permanent document and must always be returned to the owner in the event he wishes to obtain another firearm in the future.

For the information of pistol owners who wish to sell weapons to an authorized firearms dealer, the retail dealer is not required to register firearms taken in for re-sale but must keep a record book of such transactions. This record should show complete description of the firearms, from whom purchased, to whom sold and dates of each transaction. In addition, whenever the retail dealer takes in a registered weapon, a Statement of Pur-

chase in Form C 84 must be completed and sent to the RCMP, Ottawa. In this manner, a continual record is kept of every firearm registered. The Forms C 84 may be obtained, on request, from the Commissioner, RCMP, by any police department for distribution to firearms dealers in their area.

Once a person obtains a firearm and has it properly registered, he is not allowed to carry it from his dwelling or place of business without first obtaining a "Permit to Carry" in Form 42. These permits are issued mostly for target practice on authorized ranges and only in exceptional cases for protection. The issuance of these is not carried out by local Registrars. They are issued in Ontario by the Commissioner, OPP, Toronto; in Quebec by the Director, QPP, Montreal and the Deputy Director in Quebec City; in all other provinces by RCMP Officers in

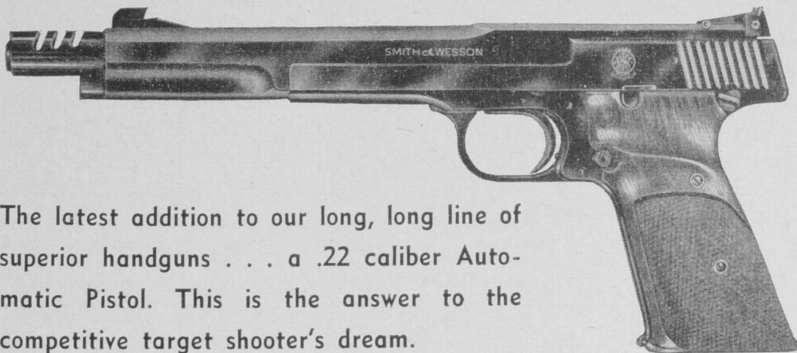
charge of divisions and sub-divisions; and by the chief constables of various cities as authorized by the respective Attorneys-General.

In conclusion, all pistol owners are reminded that if they are not in possession of a new type registration certificate issued since Jan. 1, 1952, they should send their old certificate together with their address and occupation direct to the Commissioner, RCMP, Ottawa, for renewal. If they are in possession of a firearm not registered in their name, contact the nearest registrar and request that an Application to Register Firearm be completed in their favor in order that they may receive a certificate. Weapon owners should read the extracts from the Criminal Code of Canada shown on the back of the certificate in order to understand present firearms regulations concerning pistols.



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Commissioner Nicholson being received by the President of the Republic of Chile. On the right is General Ardiles and on the left is General Reyes, second in command of the Carabinero force.

The Commissioner Visits the Carabineros of Chile

SHARING, as they often do, similar traditions and interests, police organizations place such a high value on fraternization that the barriers imposed by language and geographic differences frequently seem superficial. This is dramatically emphasized in the bond of friendship which has existed since 1944 between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Carabineros of Chile, a tie which owes its origin to the visit to Chile 14 years ago of two RCMP officers whose mission was to assist in the reorganization of the Chilean police corps. On the tenth anniversary of this trip, the Carabineros received from the RCMP, a trophy for annual competition, as an expression of continued interest.

A thus-established amity between forces culminated last October in an invitation extended by the Government of Chile, to Commr. L. H. Nicholson of the RCMP, to attend a ceremony in Santiago marking the graduation of officers of the Carabineros. The invitation was gratefully accepted and the Commissioner, looking forward to his journey with marked anticipation, left

Canada's capital by air on the morning of December 16, South America bound. Afterwards, back in Ottawa, thoroughly refreshed by his experience and imbued with a more acute awareness of the common strivings and problems of the two forces, Commissioner Nicholson had much to say in praise of "the appearance, training and very noticeable discipline of (the) officers and carabineros" of the Chilean force. Impressed and flattered too with the gracious hospitality he had received (the Carabineros had conferred on him the honorary rank of General), the Commissioner could reflect only with pleasure on a thoroughly stimulating trip which had brought him into contact with new friends, places and perhaps even new ideas.

When his plane touched down at Santiago on the afternoon of December 17, the Commissioner was greeted by Mr. Renaud, the Canadian Ambassador, who had with him the First and Second Secretaries, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Maddick. Also present at the airport were General Jorge Ardiles Galdamez, head of the Carabineros of Chile, and

several of his senior officers. The reception committee by its warm welcome seemed concerted in a gracious effort to assure that their guest should later reflect on his stay in their country as a pleasant and memorable experience.

The following day was an eventful one crowded with appointments, beginning with a formal call on General Ardiles. This offered our Commissioner the opportunity of meeting a number of senior officers of the Chilean force, as well as officers from other Latin American countries who were completing a course of instruction at the Carabineros' school. Along with these other officers, Commissioner Nicholson was then whisked away to the Presidential Palace and presented to the President of the Republic. Later in the day he was received by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Francisco O'Ryan; taken aloft in a Chilean National Airlines plane on a flight over the city and a birds-eye view of the western slopes of the Andes and the seaport of Valparaiso; escorted through the Carabineros' School; interviewed by a representative of the press in his hotel room; taken to a cocktail party at the residence of the Canadian Ambassador.

At the Chilean police training establishment, the Carabineros presented their Canadian guest with a memento of his

visit—a statuette of a member of their force, designed and completed by one of their own artists. In turn, Commissioner Nicholson had a token gift to offer General Ardiles—a crest of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in color and a two-volume set of the History of the North-West Mounted Police, suitably inscribed.

At Valparaiso, on the following day, Commissioner Nicholson had the pleasure of meeting General MacPherson, senior Carabinero Officer of the Province and had lunch at his mess. He was received as well by the head of the Government of Valparaiso Province and afterwards treated to a motor tour of the beautiful seaport city. Then, early in the evening, back in Santiago, the feature event took place, and a rewarding experience it proved to be. Attended by the President, numerous members of the Diplomatic Corps and other high-ranking dignitaries, the graduation ceremonies for the 1957 class of cadets at the Carabinero School were every bit as impressive as one could expect from the elaborate preparations which must have been necessary. As each foreign police officer entered the arena, the national anthem of his country sounded out while his country's flag was raised slowly by two cadets. To describe the manner in which the exercises and

The Chilean Minister of the Interior, Sr. Francisco O'Ryan, with Commissioner Nicholson on his right and General Jorge Ardiles Galdamez, head of the Carabineros de Chile, on his left. Others in the picture are senior officers of the Carabinero force and visiting police officers from different Latin American countries.



formalities connected with the graduation were carried out, Commissioner Nicholson found it necessary to resort to superlatives, defining these as the only standards of just appraisal. The displays and drill movements, were in his opinion "remarkably well executed. The graduating class of cadets, totalling 90, were a fine looking group of young men." The mounted display—of all the events perhaps the one most likely to grip the interest of the Mounted Police chief—he regarded as "superb". At a supper, following the ceremonies, guests were entertained by a demonstration of native dances and songs.

On the day of his departure, Commissioner Nicholson created the opportunity of showing his gratitude for the kindness

and congeniality which had been extended to him during his brief stay in the Republic, by arranging a luncheon at the Hotel Carrera for some of his numerous acquaintances. It was at this function that the Commissioner was formally presented with the Parchment Certificate appointing him an Honorary General in the Carabineros of Chile.

Cherishing impressions of a rewarding visit—one which owed some of its success to the services of Major Gilberto Bunting Celedon who acted as Aide-de-Camp and interpreter — Commissioner Nicholson bade farewell to Chile on the afternoon of December 20 as his aircraft winged skyward from Santiago airport and headed for chillier climes. ● ●

A Canadian Church dignitary is responsible for the story of a bishop who engaged a former defence department employee as his secretary. Hunting through the files in her absence he came across a drawer labelled "Sacred" and "Top Sacred".

(From the Manchester *Guardian Weekly*.)



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Recent Cases . . .

Gordon Macfarlane
Sudden Death

PICKING their way carefully, six members of the B.C. Mountaineering Club traversed a rocky, heavily wooded defile on the slopes of Mount Seymour. It was almost noon, late in October 1956, and the keen tang of Fall was in the air. This was no pleasure jaunt or practice hike, but a rescue mission, conducted in deadly earnest, and now in its sixth day.

Suddenly the whole party stopped dead in their tracks, their attention arrested by an unusual sound. They knew that a group of fellow climbers from the Alpine Club of Canada was working the far side of the ridge—possibly one of them was in trouble. The seconds ticked by as the six men waited, almost holding their breath. Then, three long minutes later, it came again. This time there was no mistaking that spine-chilling sound—a cry for help from a human being, a cry they would never forget. Six pairs of eyes strained eagerly over the trees, scrub and rocks from whence the sound came, but saw nothing. Moving up to a bluff which commanded a wider view, they looked again; this time they were rewarded. A half mile away, standing against a rocky overhang at the edge of a precipitous 300-foot drop, the figure of a man was waving violently, and the yellow sweater he was wearing told them that here was the object of their quest.

One of the men spoke rapidly into the

transmitter of the portable radio he carried; talking to "operations base" he reported the sighting and asked for a closer check by helicopter. Then without further delay, other than to pin-point their goal, all six set out on the fastest route, over deep gullies and sheer rock cliffs, toward the figure which by now had sunk from sight. An hour passed before they had fought their way through to the brink of a waterfall a few hundred feet away, and slightly above the rock ledge they were seeking. It was useless to shout here, as the stream tumbling down for 500 feet drowned all sound—all that is, except a peculiar metallic roar that came louder and louder up the gully, as that most useful of searching craft, a helicopter, came into view. Bearing the famous RCAF roundel and the word "Rescue" on its fuselage, the huge Piasecki machine thundered slowly up the gorge, three pairs of eyes scanning eagerly from the open door. It swung round to make another pass.

The ground party pressed on and downwards, fighting through the dense bush, windfalls, soft snow and along sheer boulders, with skill born of long experience. They moved with the care that befits the trained climber, but they moved with all haste, as they feared for the life of the man they sought. Twenty minutes later, the two leaders, noting their bearings, slid down a 12-foot rock wall and

peered anxiously under its overhang—they had hit the mark. Huddled in his precarious shelter, only a few feet from the awful drop below, sat Alex Patterson, a 27-year-old Scottish immigrant whose disappearance had set in motion one of the biggest organized searches in Canadian mountain history.

Quickly the rest of the group dropped onto the ledge, and lost no time in attending to Patterson's comfort, for he was in sore need of it. Clad only in shirt, sweater, trousers and street oxfords, he had been in this small cave for five days, much of the time in below freezing temperatures, with no food and little water. Though in the last stages of physical exhaustion, the expression of relief on his haggard face was evident. He whispered an apology for causing so much trouble, and asked if his visitors were climbers, though that was scarcely necessary; one glance at the waterproof clothing, the heavy, triconi boots and their sure, deft

movements as they took their charge in hand was enough reassurance. They slipped off Patterson's oxfords and felt his feet; they were dry, but with no sensation, a sign of failing circulation. Quickly they slipped on extra socks, and more outer clothing, then gently placed the patient in a warm sleeping bag.

The Alpine Club team had by now breasted the ridge, having been notified over their radio of the end of the search. One by one they slid down the rock face and busied themselves as best they could on the narrow confines of the ledge. Cans of soup and hot tea were quickly prepared in the deft hands of Miss Elfrida Pigou, the sole woman member of the combined parties.*

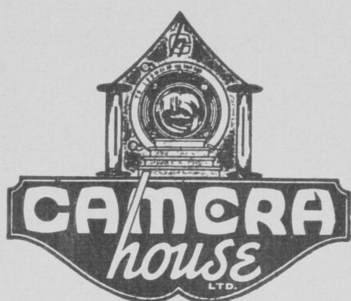
* * *

Mount Seymour, named after an early governor of the territory, is one of Greater Vancouver's three mountain playgrounds. Skiing in the Winter and Spring, and hiking in Summer and Fall, attract thousands of outdoor lovers to its slopes. Its three peaks, the highest of which is almost 5,000 feet from the sea level three miles away, make splendid practice grounds for scores of mountaineers in the nearby community.

Nor are they restricted to experts; a good road leads to the 2,800 foot level, giving week-end and afternoon hikers a chance to scale the heights. The northern slopes lead into the Greater Vancouver water supply area, and are under constant patrol by rangers of the Water Board field organization.

Alex Patterson was friendly with two fellow Scottish immigrant companions, Robert Duncan and Gordon Macfarlane. The three young men, all from Vancouver, found hiking over these North Shore hills much to their liking, reminiscent of the hills and crags of their native

*In May of the following year, Miss Pigou was to distinguish herself further, when, leading a climbing party near the peak of Mount Slesse, she discovered the wreckage of the ill-fated TCA North Star, missing since the night of Dec. 9, 1956.



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land. On Sunday, October 16, they drove to the end of the Mount Seymour road in Macfarlane's car, with the intention of hiking and climbing around the upper levels. Their inexperience was manifest in the lack of planning for this casual afternoon jaunt. It was 3 p.m. when they took to the trail, and with a typical Fall mist shrouding the hills, there would be less than three hours of daylight. They wore ordinary street clothing with oxfords, instead of heavy boots, and carried no lights or food. Even veterans of these hills, who know the territory intimately, would have been better equipped, and would certainly not have chosen such a late hour to start.

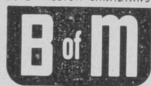
All went well for the first hour. Following the "Alpine Trail", the first peak was climbed, and then the second. Had they retraced their steps at this point, all might have been well. But the heights of the third peak beckoned them, and with scant regard for the lateness of the hour and their lack of familiarity with the area, they set off to scale its rocky face. On a clear day the view from this rocky pinnacle more than repays the efforts of those who climb it. But not this late Fall afternoon. In the gathering dusk, the trio lost no time starting the descent, and here they made their first false move. Seeking to avoid patches of loose rock and new snow, they veered east and north and found themselves on a strange ridge, and before they could set themselves right darkness began to close in. In desperation they went on—from bad to worse.

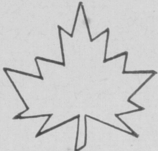
The three men realized that they could go no farther that night, and decided to stay put. The nearest shelter was poor, just a fault in the rock, but they reasoned they must stay there till daylight. The bitter chill of late Autumn, at that altitude, now began to make itself felt. Efforts to light a fire, which included burning a \$5 bill, were fruitless, as the few pieces of wood around were thoroughly damp. Huddled together in the

crevice to keep warm, the three spent a dejected and miserable night, awaiting morning's first light.

With the dawn, there was an earnest consultation as to their next move. The thick mists lying along the valleys chilled their hopes of finding the trail leading down, but they set out to retrace their steps and regain their bearings. They were quickly soaked in the dripping moisture from the trees and bush, but pressed on, desperation increasing in the knowledge that anxious wives would by now be frantic with worry at the non-return the night before of their husbands. Some three hours of aimless circling followed, and the early drizzle had changed to a bitter, blinding sleet storm. The country was strange and they knew they were a long distance from the regular mountain trails. They were now far over on the eastern side of Seymour's slopes, and following a roaring creek which they hoped would lead them to

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Seymour River and civilization. The stream dropped over a sheer ledge hundreds of feet below, and diverted them along the difficult face of the gully. It was only 9 a.m., but they were wet, cold and dispirited. Finding a rocky overhang which provided shelter, they decided to rest until the weather and visibility improved. Two or three hours went by, with no let up in the downpour. Of the three, Macfarlane was the most restless. He was deeply concerned about his wife, who he knew would be deeply worried at his non-return. Duncan and Patterson counselled waiting, at least until conditions permitted them to move with greater assurance. Finally Macfarlane's patience gave out, and despite the entreaties of his friends, he set out in the heavy rain determined to reach the lower levels and summon help.

All that day and through the long night, Duncan and Patterson huddled together for warmth in their tiny cave,

occasionally stamping around to keep circulation alive. A few hundred feet away the noise of the waterfall swelled in volume as the heavy downpour continued.

As dawn of the second day broke, the picture looked brighter. Rain and mist had gone, and gazing from the rock ledge, they could see down at the bottom end of the gully far below, the bend of a road—one of the access routes used by the Water Board employees. The two men, stiff and sore, set off down the mountain in the direction of the road. The attempt was short lived; in less than 10 minutes Patterson found he was too weak to continue. Returning to the cave, stones and bush were heaped up to keep off the wind, and it was agreed that Duncan would go alone, but he did not leave until Patterson had promised to stay in the shelter. And now, with the former's steps gradually fading down the mountainside, he was alone in his aerie.

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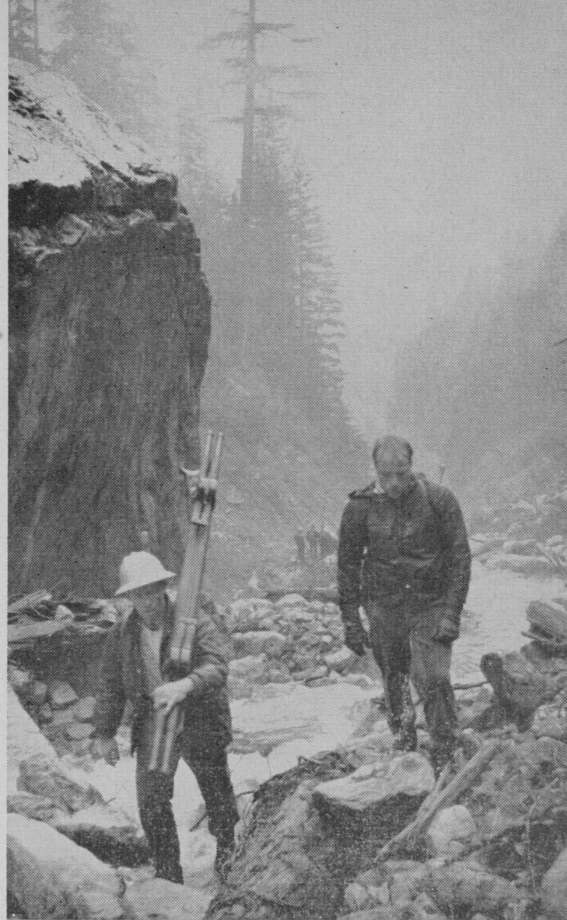
Rescuers make their way upstream in typical Mount Seymour country.

Photo—Villy Svarre, Vancouver Province

Macfarlane's concern for his wife's anxiety had been well founded. Shortly before midnight, with no sign of her husband or his companions, she telephoned the RCMP North Vancouver Detachment. Such calls are not unexpected, and are usually followed by the missing persons showing up next morning after a night lost off the trail. But nothing is left to chance, and a police car left immediately for the mountain highway. It was stopped dead at the lower levels by a blanket of dense fog, and in the light of past experience, it seemed most likely that the three hikers had stayed overnight at the ski lodge near the road terminus, or in one of the scores of cabins dotting the area. A second attempt at dawn saw the patrol reach the end of the road, where Macfarlane's car was found still parked at the turnabout. Fog was still heavy at this level, but the constable made his way to the ski lodge and established that nothing had been seen or heard of the trio.

Apprised by radio of the turn of events, the detachment NCO now felt some concern for the safety of the hikers, and prepared to organize a search. The continuing fog over the whole of the mountain approaches precluded this for the rest of the day, but rangers of the Water Board and of the B.C. Forest Service, which supervises the Mount Seymour Provincial Park, were requested to keep a look out for the men on their patrols. That evening discussions were held with Inspector William Angus of the Greater Vancouver Water Board and officials of the Seymour Mountain Ski Patrol—all men who knew the mountain and its approaches intimately. Plans were laid for a full scale search at daylight.

Weather conditions were much better on the Tuesday morning, and the party of two constables with a group of ski patrol members and Water Board rangers made a door-to-door search of the 100



odd cabins on the lower slopes. Nothing was found. The whole length of the Alpine Trail was then carefully examined with no trace of the trio being seen. Somewhere in some out of the way spot on this vast mountain-side, were three human beings, possibly injured, most certainly suffering from exposure and hunger. With this information relayed from the searchers, the North Vancouver NCO sought to have the widest possible coverage of the area provided immediately. He telephoned the Rescue Co-ordination Centre of the Search and Rescue Organization and as usual the response of the RCAF was prompt. From Sea Island airport a giant Piasecki helicopter rose and within minutes was nosing its way up the Seymour Valley, exploring the numerous gullies and creeks, aided by the presence of an experienced local mountain climber. The whole mountain was scanned in contour at intervals of 500 feet, but darkness approached with no sighting, and

the machine returned to base. Ground searches were ordered out of the bush before night fell. Even with darkness, efforts did not cease. The RCAF helped further by diverting some of their night flying operations to the Seymour area, in the hope that a light or camp fire might be spotted. Nothing was seen.

The Police prepared to resume operations early next morning. They drove again to the end of the mountain highway and by arrangement met Inspector Angus of the Water Board. It was a most unpromising morning, with cloud or fog again shrouding the whole mountain-side. Inspector Angus had agreed to accept the role of search master, and no better choice could have been made. His experience of more than 20 years had given him a knowledge of every ridge and gully and stream in the whole area, a knowledge which was to prove most valuable during the days to come. In the meantime, with visibility almost nil, Inspector

Angus advised against any move into the hills, even by experienced men.

While these discussions were going on, a dramatic scene was taking place less than two miles away. Painfully dragging his feet along another Water Board access road on the lower slopes, a young man, unshaven, haggard and almost spent, emerged onto a residential highway on the outer reaches of North Vancouver. His pace quickened a little as he saw the nearest house and turned into the drive. To the surprised housewife who answered the door, he was indeed a pitiable sight, but she needed no explanation; the local press and radio had widely publicized the incident of the three missing men. After making the visitor comfortable, she immediately telephoned the Police. The young man was Robert Duncan, who had taken more than 24 hours to make his way down from the mountain to the edge of the municipality. Terribly weak and suffering from "trench feet", it was some time before he could talk coherently. A little later, dry, rested and warm, and stimulated by soup and hot drinks, Duncan unfolded the sketchy tale of his harrowing experience. By now Inspector Angus had been summoned, and he listened intently as the patient, struggling to piece together his scattered recollections, hesitantly told his story.

After leaving Patterson the previous morning, he had fought his way through the dense bush and windfalls, parallel to a small stream and working in the general direction of the road he knew was not too far away. It was hard going, and progress was excruciatingly slow and painful. An hour and a half later he broke through by the stream and slid down a waterfall. Just downstream from the fall, and wedged between two rocks, a familiar form caught his eye. It was Macfarlane. Duncan stumbled forward toward his friend, but he was much too late; Macfarlane had been dead for many hours. The body was scratched and bruised, but Duncan sensed that his friend had died



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from exhaustion and exposure. As he left the body and pressed on, he realized he must conserve his strength if he were to reach safety and summon help for Paterson.

It was now becoming more difficult to follow the stream, and long difficult detours brought him scant progress as the afternoon wore on, but encouragement came with the sight of one, and then a second helicopter shirring overhead, and in the general direction of his starting place. At least, he knew that the party had been missed and that a search was underway; but, almost completely concealed in the dense bush and trees, he could not be seen from above, and he had no means of making fire. He took the precaution, before darkness fell, of find-

ing suitable shelter for another restless night, and with morning, resumed his journey along the stream's bank. Three hours later he arrived at the road seen from above, and with hope renewed, stumbled along until he reached the boundaries of the municipality and a welcome refuge.

Inspector Angus perused his map, and patiently probed Duncan's memory for salient points of his hike from the mountain cave. The patient now feeling better after his rest and nourishment, volunteered to be taken up the Water Board road so that he might give a visual description; this was a great help. In a few minutes Angus had pin-pointed the location to within a half-mile, and it was now possible to intensify all search efforts

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within a confined radius. Duncan was then taken to hospital for much needed medical care, while plans were laid for an all-out search the following day.

All-out search, over this forbidding country, would be no easy task. It meant the despatching of two or more parties of experienced men, and to co-ordinate their efforts, each group must have contact with operations base and if possible with each other. Close radio communication was a prime necessity, and the Police set about organizing their available resources. Duncan's appearance from the mountain fastness had been widely reported in the local press and radio, and the public sympathy over the lonely plight of his companion resulted in generous offers of equipment and personnel from two local radio companies and the telephone company. Their combined efforts resulted in several portable sets being readied for service, all tuned in to a closed frequency for maximum effici-

ency and to preclude outside interference. A more powerful transmitter-receiver was connected to the battery of a Police car, which was to serve as communications centre.

Shortly after daybreak the searchers assembled at the base on the Water Board road. Volunteers from the Mount Seymour Ski Patrol combined with rangers of the Water Board and an RCAF pararescue squad to make up three separate parties, with a seasoned Water Board man heading each group. They received detailed instructions as to the area to be covered, and on reporting position and progress by radio at regular intervals. At the base camp one of the civilian radio engineers manned the receiver transmitter on a voluntary basis with a constable keeping a detailed log and relaying more important messages between base and detachment by the Police radio frequency. A second constable, who had some climbing experience, accompanied one of the search groups. Taking separate routes, the three parties disappeared into the hills, and the anxious wait was on. Would Patterson be located before he succumbed from exposure? Had he stayed in his shelter? Time and the strenuous efforts of the searchers alone would tell. A shift in the wind moved the low lying cloud from the mountain-side; unknown to them, a pair of anxious eyes was looking down the valley at the scene of activity and preparation on the road far below.

The planning of Inspector Angus soon proved its worth. Shortly after noon, one of the groups found Macfarlane's body, still lying in the creek and it was removed to a safer place. Base camp and the other climbers were notified, and all three parties attempted to converge on the stream which they now knew led up toward Patterson's cave. But the going over rougher terrain was now slowed down, and soon it was necessary to call all searchers out of the woods before darkness fell. A mobile canteen, supplied

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and manned by the Canadian Red Cross, boosted their morale with hot coffee, soup and sandwiches.

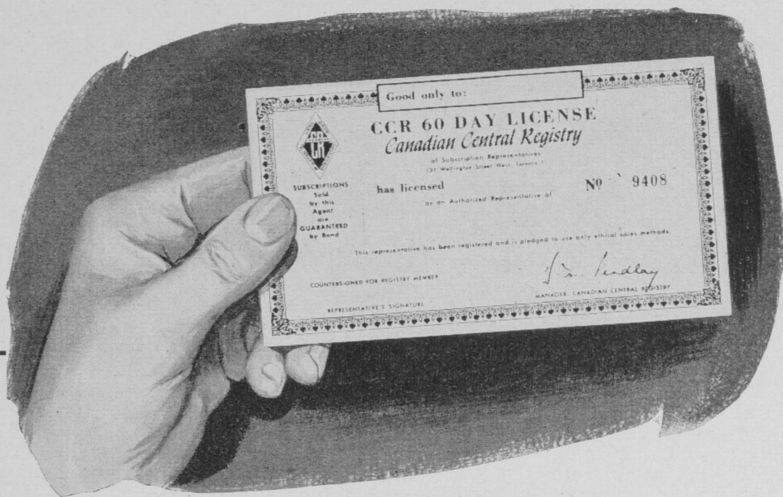
An early start next morning saw a strong party set out to bring down Macfarlane's body. They were reinforced by an 11-man party from the B.C. Mountaineering Club which intended to search further up the creek and surrounding cliffs for Patterson. All efforts were hampered by heavy rainfall; the Mountaineering Club members were able to make only a brief exploration before they turned back, and assisted the main party with the body, which had to be left at the 900-foot level for the night.

There had been other developments during the day. Further interviews with Duncan provided fresh clues, and another party including three Alpine Club members set out to try a different approach. With full mountaineering equipment, the three climbers scoured the cliffs and

ridges, persisting in the face of snowstorms and blinding sleet. Unknown to them, they passed within 100 feet of Patterson's cave before they were recalled to base.

The weather had improved by morning and it took little time to bring down Macfarlane's body and report to the coroner. But the possibility of Patterson being still alive had become remote. As a last ditch effort, two strong parties of seasoned climbers from the Alpine and Mountaineering Clubs set out with full gear; three hours later, they heard Patterson's cry.

The only clearing where the helicopter could operate was a rock slide, 400 yards away, and above. The crew lowered a stretcher and three men before it returned to base camp. So difficult was that short distance to the patient that it took almost two hours to fight through with the stretcher. Every second was now



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precious, and desperation spurred the combined group of rescuers to hasten Patterson, now lashed to the stretcher, back to the clearing. He was there in an hour and 20 minutes and quickly winched aboard the Piasecki which was again hovering above. With scarcely a pause, the huge machine was soon threading its way out of the hills and toward Vancouver Airport. The climbers, with mission accomplished through their magnificent efforts, began their journey home. Watchers at base camp had been waiting anxiously as the minutes ticked by and the light faded. So doubtful had they been of the chances of a successful air evacuation that the aid of the Army had been enlisted, and a large party of R.C. Engineers was preparing to hike in by a more direct route from the end of the mountain road and bring Patterson out overland. But soon the Piasecki came roaring overhead in the dusk and there came the heartening message from the pilot: "We have the patient safely aboard." Patterson was in hospital in less than an hour.

Human effort combined with moun-

taineering experience and skill, and the expert handling of the helicopter were outstanding factors in this saving of a man's life. But all ground searchers were unanimous in acknowledgment of the decisive role played by the communications men and their equipment. In the five days of gruelling efforts over some of Canada's most difficult mountain terrain, there was never a moment when they were out of touch with base camp, or the neighboring group over the ridge. In a mission which the most optimistic felt would end in failure, a highly efficient communications system so conserved and co-ordinated their efforts that success was won.

Patterson, after a spell in hospital, made a good recovery. Toward those humanitarian citizens, whose equipment, skill and endurance, co-ordinated by the Police, brought him back to civilization, his gratitude knew no bounds. But his near escape from death, and the fate of his friend Macfarlane, will serve as a warning for years to come against foolhardy journeys into the North Vancouver mountains.

* * *

R. v. Dontigny

Shooting with Intent

IN THE bush country of northern Manitoba as in other remote and sparsely settled parts of Canada, it is not unusual to find men who have chosen to live in the wilderness because of dislike of civilization and a desire to live apart from mankind. Adelard Dontigny was such a man and early in life he had developed an embittered attitude toward society in general and officialdom in particular. This was not to say that Dontigny was crazy in the accepted sense of the word, only that he wished to be left alone to run his little world without hindrance and in his own way. Inevitably, this attitude was to bring Dontigny into conflict

with authority as presented by the Game Department and the RCMP.

The Mounted Policeman in charge of Berens River Detachment, which is situated across the wide expanse of Lake Winnipeg on its eastern shore, knew Dontigny by repute and through association. In fact, his predecessor at the detachment had, on one previous occasion, walked up unarmed to Dontigny, ignored his threats and taken a rifle away from him, but both Policemen knew that the next time it should prove necessary to apprehend this man he would shoot on sight. So when a report was received from the local game guardian that Don-

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tigny was illegally trapping on a registered trapline, the Berens River constable anticipated trouble and events were to prove him right.

The report from the game guardian indicated that Dontigny had gone into the Gilchrist Lake area over 100 miles north-east of Berens River via tractor road. To anyone familiar with the northern bush country these tractor highways stretching into the cold, white distance are snow-covered fingers in the wilderness pointing to the warmth and shelter of some camp or settlement. Over ice-locked lakes and frozen muskeg these winter roads traverse a lonely expanse of rock and bush, with the heavy silence broken only by the quavering howl of a wolf or the occasional, stuttering bark of a tractor inching its way along at the head of a snake-like body of heavily laden sleighs. This was the route that Dontigny travelled from Berens River on a horse-drawn toboggan with his two children, aged five and three years, intending to do some trapping and pros-

pecting. Fur and rock, this was the dream, the highlight of conversation, and the despair of the North Country and Dontigny was following this dream like a bright talisman of hope that he trusted would lead him and his two children out of the morass of poverty into the sunlight of independence.

On Mar. 15, 1957, a report was received from employees of a transportation outfit freighting via tractor train to Island Lake that they had seen Dontigny and that he was then almost 100 miles north-east of Berens River, that he had begged food from the crew and had mentioned that he was going to the Gilchrist Lake area to trap. At this time the aged horse was extremely thin and they were making poor time. The tractor crew expressed deep concern for the plight of the children as the weather had been bitterly cold up to that time and they noted small footprints in the snow, at various intervals, indicating that the children had been walking for several miles to keep warm. Their food supply was scanty and Dontigny had nailed a fish box to a tree and printed with a charred stick the words: "A. Dontigny, Princess Harbour, Man." Signs of a camp had been left at that point and a toboggan trail was visible headed into the dense bush.

On March 20 the constable from Berens River Detachment, accompanied by the game guardian, patrolled by bombardier following the winter tractor road to the shore of Gilchrist Lake without sighting Dontigny. Darkness forced them to return to Berens River and it was decided that an aircraft would have to be utilized to locate their camp. On March 26, again with the game guardian, the constable made a flight into the Gilchrist Lake area by provincial government aircraft. The Dontigny cabin was located on a small island in an unnamed lake connected to Gilchrist Lake, but only the two children

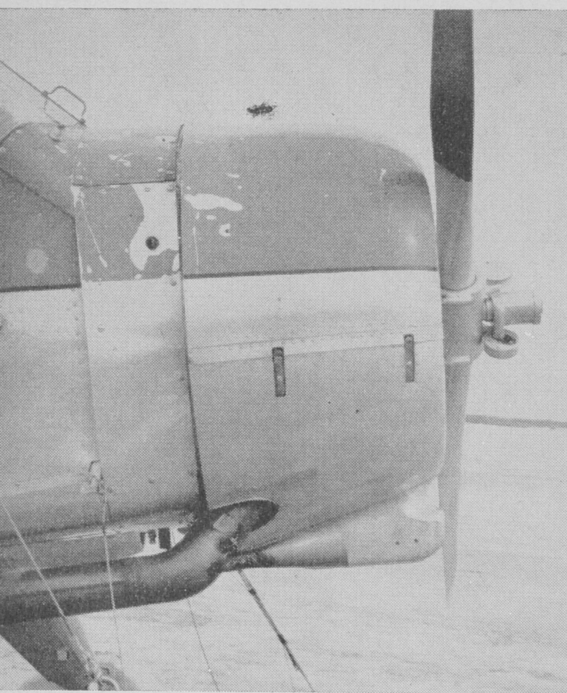


Photo shows bullet holes in aircraft's engine cowling.

were present. The girl, five years of age, stated that her father had left early in the morning to set traps and hunt for moose and would not be returning until nightfall. The small heater in the cabin contained no fire and there were no signs of prepared food for the children. It was obvious that these youngsters were receiving little or no care. As it would have been useless to hunt for Dontigny in the thick bush, the patrol returned to Berens River without taking any further action.

It was not until April 3 that another patrol by aircraft could be made to the campsite. On this occasion the aircraft landed and had taxied to within 90 yards of the cabin when Dontigny was observed walking to the shore carrying a rifle. He stopped about 75 yards away and took shelter behind a rock ledge. The moment the aircraft's engine was cut, he waved the plane away then cut loose with the rifle. The first shot missed, but it was followed by three more in rapid succession that were heard to hit and ricochet in the vicinity of the engine and fore-cabin of the plane. In all, seven shots were fired and it was obvious that nothing was to be gained by needlessly endangering lives and incurring damage to the plane so the pilot was told to start the engine and taxi away from the scene. At a safe distance, the aircraft was examined and found to contain three bullet holes in the engine cowl, apparently of .22 calibre. Returning to Berens River, the constable sent a wire to the Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division outlining the situation and requesting additional equipment and reinforcements.

It was decided to send a party to effect the arrest of Dontigny and pick up his children for safekeeping. This would present more than ordinary difficulty, because of the presence of the children in the cabin and this point was kept uppermost in mind throughout the operation. Arrangements were made for the use of the RCMP aircraft based at Prince Albert, Sask., as the local Police aircraft was away on another trip of some urgency.



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the first Mounted Police Barracks at Calgary was built. Troop "F" of the North West Mounted Police arrived in Calgary from Fort Macleod in August, 1875, to establish a post at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. The stone shown above commemorates their arrival.

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



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The use of one of the Manitoba Government aircraft was also authorized so that sufficient men could be taken in to the scene to allow the party to split up, with an approach being made from two directions simultaneously. The final arrangements, included the printing of 100 pamphlets to be dropped over the island as a warning to Dontigny. These pamphlets took the following form:

"To Mr. Adelard Dontigny:

This is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. On Wednesday, when you fired your rifle at the aeroplane, you damaged the cowl, but no one was injured, therefore, the offence is not as serious as it might be. You are being placed under arrest. To save you from serious trouble, you are to walk out to the beach without your firearms and the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will discuss this matter with you."

On the morning of April 5 the two

planes took off for Berens River carrying seven men, including crews, and Police Service Dog "Nikki". At Berens River, the constable in charge was picked up and a plan was formulated with regard to approaching the island and effecting the arrest of Dontigny. Earlier, it had been decided that gas equipment would be needed and a gas gun and shells as well as gas bombs were taken along. Several rifles and revolvers were in possession of the party as well as special equipment such as two bullet-proof vests, two walkie-talkies and a loud hailer. The presence of the children complicated the situation and it was stressed that use of firearms by the Police party would, of necessity, be tempered by the situation with regard to the safety of the children.

Upon arrival at the lake, the island was circled by both planes to enable all personnel to become familiar with the layout. The two aircraft landed about 3.25 p.m., one north and the other south of the island upon which the accused was living, which was the largest of three islands situated in a line running pretty well north and south.

In the Manitoba Air Services plane were the pilot, John Blair, two NCOs and the dog. This party was equipped with a gas gun, rifles, revolvers and a walkie-talkie. It was hoped they would be able to shell the cabin and smoke the accused out into the open.

In addition to the air crew, the party in the Police aircraft consisted of the Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division, a corporal and a constable. This plane landed to the north and it was planned that the officer and corporal both protected by bullet-proof vests, would walk on foot toward the cabin showing no firearms, but carrying a loud hailer and a walkie-talkie. (They wore their revolvers concealed.) They were to be given cover by the constable who carried a rifle and who was to remain about 100 yards to the rear and to one side. It was considered that the accused, knowing the corporal and seeing no evidence of fire-

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arms, would allow the party to advance and discuss the matter. In this way it was hoped he might be disarmed without injury. The air crew were told that they were to remain well to the rear of the advancing party, but might proceed as extra cover.

Immediately after the party left the aircraft, shots could be heard coming from the island on which the accused lived. As the party rounded the island and headed toward the cabin, more shots were fired and the bullets were heard to whistle through the air. At this stage, the going was heavy, the snow being almost hip deep. To get away from this, the party moved farther away from the island toward the open ice. The temperature was about 35° above zero. When the party had proceeded for two or three hundred feet, the corporal and constable veered off to the east, taking the loud hailer, and approached the island from a different direction.

The Officer Commanding and aircrew continued on a line for the cabin with the Superintendent calling from time to time to the accused to throw down his rifle and give himself up. Shots continued to be heard until the three reached partial cover in some spruce trees which enabled them to get within 150 feet of the cabin before they had to halt. From this position, the officer again called to Dontigny to give himself up quietly, but he answered with wild raving and blasphemy and fired in the direction of the party. In the meantime, the corporal had approached the position from the east to a point 100 yards from the cabin and, with the loud hailer, asked the accused to give himself up. This brought a volley of shots in his direction. It was apparent that every time Dontigny was addressed he ran out of the cabin and fired shots in the direction of the voices. In the course of the afternoon it was estimated that some 60 shots were fired at the Police.

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A sergeant and corporal from the group in the other plane had located themselves on the ridge of the island south-west of the cabin and facing the cabin door. At this side there is a clearing and at times the accused could be clearly seen when he rushed out of the cabin and shot at the personnel in the vicinity. This information was relayed to the Officer Commanding by means of the walkie-talkie. Finally, the accused went into the cabin and remained there for some time. At this point the Superintendent instructed the sergeant to lob some gas shells at the cabin, but the distance was so great the missiles did not reach the target area. In the meantime, the pilot went back to the plane for some gas bombs and when he returned he was ordered to throw one toward the cabin, dropping it in such a position that the smoke would cause the shack to be evacuated. He was able to do this from a point about 100 feet east of the cabin and the effect was immediate. There were loud cries from inside and Dontigny and the children ran out, the children frightened and screaming. The accused swore and shot where he thought the members of the party might be hiding. The Superintendent again called to him to give himself up, but this action only brought another fusillade of shots.

At this point a corporal called the O.C. on the walkie-talkie and said he had a very clear view of the accused every time he went by the corner of the cabin to fire at the party. This NCO is an excellent rifle shot and the officer took this into consideration when he directed the corporal to attempt to shoot Dontigny in the legs the next time he reached an exposed position. The O.C. called again to give the accused an opportunity of surrendering before he was hurt, but the only reply was a stream of curses and more shots. Dontigny was momentarily exposed as he turned to go into the cabin and, sighting carefully, the corporal fired, hitting the accused in the lower right buttock and thigh. The crack of the shot was answered by a yell of pain from

Dontigny and he staggered back into the cabin. The Officer Commanding then advanced closer to the cabin and fired a shot at the ridge pole, calling out to the accused to come out and give himself up. Subdued and in pain, Dontigny limped out of the cabin, supporting his injured leg with a saw which he used as a cane. While the officer covered him, the pilot came up and searched him and he was placed under arrest. The wound, though not bleeding badly, looked quite serious. The bullet had apparently gone through the butt of Dontigny's .22 rifle, carrying fragments of bullet and splintered wood into the thigh. A temporary dressing was placed on the wound and he was flown to Norway House hospital where examination disclosed that there was no bone damage, nor had any large blood vessel been severed.

The children, innocent victims of a harrowing experience, were made comfortable and flown to Berens River, then subsequently turned over to the Welfare Department in Winnipeg. It might be mentioned here that their mother had been a patient in a mental hospital for some years, and in that time, the youngsters had received only casual care from their father.

It is worthy of note that although some 60 shots were fired by Dontigny none of the Police party was injured and the only shot fired by the Police accomplished its purpose of wounding the accused without fatally injuring him. In his report of the action, the O.C. Winnipeg Sub-Division had praise for the efficient manner in which all members carried out their assignments in a situation that was hampered by the two small children.

On Oct. 15, 1957 Dontigny appeared in Queen's Bench Court, Winnipeg, before Mr. Justice P. G. DuVal on seven counts charged in the indictment. He was convicted on two of the counts and sentenced to 18 months in Headingly Jail while the others were stayed.

(Submitted by Cpl. A. T. Kent.)

Unusual "Traffic" Accident

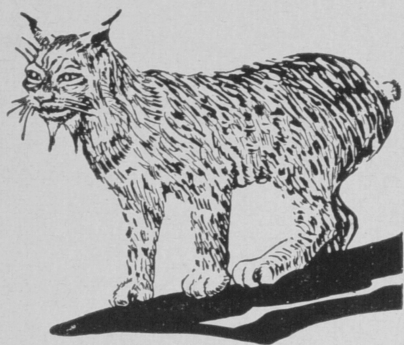
DUE to construction work, intensified mining and other activities, the North country has become a strange mixture of the old and the new. Recent activities have introduced the most modern machinery and equipment, with the result that at many of the northern settlements the most up-to-date forms of transport can be seen intermingled with such older types as dog team and sled.

With the increased traffic in the Arctic, some collisions between motor vehicles were inevitable, but even the most vivid imagination would hardly have foreseen a collision between an aircraft and a dog team and toboggan. But the unexpected did happen at the small Arctic settlement of Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.

On Feb. 20, 1957, pilot Wiggo Bjorne Norwang was circling the settlement in his Cessna aircraft after a flight from

Aklavik, approximately 100 miles away. The weather was clear and the settlement below looked peaceful and attractive, with the red roofs of the buildings peeping through the snow as the plane approached. The pilot flew west over the bay at about 200 feet seeking a spot to land. At the approach nothing out of the ordinary could be seen, but as the plane landed on the sea ice rough, uneven snowdrifts created by the strong Arctic winds, caused the aircraft to turn rapidly to the left toward the point of a small island. At the same time around the island came a dog team and toboggan driven by Eskimo Willie Sam Katigagyok. Passengers in the toboggan were Sam Katigagyok's wife and his month-old son, Joe David. At the sight of the plane the dogs became excited and broke into a run, so that the driver was unable to control them. The aircraft, although travelling

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slowly, did not immediately answer to the controls, with the result that it collided with the rear left end of the toboggan, ripping approximately two feet off the canvas coverall. The aircraft was not damaged in any way.

Katigagyok's wife was sitting near the front of the toboggan carrying the baby strapped on her back in Eskimo fashion. Her husband said that when he saw the plane he tried to move the dogs out of the way but without success. He was standing on the back of the toboggan when the collision occurred and fell off at the impact. The toboggan was tilted but fortunately the aircraft came to a stop before any of the Eskimos sustained

serious injury. The mother suffered a slight injury to her leg and other bruises; the baby had a lump on his head. Katigagyok was unhurt.

The mother and child were taken into the aircraft and taxied over to the local nursing station, where they were given emergency treatment. As the child showed signs of head injury, he was later taken with his mother to Aklavik, for hospitalization. Examination later showed that no serious injury had occurred and they were released from hospital fully recovered—a fortunate ending to the collision between the extremes in new and old forms of northern transportation.

* * *

R. v. Ramsay, et al

B.E. and Theft—Tire Marks—Laboratory Examination—Painstaking Investigation

It seemed that many things were to plague the would-be safecrackers before the night was over. They tried, unsuccessfully, to punch the safe's locking mechanism, made two attempts to blow it open with nitro-glycerine, finally attempted to take the safe away in the trunk of their automobile, but something went amiss each time. The contents of the strong-box—between \$2,300 and \$2,500—remained intact, a "legal" safe expert opened the battered locking mechanism, business carried on as usual and in due course the police investigation was successfully concluded.

There were five men in the gang and a local auto court cabin was their headquarters. They had two cars at their disposal, one a 1955 light blue Ford and the other a 1950 dark blue Pontiac. Their plans included the wearing of rubber gloves, which were to be destroyed after they had pulled the job. The necessary ingredients to make the "soup" were purchased in Vancouver by one of the gang. Liquor in copious quantities was consumed, perhaps to bolster their courage and steady their nerves. They set the time

for around midnight of Nov. 3, 1956 and the safe to be taken was located in the main office of the Cariboo Meat Packing Plant about two miles south of Prince George, B.C.

This plant is located on the west bank of the Fraser River on an old river bottom flat; there are several buildings, corrals, feed sheds, living quarters, and the main office. A high plateau overlooks the area and it is necessary to descend this hill by way of a long switch-back road to gain access to the buildings. One of the employees resides in a small cabin near the top of this hill, a short distance off on a side road. The condition of the area in general was quite muddy due to moisture accumulating in the soil by the heavy frosts at night and thaws during the day. It was near this cabin at the top of the hill that the gang left the Pontiac car, presumably with a look-out posted to warn them should either the police or other persons approach the scene. However, it appeared that "all hands" were required to load the heavy safe into the other car, so this look-out station was abandoned for the time being.

It was in this short space of time that the employee returned home to find the roadway blocked by the Pontiac. He blew his horn to try and locate the driver, but receiving no response, examined the car and made a mental note of its description. The blast of the horn startled the thieves. They frantically finished loading the safe into the trunk of the Ford car and started off in such a hurry that the safe toppled for a moment or two, was carried a short distance on the trunk rim, then fell on its side in the muddy yard about 50 feet from the office doorway. In scurrying around to get into the car, one of the gang lost a rubber overshoe, which was later found stuck in the mud a few feet from the safe. The car also left four clear tire impressions in the mud. When they got to the top of the hill, two of the men were seen to jump out of the Ford car, run over to the Pontiac, get in and roar away after the other vehicle in the direction of Prince George.

The packing plant worker sensing that something was amiss, immediately gave chase but was soon lost when the cars entered the city and took different directions. The owner of the plant was notified by telephone and thought that the criminals had been meat thieves, but soon learned that their quest was of an entirely different nature. He immediately notified the Police who arrived shortly after and started the investigation.

The office furniture was disarranged, filing baskets were overturned, papers

were strewn about the floor. The safe, a fairly large one was missing from the office, the dial had been hammered off and was lying on the floor near the centre of the room. Two pieces of burnt safety dynamite fuse were clinging to an archway between the two offices. Several small bits of material which looked like plasticene were scattered about the room. Wheel marks of the safe indicated that it had been pushed across the room to the front door and down the outside steps, to be loaded into a waiting vehicle.

The details of the crime now began to fit into place and a picture of what happened that night was becoming clearer by the minute. The lights were now turned on in the office and shining through the windows, illuminated the outside scene showing the car's tire impressions and the safe lying in the mud.

The car in which the thieves had attempted to transport the safe from the office, had left four different tire tread impressions, the rear two being of two different common winter treads. This in itself was more or less unique and together with the color, make and probable year of both cars, it was possible to broadcast a fairly good description of the wanted vehicles to neighboring detachments and Police cars searching the area.

Around 8 o'clock in the morning, it became light enough to take photographs of the scene, the tire impressions, the damaged safe and the damage to the offices. The man's rubber overshoe was

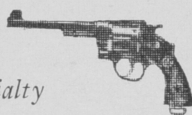
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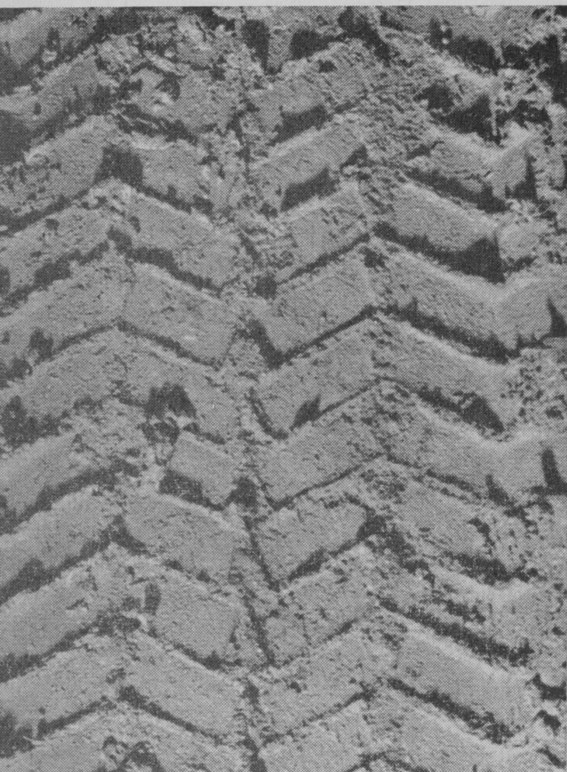
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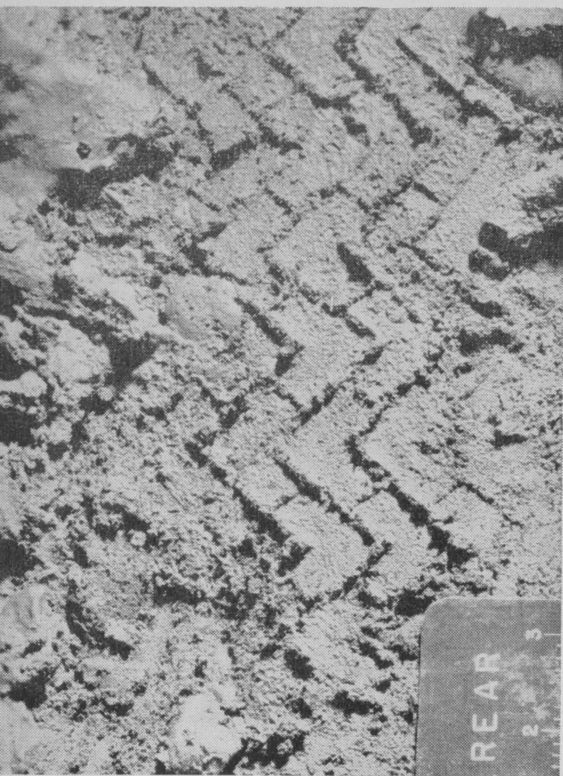
Tire tread impressions found in mud near packing plant office.

found in the mud near the safe and placed in a carton along with a sizeable amount of clinging mud. A fingerprint search was completed but the only finger marks found were void of ridge detail which suggested that gloves had been worn by the criminals.

During this examination, many small exhibits were labelled and placed in sealed envelopes to be scrutinized more carefully at a later time. These included bits of burnt safety fuse, an eye-dropper, bits of plasticene, scrapings of light blue paint smeared on the safe, chips of light blue paint found beneath the safe and samples of paint from the safe itself. From this examination it was concluded that the car used to transport the safe had suffered some damage to the rim of the trunk.

It was not long before a car was located which answered this description. Although the owner disclaimed any knowledge of its use in the crime he possessed the ignition keys, indentations about the car's trunk compartment rim were in agreement with outside measurements of the safe, paint smears of the same color as the safe were found on one of the bumperettes, about the trunk rim, and within the trunk, as well as loosened chips of light blue from the car itself. Gerard Joseph Blanchette was arrested and held in the Prince George lock-up. Samples and scrapings of these items were taken for comparative analysis against the samples and scrapings found on the safe. The resultant report from the RCMP Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, Sask., confirmed investigators' suspicions, linking the paint found on the safe to that of the car, and to that of the safe found on the car.

Having established the ownership of the car involved, it confirmed Police suspicions as to the other members of the gang and it took only a short time to



locate the auto court and the cabin in which one of them was still asleep. This was William Alex Ramsay who denied any knowledge of the offence and in support of his denial, permitted investigators to take his clothing for examination. His trousers contained minute particles of material similar to plasticene and his shoes were muddy. Laboratory comparison of this material with that scattered about the office floor, showed them to be of similar consistency, color and appearance, although there was insufficient to conduct a full analysis. An inference could be drawn as to how this material became lodged in his trousers.

It was learned that this member of the gang had been quite intoxicated and failed to wash off his shoes. The others destroyed the rubber gloves by burning, discarded the one remaining rubber overshoe—presumably by throwing it in the river—and washed off their shoes. Ramsay's muddy shoes, Blanchette's shoes and

the rubber overshoe found near the meat plant were all shipped to the Crime Detection Laboratory. The resultant analysis showed that the mud found on the rubber was identical to the mud found on Ramsay's shoes. Ramsay was arrested and lodged in the local lock-up. The mud from Blanchette's shoes did not compare with the samples.

In the meantime another close associate of Ramsay and Blanchette, by the name of Campbell Roger Palmer, was located and his car brought in for examination. It was a 1950 dark blue Pontiac car, which answered the description of the one seen near the packing plant and had B.C. licence plates 315-807. (The first three numbers of the licence on the suspect car were 315-.)

With no other evidence connecting Palmer with the crime, other than a description of his car and the fact that he was a close associate of the group, it was decided to try and strengthen this link by

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checking the descriptions of all vehicles in the 315 licence number series of which there are 1,000 in the Province of British Columbia. Of this number, only 13 were Pontiac cars of the years 1950-53. This list was further shortened, by using the description of the wanted car, to a 1950 Pontiac car owned by Palmer; the descriptions all tallied, sun visor, hood ornament, color, make, licence number digits of 315—. He was later arrested and charged along with Ramsay and Blanchette. No evidence could be found linking the other two men with this offence.

The three men obtained bail and were released until their trial. The presiding magistrate at the Preliminary Hearing found sufficient evidence to commit Ramsay and Blanchette to a higher Court but discharged Palmer from custody.

Blanchette's case was heard by Judge C. Morrow in County Court, on Apr. 4, 1957, at Prince George, B.C. The learned

Judge in his adjudication, acquitted Blanchette and discharged him from custody. In his summation of the evidence, he was satisfied that the Crown had established the fact that Blanchette's car was the one used to transport the safe. However, no proof was presented that the accused was at the scene, or in the car, or involved in the crime at all, nothing connected him with the car. It was stated in the evidence that others used his car at times. He could not find Blanchette guilty and he was therefore acquitted.

Ramsay's case was heard on July 25, 1957 before County Court Judge A. Swencisky. In his adjudication the Judge stated that there was no question in his mind that the accused was guilty of the crime for which he was charged. He then sentenced Ramsay to five years imprisonment.

(Submitted by Cpl. R. A. Brett, Prince George, B.C.)

* * *

Accidental Death by Lightning Shock

AT 16, Kenneth John Lewis was an all-round cowhand and drawing a man's pay as assistant rider to his father, Jack Lewis, manager of the Robsart, Sask., P.F.R.A. Community Pasture. The pleasant manner and quiet ways of this handsome young cowboy made him a favorite in the district.

At daylight on July 14, 1957, Jack Lewis told his son he was riding to the Vidora District to bring in two broncs and he wanted his son to open the gates when he saw him coming. Kenny and his cousin, David Lewis, age 14, decided to ride towards David's place and give Kenny's dad a hand with the horses when they met him. At 8 a.m., as thunderheads built up in the west, Kenny saddled his white appaloosa gelding and with David on a white albino mare the boys headed south on what was to be Kenny's last ride.

At 11.30 a.m., Tommy Lewis, David's

father, accompanied by Harry Lewis, the boy's uncle, Carl Olson, veteran cowpuncher, and Bob Watson, arrived by car at the south-west corner of the pasture, four miles from the headquarters, and threw open the gate. As the morning thunderstorm still rolled across the prairie Jack Lewis, riding hard behind the broncs, galloped through and failed to notice the dead white horse just visible over a rise to the east which was the clue to the absence of his son at the gate.

The party in the car had just started east when they noted what they thought was a dead cow in the pasture; when a second was sighted, Harry Lewis exclaimed: "That's the kids' saddle horses." They quickly went through the fence and, running up the low draw to the north, came first to David's dead saddle horse and 220 feet farther on, to the body of Kenny Lewis lying just beyond the

head of his dead saddle horse. About 30 feet south of Kenny's horse, David Lewis was sitting up in the grass; his hat and one riding boot were near the legs of Kenny's horse. In his dazed condition he could only give incoherent answers to his father's urgent inquiries as to what had happened and he was soon on his way to hospital.

The way Olson and his companions visualized this unfortunate event was that the two boys had been riding side by side and had just gone down into the shallow draw when a lightning bolt struck Kenny, exploding the crown and side from his stetson hat in a manner that would be difficult to duplicate by human means.

Kenny had fallen on his back just beyond the head of his dead saddle horse with his gloved hands folded over his stomach. His hair was singed and the lightning bolt had flashed down to melt a hole through the third metal button of his jacket, and scorch his undershirt.

It was Kenny's habit to ride with his right hand resting on the saddle horn; there was a hole burned through the palm of his right glove and several burns through the saddle horn which extended down through the saddle into the horse's withers. The left leg of his blue jeans was exploded outward at the calf and a burn in this area corresponded with a burn through the fender of the saddle and into the side of the horse. A hole through the seat of the saddle extended

down into the horse's back and a four-inch scorch mark ran from under the saddle along the back and rump; its left ear was singed and a wide burn covered the neck and ran down the animal's left front leg.

The course taken by David's horse was plainly written in the grass. A wide flattened area just beside Kenny's horse, with David's hat and one boot at its edge, indicated where the horse had been knocked down. It had gotten up and started south, falling twice at about ten-foot intervals. Frequent smaller patches in the grass were noted where the horse had gone partially down and deep hoof imprints in the wet ground plainly marked its widely staggering gait to a point 220 feet south of Kenny's horse where it had finally fallen to tear up the grass with its hooves until it died. Mud on the horn and cantle of the saddle indicated that at some time the horse had been on its back. Scorch marks extended from the right ear along the neck and down the shoulder; numerous scrape marks and abrasions on the shoulders and hips and a cut on its hind leg indicated the extent of its struggles.

David Lewis received no physical injury and in a few days was back to normal. For a time he was under the illusion that he had been in a car accident, but he has no recollection of what took place when he and Kenny rode side by side into the shallow draw out on the lone prairie.

(Submitted by Cpl. P. H. Beach, Consul, Sask.)

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Old-timers' Column

The "Spanish Consul" Case

Reg. No. 5386 ex-S/Sgt. Charles Clifford Brown who died in December in Moncton, N.B., participated in many important criminal investigations during his long service in the Force. Perhaps none created more of a sensation than one in 1923 told in the following article.

To even the most skeptical the scheme must have seemed practically fool-proof, one of those often-dreamed-of but seldom achieved, perfect set-ups—the play was ingenious to say the least, the actors wondrously suited to their roles. While everyone participating stood to gain a handsome share of the profits, what must have seemed enticing was the fact that it involved little effort and not too much risk. No contemporary league of Customs evaders could have boasted a more imposing committee of conspirators: a pair of responsible Canadian Customs employees who were ready, for a stipulated fee, to allow goods of any description to get through without examination, the manager of a Montreal bonded warehouse, willing to store the illegal merchandise, an importer with the necessary connections in Spain—and, in a plush office conveniently situated adjacent to the latter's, protected by a shield of diplomatic immunity, no less a figure than the Spanish Consul!

For a while their cleverly conceived game worked without a hitch. In the backs of their minds those in charge of the racket cherished visions of a day when they would be approached by a wealthy buyer of narcotics who would place a sizeable order. Perhaps they could arrange with this man a deal profitable enough to solve their economic problems for good. Assuring a dealer regular shipments would be quite feasible with an ideal arrangement such as theirs.

Aug. 3, 1923 showed every promise of being the awaited day, for it was then that the Consul made the acquaintance of a Mr. C. A. Robino, a clean cut, prosperous-looking individual who presented himself as a dealer on a large scale in liquor and narcotics, hailing from the United States. A

long discussion between the two centered on the "good scheme" the consul claimed to have for getting goods through Canadian Customs. Leading his prospective customer on to an agreement, the Consul took pains to impress his new contact with the many connections he had in Spain for the supply of narcotics.

A week later it was the Consul himself who paid a visit to the American dealer in his room at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Montreal. There the pair talked over plans, the way in which narcotics, principally cocaine and morphine, could be brought into Montreal. The scheme had proven to be a good one, Mr. Robino was assured. Sketching the elaborate details of his system, the Spanish Consul told how the narcotics were usually brought in as kegs of olives, olive oil, castile soap and nuts from Spain. When the question of liquor arose, the Consul informed his prospective customer that any quantity could be brought in, providing he was willing to pay a small bribe on each case to "fix" the Customs.

To iron out the final details to a satisfactory agreement, Mr. Robino's next interview—on August 16—was with the Spanish importer whose office was next to the Consul's, a Senor Ramon Tey de Torrents. Discussing final arrangements prior to Mr. Robino's departure for Spain on a buying trip, Mr. Tey de Torrents was emphatic in mentioning that there was nothing to worry about. He had a reliable man in the Customs who for a certain sum could be "squared", so that anything would go through without examination. So that Mr. Robino would have no trouble meeting the right people once he reached Barcelona, the Consul's agent supplied him with several letters of introduction.

One of the letters was to Felix Martorel, a man who had been described as a dealer in narcotics, brandy, alcohol and champagne. Anxious to make the acquaintance of this important man, Mr. Robino presented himself to Martorel almost immediately upon reaching Barcelona. He had been expected; without any bothersome preliminaries they were able to get right down to business. First of all Mr. Martorel had some disappointing news to break—Revolution had broken out in Spain. Dishonest government officials, including some 40 suspected traffickers in narcotics had been sent to jail. It was impossible to procure drugs. The Spanish dealer quickly proposed that Mr. Robino ship back some alcohol instead. This seemed like a

good idea to the American and without much hesitation he agreed to purchase 50 cases, each containing two three-gallon tins of olive oil and two similar tins of liquor. This was the customary procedure, he was told; each case was to be labelled "Pure Sublime Olive Oil". Once the goods reached the Hill Bonded Warehouse in Montreal a substitution was to be made, so that one of the cases would contain four tins of olive oil, this in the event of a case being opened at the Customs house.

Everything had been planned with meticulous care. The scheme should have worked perfectly. But it didn't. On June 4, 1924, three chagrined men were brought to Enquete Court in Montreal to answer a charge of conspiracy before the Hon. Mr. Justice Cusson, Judge of Sessions of the Peace for the City of Montreal. They were Senor Miguel Moluquer, Consul for the Spanish monarchy, Senor Ramon Tey de Torrents and warehouse manager Albert Vincent.

How had they erred? What minor detail had they overlooked? Could their dilemma be blamed on some clumsy shipper who had damaged some cases causing them to leak alcohol? A few cases had in fact arrived in this country in just such a condition and en route some of them had been marked "suspicious" by alert American Customs men. But the downfall of this trio could be traced back considerably further in time: to the day, in fact, when they had made the acquaintance of the dapper, well-dressed "American business man" whom they had known as Mr. C. A. Robino—the same man who occupied the witness stand at their trial and whom the Crown Prosecutor introduced to the Court as Sgt. C. C. Brown of the RCMP. Appearing as a deponent, the Police undercover agent unfolded the involved facts of a case involving fraud and dishonor, presenting in support of his evidence, over 20 exhibits in the form of letters, telegrams, cheques and shipping receipts. On two charges—conspiracy to defraud the Customs and conspiracy to import narcotic drugs without a licence—the Spanish Consul and his co-partner, Ramon Tey de Torrents, were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of the counts, terms to run concurrently. Theirs was not an error in planning, but rather a misjudgement concerning the

very man on whom they had fixed their highest aspirations.

* * *

Handwriting Expert Dies

Thomas Richards Duckworth, one of Canada's earliest authorities on handwriting, died in Burnaby, B.C., in December, at the age of 67. Born in England, Mr. Duckworth received part of his education on the continent, before coming to Canada. In 1914, at the age of 24, he joined the RNWMP, but was discharged two years later. For some years he was an officer in the Saskatchewan Provincial Police before opening his own investigation bureau in Regina. During the '30's Mr. Duckworth achieved recognition as a well qualified document examiner and appeared frequently as an expert witness for the Crown in the Courts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

* * *

"Spike" Sharman Dies in England

A letter from H. F. "Paddy" O'Connell (ex-Reg. No. 4767) still living in Orpington, Kent, England, reports the death of



This famous trade mark of the name, STETSON, in the RCMP hats is your assurance of quality and all those other things that make

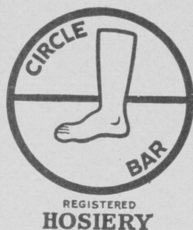
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**"The World's Most Famous
HAT"**

ex-Sgt. William Henry "Spike" Sharman on Dec. 1, 1957 at the age of 69. A former member of the 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, he joined the RNWMP Aug. 12, 1912 (Reg. No. 5443) but left the Force after the outbreak of World War I to rejoin the colors. Through most of the war he served with the 2nd Life Guards and was wounded in action.

After demobilization Sharman re-engaged in the RCMP and served until Aug. 11, 1932, when he retired to pension. For a number of years after the war he was Sergeant Major at "Depot" Division, was later transferred to Prince Albert and then returned to Regina for the last few years of his service as Riding Instructor. Ex-Sergeant Sharman has resided in England since his retirement and when World War II broke out he joined the Royal East Kent Regiment ("The Buffs"). Soldiering, it appears, came naturally to the Sharman family. His father also served with the Hussars and saw action in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny.

* * *



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KINCARDINE, ONT.

Surgeon George A. Kennedy, M.B.

The January issue of *The Quarterly* contained a summary of the medical career of Surgeon G. A. Kennedy of the NWMP, one of the pioneer physicians of western Canada. The article was reprinted from the *Historical Bulletin*, Calgary Associate Clinic and was provided by Dr. J. B. Ritchie of Regina. In the November issue of the *Bulletin* Dr. Ritchie has provided two annual reports of Dr. Kennedy's which illustrate the difficulties encountered by early Police medical officers. One of them contains an account of a major operation—a leg amputation—a remarkable achievement considering the somewhat primitive facilities available to the surgeon. That portion of the report follows:

"On the 24th October, hearing that there were two Indians at the 'Lake' who had been shot by the Sioux and brought in by some half-breeds, I proceeded there to investigate the matter and, if necessary, furnish medical aid. I found that these two Indians, a man and a boy, were the remnants of a party who had been fired on by the Sioux just south of the line on or about the 3rd of September. The party had included a woman also, but she had died in consequence of her wounds, exposure and privation. The man had received a ball in the calf of the leg, but as no bones had been broken, and he was doing well, I did not interfere with him. The boy, however, had been shot twice, once in each leg. In one leg, the ball had entered above the knee, passed down alongside of the joint and emerged some three inches below, inflicting in its course comminuted fractures of the tibia and fibula. His wounds I considered so serious that I brought him to the Fort with me next day. On the 25th the Indian agent procured quarters for him in the village. . . . On the 27th I administered chloroform to the patient and made a careful examination of his injuries. I found that his knee joint was diseased, and that all the tissues had been so badly shattered that amputation through the thigh would be necessary. I accordingly performed the operation at once.

I am happy to say that recovery was rapid and complete and that he is now able to move about."

● ●



Division Bulletin

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15477 Cst. and Mrs. R. B. Gavin, a daughter, Linda Anne, on Aug. 25, 1957, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15444 Cpl. and Mrs. H. E. Brooks, a daughter, Margaret Calah Alice, on Dec. 13, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15088 Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Dietrich, a son, Timothy Joseph, on Dec. 18, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17166 Cst. and Mrs. W. R. Haines, a son, Robert Stephen, on Jan. 16, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Mr. and Mrs. M. A. J. Renaud, a daughter, Mary Juliette Denise, on Jan. 12, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 10914 Cpl. and Mrs. E. W. Leach, a daughter, Linda Jean, on Jan. 18, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 16905 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. McPhee, a son, John Lorne, on Jan. 23, 1958, at Ottawa.

Marriages Reg. No. 18018 Cst. A. B. Sexsmith to Miss Denise Beaulieu, on Jan. 3, 1958, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 17913 Cst. G. White to Miss Margaret Sinclair Fream, RN of North Sydney, N.S., on Feb. 8, 1958, at Sydney.

Arrivals Cst. D. J. Matheson from Placentia, Nfld., to Identification Branch in December. During January: Csts. F. T. Tweed from Ottawa Laboratory and B. Groeneweg from Prince Rupert, B.C., both to Identification Branch; from "K" Division, Cst. J. Kells and from "A" Division, Cst. M. J. Cote; to the stenographic staff of Crime Index Section, Mrs. Shelagh Smith from Oxfordshire, England.

Departures Cpl. J. Pinto to "F" Division and Cst. R. C. King to "E" Division.

Sympathy Our sincerest condolences to Carl Thomas McClelland (Central Registry) on the death of his father, Mr. Walter McClelland (also a member of Central Registry).

Illness With the flu virus running rampant in January one might have expected a heavy

siege of illnesses. However, this was not so. Those confined to hospital for various reasons and periods of time over the winter months were: Staff Sergeants Robertson, Pearson and Graves; Sergeants Zubick and Snider; Corporals Hay and Miles; and Constables Painchaud, Plourd, (H.D.) Smith, Antosik and Seguin. All have since made satisfactory recoveries.

Christmas Party With lack of snow foretelling an unChristmas-like holiday season, the spacious interior of the Coliseum building at Lansdowne Park, provided the setting for a party last December 19 which was anything but cheerless.

Despite the sparseness of decorations in the huge auditorium the spirit of Christmas was so predominant that if one listened hard enough he might even have thought he heard sleigh bells in the distance. Things got off to a rousing start early in the evening, before the bulk of the crowd had arrived, with square dancing and several novices at the art entered into the movements with such enthusiasm that caller Jack Batza (ex-Staff Sergeant), seemed to be enjoying himself more than the participants. After a tasty smorgasbord lunch, the RCMP dance orchestra provided music for dancing until midnight.

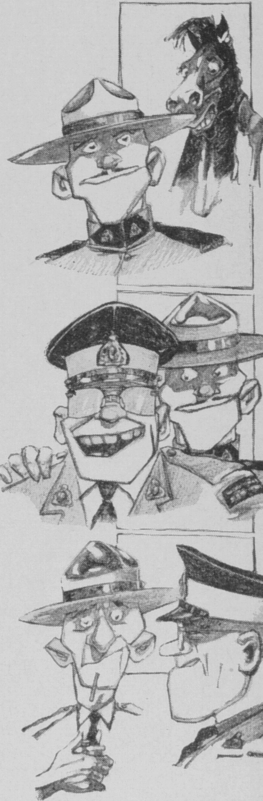
Hockey Duplicating their success of last season in even more dramatic fashion, the Headquarters hockey team this year swept through the National Defence Hockey League, crushing all opposition to complete the schedule on top of the loop.

At press time RCMP and Army were tied at one game apiece in the finals.

"A" Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 18421 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Holloway, a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, on Oct. 27, 1957, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 18192 Cst. and Mrs. M. L. Morrison, a son, Michael William, on Jan. 29, 1958, at Ottawa.



To Reg. No. 17231 Cst. and Mrs. M. N. McCulloch, a daughter, Lori Maureen, on Dec. 12, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18266 Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Craig, a daughter, Evelyn Peal, on Jan. 4, 1958, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 17632 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Donnelly, a daughter, Colleen Gail, on Dec. 18, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18178 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. E. G. Sauve, a daughter, Mary Anna Diane, on Nov. 27, 1957, at Hull, Que.

To Reg. No. 17915 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. Bayne, a son, Charles Neilson, on Dec. 4, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 18318 Cst. and Mrs. C. F. Bun-sy, a daughter, Cathy Lynne, on Nov. 30, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14907 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Sprague, a son, Garry Francis Joseph, on Oct. 24, 1957, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 15313 Cpl. and Mrs. I. W. Taylor, a daughter, Nancy Ellen, on Dec. 27, 1957, at North Bay, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17526 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. R. Lortie, a son, Joseph Raymond, on Jan. 5, 1958, at Amos, Que.

Marriages Reg. No. 17999 Cst. J. Borsa to Miss Dorothy Nelligan, at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 30, 1957.

Reg. No. 18043 Cst. S. B. Maduk to Miss Margaret Eileen Barr, at Ottawa, on Jan. 11, 1958.

Reg. No. 18054 Cst. J. L. McNaughton to Miss Sheila Dorothy Rafflaub at Pembroke, Ont., on Feb. 1, 1958.

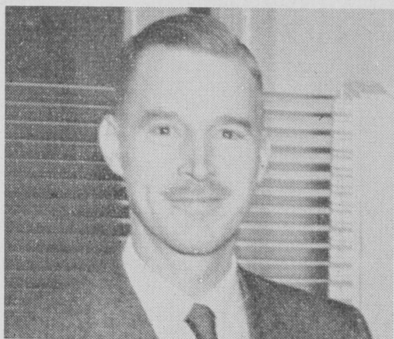
Reg. No. 17968 Cst. E. Poirier to Miss Elizabeth Elaine Moore, on Nov. 23, 1957, at Bowness, Alta.

Reg. No. 17986 Cst. M. A. Yoblonski to Miss Lee Bibby, on Nov. 30, 1957, at Sudbury, Ont.

Reg. No. 17974 Cst. F. G. Bollman to Miss Barbara Jean Gilchrist on Nov. 23, 1957, at Ottawa.

Bereavements The sympathy of all mem-

Cpl. Wes Glenn who has retired to pension after completing 20 years' service.



bers of the division is extended to Cpl. J. G. Gallinger on the passing of his father, Mr. J. M. Gallinger at Cornwall, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1957.

Arrivals Csts. A. D. Surette from "C" Division, R. C. Jones from "H" Division, G. H. M. Annand from "D" Division, E. G. Coleman and J. P. Murray re-engaged.

Departures Csts. M. J. Cote, R. H. Hickey to "HQ" Division and P. F. M. Peterson to "N" Division.

Retirements At an informal gathering at Division Headquarters on January 31, Reg. No. 13004 Cpl. W. J. Glenn was presented with a picnic cooler chest and a pen and pencil set by Insp. P. J. Vaucher, on the occasion of his retirement after 20 years of service in the Force. Corporal Glenn and his family are now residing in Kingston, Ont. The good wishes of all members go with him on his new career in the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice.

Reg. No. 11919 Sgt. H. J. Newman was presented with a wrist watch and copper crest on December 13 at an informal gathering at Division Headquarters upon retirement after serving 25 years in the Force. Sergeant Newman served in "Depot", "D", "N" and "O" Divisions before being transferred to "A" Division in 1957. He is remaining in Ottawa and has taken up employment with the Department of National Research.

Presentations The Bronze Clasp and Star were presented to four members of the division at Spadina Barracks by Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest on February 14. Recipients were Sgt. V. D. Ritchie, Cpls. C. E. Jackson and J. Kinghorn and Cst. W. C. Graham; Cpl. J. B. Saunders who also received the Bronze Clasp and Star unfortunately was off duty sick.

Regimental Dinner The annual Division Regimental Christmas Dinner was held December 17 in the Spadina Barracks gymnasium with approximately 220 members, special constables and male employed civilians in attendance to enjoy the excellent food and after-dinner speeches. Guests for the occasion were Mr. D. J. Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Justice; Rev. F. H. Morgan, B.A., B.D., and Rev. A. W. Hall, O.M.I., Honorary Chaplains of the Force; Deputy Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac; Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette and CSM W. Taylor. The gymnasium was gaily decorated in the traditional Christmas motif which added much to the pleasant atmosphere. A considerable number of members from detachments outside the Ottawa area were on hand to renew old acquaintances and to meet members recently posted to the division.

The toast to the Queen was proposed by Cst. R. M. Seeley. The principal speaker was Mr. Walker who spoke of his close association



Recent Square Dance Graduates

Front row—Cpl. Joe Ray; Csts. Glen Land, Dean Michelsen; Sgt. Jack Smith; Cst. Doug Cooper; Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest; Csts. Ross Milligan, Maurice Cardinal, W. Goodhand, D. Guerrette.

Second row—Michele Drouin, Ruth Cramp, Mrs. D. O. Forrest, Gwen Cooper, Maurean Monteith, Evelyn Land, Rhona Milligan, Milli Goodhand, Beverly Cote, Irene Guerrette, Margaret Dunham, Jeanine St. Jacques, Shirley Murdie.

Third row—Insp. R. P. Harrison; Cst. Duncan Donald; Mrs. R. P. Harrison; Helen Donald, Marion Cardinal, June Armstrong, Marguerite Vaughan, Cecile Ray.

Fourth row—Csts. Murray Roulston, Irv. Monteith, Jim Armstrong; Cpl. Jack Vaughan; Cst. Marcel Cote; Mrs. Jack Smith; Tom Cramp; Csts. Peter Whittemore, Bob Dunham.

with the Force in the past and of the late Commissioner Sir James MacBrien. Mr. Walker also paid tribute to the wives of the members of the Force whom he felt were responsible in no small measure for the prestige and achievements for which the Force is famous. Deputy Commissioner Rivett-Carnac followed Mr. Walker with an interesting speech on the values and merits of the work done by the various segments of the Force.

The highly-rated film "The Sceptre and The Mace" was shown. This color film production of the National Film Board of Canada is an account of the opening of the Canadian Parliament by Her Majesty the Queen on her recent visit to Ottawa.

Christmas Party The big event of the year, as far as the children of members of the division were concerned, finally arrived on December 21. Approximately 225 children and parents were in attendance at Spadina Barracks auditorium for the annual Christmas tree party. Cpl. R. Zwicker acted as master of ceremonies and Christmas music was supplied from the record collection of Cst. R. McLeod. For added entertainment, three films were shown. Highlight of the party was Santa Claus and his many gifts. Delicious refreshments were prepared and served by our dietitian, Miss E. Carrianeau and her staff, who were ably assisted by the division office ladies.

Staff Party A staff party was held in the auditorium at Spadina Barracks on December

24 with approximately 75 attending. Commr. L. H. Nicholson attended, with other senior officers of this division. Asst. Commr. D. O. Forrest, O.C. "A" Division, presented each female staff member with a gift on behalf of division personnel.

Dance On December 31, an informal dance was held at Spadina Barracks. The 100 or more guests danced from 9.30 p.m. to 2 a.m. to the music of top records. Shortly after midnight everyone present enjoyed the wonderful food provided by the mess staff.

Square Dancing The "Grand Square" Club of "A" Division, reports activities are dancing right along, with Sgt. Jack Smith as caller and patient instructor. Nineteen members and their partners, having completed the 16 weeks of basic steps and movements of modern square dancing, graduated on January 30, in a ceremony long to be remembered as a time of good fellowship. Guest clubs and callers assisted in this graduation, presenting each new graduate with the "Grand Square" Club graduate badge.

Gift and Comfort Fund The annual report presented at the general meeting of the Division Gift and Comfort Fund advanced some features of interest. The fund originated in 1954 to equalize collections for gifts on the occasion of transfers, retirements, marriages, and to provide tokens of sympathy in family bereavements. Membership includes Civil Servants and employed civilians. During 1957, there were seven retirements in which gifts,

ranging in value from \$35 to \$50, depending on length of service, were presented. Thirteen marriages were celebrated by members of this division, who received gifts totalling \$315. There were, of course, the usual number of transfers with nine persons qualifying under the fund's constitution. With the co-operation of the recreation club, presentations were usually made at informal get-togethers.

North Bay Social On November 22 an informal gathering of members of North Bay Sub-Division and their wives and lady friends

was held at the Manor Hotel, North Bay. The sub-division area was well represented and the evening was highlighted by dancing and a buffet supper.

Curling On February 8 a sub-division mixed bonspiel was held at the Sturgeon Falls Curling Club. Eight rinks from throughout the sub-division participated and it is hoped to have this event annually in the future. The winning rink was ably skipped by Cst. H. Bannister of North Bay Detachment.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15625 Sgt. and Mrs. V. G. Rose, at Churchill, Man., a daughter, Francis Allison Rose, on Jan. 26, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15661 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. F. Austin, at St. John's, Nfld., a son, Jack Raymond, on Feb. 9, 1958.

Transfers Sgt. R. L. Fletcher, after a long tour of duty in Churchill, Man., flying the Police "Otter" aircraft, is now stationed in Fort Smith, N.W.T., flying the "Beaver" aircraft out of that location. It is reported that he travelled from Churchill to Fort Smith via Vancouver, B.C., and Hawaii, while on a well-earned leave. Sgt. G. A. Fallis has been transferred temporarily to Ottawa, Ont., from Fort Smith. While at Ottawa he is taking a course in helicopter flying.

Spl. Csts. Stan Kubin and Hamel are now stationed at Fort Smith. With their families, they are occupying the newly-completed housing accommodation at Fort Smith Sub-Division. Cst. M. B. Ross is now stationed at Edmonton, Alta., where he was posted from Fort Smith. Cpl. Norm Brisbin is now stationed at Edmonton, after transfer from Ottawa, in January 1958. About the same time Cpl. Gordon Carter was posted from Edmonton to Churchill, Cpl. Brian Thomson was also moved in January 1958 from Ottawa, to St. John's, Nfld., to obtain experience in winter flying in Newfoundland and Labrador. Corporal Brisbin on a three-week course at Survival School, is at the time of writing somewhere in the Arctic learning to survive under winter conditions in remote areas.

Flights of interest On January 17, S/Sgt. S. S. Rothwell flying a Vancouver-based Beaver aircraft was called upon to search for a \$10,000 yacht *Fre-Mar* stolen from Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B.C. With Spl. Cst. R. E. Cormier, Cst. Bob Sault, of the Force, and the owner, Mr. E. S. Turner as observer, they were able to locate the vessel after a flight of less than two hours.

In a letter of appreciation, Mr. Turner said: "The thorough way the search was conducted proved to me they certainly knew their work and no detail was overlooked."

On February 13 word came to Churchill Detachment of a double murder reported to have occurred at an Eskimo settlement in the barren lands in the vicinity of Henik Lake, near Padlei, north-west of Eskimo Point, N.W.T. The following morning the Police Otter aircraft, piloted by S/Sgt. George Hamelin and Sgt. Verne Rose left Churchill, heading north-west. At Eskimo Point it picked up Cst. Bill Gallagher, RCMP, then to Padlei where the Hudson's Bay Co. factor was picked up, and then to Henik Lake, the scene of the crime.

Preliminary investigation indicated that an Eskimo had been shot and killed by another who had then tried to shoot the dead man's wife. The alleged killer had later been found stabbed to death. Police could not at first locate the widow, who had apparently left the area immediately after the tragedy.

The bodies of the two murder victims were taken on board the aircraft, along with one Eskimo widow and two of her children, alive, and the frozen body of her dead child. Only two snow houses were in this settlement. Because of the lack of food and the complete absence of caribou in the area the natives were in pitiful condition. In fact, it was reported that the two children had no clothing, being wrapped only in shreds of skins. Because of the complete lack of fuel, food and clothing, it is improbable that the remainder of the group of Eskimos would have survived the night with temperatures in the minus 30 degree area. An aerial search of the countryside in the short daylight remaining, was unsuccessful in locating the missing Eskimo woman and her family, and the aircraft returned to Eskimo Point and Churchill on the 14th.

Next day the aircraft flew from Churchill to Rankin Inlet to transport the magistrate to Eskimo Point. On February 16 the Otter aircraft, piloted this time by Sgt. Verne Rose and G. Carter, proceeded from Churchill to Eskimo Point, then to Padlei then to the scene of the crime in the Henik Lake area. The magistrate, along with two constables of Eskimo Point Detachment accompanied the flight. The search for the missing woman was continued, both by air and ground personnel, and after several hours of flying and many landings at isolated Eskimo snow houses, she was found by the aircraft with three of her five children. The woman said that her other two children had frozen to death and had been buried in the snow. The aircraft returned her and the children and others to Eskimo Point, finally evacuating the whole settlement.

Later on, Mr. Henry Boyce from the Hudson's Bay Co., at Padlei, sent out his dog team with a native to search for the bodies of the children. One of them was found still alive, and at last report is recovering. On February 21 the aircraft again flew into the area to pick up the body of the other child.

About 50 hours of flying in a six-day period were required in this investigation. At last report, the Beaver aircraft, normally based at Fort Smith, in whose detachment area this case occurred, was also proceeding to this area to transport the magistrate in company with the Crown prosecutor and others concerned.

In past years before the use of aircraft, a case such as this would undoubtedly have dragged on for years because of the lack of speedy transportation. By using aircraft, a prompt investigation was possible and, in all probability, lives were saved.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 18452 Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Vatcher at Corner Brook, Nfld., a son, Howard Bruce, on Oct. 10, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16185 Sgt. and Mrs. A. G. Anstey at Grand Falls, Nfld., a son, Robert Brian, on Nov. 5, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16213 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Mullaly at St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Carol Anne, on Dec. 10, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17253 Cst. and Mrs. R. Williams at Corner Brook, a daughter, Heather Ann, on Dec. 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16187 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. LaFosse at St. John's, a son, Darrell John, on Dec. 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16189 Cpl. and Mrs. C. Parsons at Placentia, Nfld., a daughter, Glenna Lynn, on Dec. 28, 1957.

To Reg. No. 18376 Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Schram at Corner Brook, a daughter, Kimberly Ann, on Dec. 28, 1957.

Marriages Mr. Charles Udle, civilian employee, St. John's, Nfld., to Miss Shirley Hampton, Bonavista, Nfld., on Nov. 28, 1957.

Reg. No. 17975 Cst. W. L. Davis, Battle Harbour, Nfld. (Labrador) to Miss Doris Webber of Clam Bay, N.S., on Nov. 30, 1957.

Reg. No. 17677 Cst. W. A. Porter, Corner Brook, Nfld., to Miss Elizabeth Yeats of Deer Lake, Nfld. on Dec. 21, 1957.

Reg. No. 18021 Cst. G. M. Allen, St. Lawrence, Nfld., to Miss Maisie Pafford, R.N. of Harbour Buffett, Nfld., on Jan. 12, 1958.

Welcomes To Cpl. Brian Thompson who took up duties during December as second pilot on our Beaver aircraft; and, to that other potential reinforcement for the same Air Crew,

the son born to S/Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Austin at St. John's, Nfld., on February 9.

Wild Life The chevrons awarded in the last promotion were duly welcomed into the division at a "Screech" party given by the recipients in the mess on November 29. The second main attraction of this affair was a film shown by Wild-Life Officer Leslie Tulk on his travels on bird conservation in the Eastern Arctic during the early part of last summer. Everyone was pleased to see many shots of Cpl. Ray Johnson among the many well-feathered creatures depicted. One of the former "greats" of "B" Division, he is presently in charge of Pond Inlet Detachment.

Regimental Dinner The Christmas regimental dinner of the division, capably presided over by S/Sgt. R. B. Coupland in the absence of the Sergeant Major, was held in the gymnasium on the night of December 19. Distinguished guests included the Base Commanders



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of the various American and Canadian Forces as well as several prominent civic officials of the city of St. John's. Insp. E. A. Pennock and Staff Sergeants Forward and Fitzpatrick of Corner Brook Sub-Division also attended.

Christmas Party The annual Christmas Tree for children of members stationed in the St. John's area was held in the gym on the afternoon of December 22. The usual presents, ice cream, and other refreshments were in abundance, but the climax was a sort of miniature musical ride when about 30 wooden rocking horses, made by the staff members in a private hobby shop, were presented by a realistic yet pillowless, Santa Claus in the person of Cst. George Powell to a corresponding number of young cowboys and cowgirls who immediately mounted them and took off over the hardwood floor down the limitless trails of their imaginations.

Bowling—Turkey Shoots From an indoor sporting point of view, bowling and turkey shoots have been the two main items of conversation. In the Bowling League, the team known as "Revolvers" are luckily and temporarily on top, closely followed by "Tunics" and "Peajackets". During the end of the year shoots, main prizes for male gobbler hunters went to Constables Donald and Martson. In the female section, a new "Annie Oakley" was crowned in the person of Miss Enid Lane

of headquarters, with the position of "Daisy Mae", her runner-up and deputy, being taken over by Miss Mary Hennessey of the stenographic staff.

New Year's Dance The highlight of the social season was the formal dance held in the tastily decorated gym on New Year's Eve. Approximately 100 couples thoroughly enjoyed the music of the Blue Notes Orchestra, the novelties, and the appetizing buffet supper; all arranged by an energetic committee under the direction of Cpl. Ed. Hunt, chairman of dance.

Diamond Fever Congratulations to Csts. Grant Eppy and Donald Marston who pledged their troth to fair damsels during the New Year frolics; and, to Miss Winnie Power, one of headquarters youngest stenographers, who showed more courage than many of her older co-workers by accepting a diamond from a man.

Corner Brook Sub-Division "Youth and Police", as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, plays an active role in this busy little city. The outdoor rink, sponsored by the sub-division's officer commanding, has proved a boon both to the Police and to the under-privileged children of the area.

Bereavements Condolences to Sgt. P. S. Hobbs on the death of his father, a former officer of the force. And, to Csts. J. B. Ryan and D. L. Sear, on the deaths of their mothers.

"C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 15582 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. R. L. Gervais, a daughter, Marie Claude Anne, at Knowlton, Que., on Oct. 15, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15712 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. J. M. Gauthier, a son, Joseph Henri Armand Benoit, at Montreal, Que., on Sept. 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15801 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. B. Brosseau, a daughter, Marie Jocelyne Helene, at St. Jean, Que., on Dec. 22, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16827 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. J. J. Philion, a son, Henri Gilbert, at Ville LaSalle, Que., on Nov. 2, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16859 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. R. F. Boivin, a son, Joseph Francois Omer Pierre, at Montreal, on Aug. 23, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16974 Cst. and Mrs. G. Houde, a son, Joseph Albert Andre Ronald, at Montreal, on July 3, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17033 Cst. and Mrs. J. A. Y. C. Pare, a son, Joseph Daniel Claude, at Montreal, on Nov. 12, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17440 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. C. Mager, a daughter, Marie Maureen Dorothee Lucie, at Rock Island, Que., on Oct. 17, 1957.

Marriages Reg. No. 17584 Cst. C. J.

Andreas to Miss Gloria Marion Cox of Regina, Sask., on Dec. 21, 1957.

Reg. No. 17996 Cst. J. H. M. Vaillant to Miss Gertraude Yelleschitz of Montreal, Que., on Jan. 25, 1958.

Reg. No. 17997 Cst. J. R. M. A. Pouliot to Miss Madeleine Lachance of Montreal, on Feb. 8, 1958.

Reg. No. 18002 Cst. J. E. W. G. Geoffroy to Miss Marie Jeanne Mae Duncan of Montreal, on Dec. 7, 1957.

Transfers To "K" Division, Cst. B. A. Adams; to "HQ" Division, Cst. J. R. M. A. Pouliot and to "Depot" Division Cst. R. L. Corey.

Arrivals From "J" Division Cst. M. F. O'Brien, from "F" Division Cst. F. W. Korycan and from "A" Division Cst. P. J. Pottier. From Training Centres: Csts. J. J. Leveille, A. Santarossa, J. A. H. P. P. Legault, P. D. A. Beausejour, J. G. L. Duhamel, J. R. C. Breton, J. D. J. P. Forget, J. P. J. C. Bastien, J. A. G. Gravel, F. J. C. Newton, J. L. G. W. Masse and D. B. Bowers.

Promotions Apologies to Cpl. J. H. M.

Insp. R. J. Belec presenting **Cst. J. P. Rodrigue** with trophy won by RCMP team in Montreal Tri-Service Fastball League. Other members of team included in photo.



Poitras for having failed to include his name in the list of personnel promoted last Fall. Though late, we do wish him our sincere congratulations.

Christmas Dinner On December 19, members of "C" Division gathered at Montreal Headquarters for the annual Christmas dinner. Thirty-one pensioners, 41 guests and 350 Reserve and regular members were in attendance. Among the guests were Asst. Commrs. N. Courtois (Rtd.), F. W. Zaneth (Rtd.), O. Lariviere (Rtd.), Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette from Ottawa, Judges Reid, Ouimet and St-Germain, CPR President, Mr. N. Crump, CNR Director of Investigation, Mr. G. Shea, as well as members of the QPP and the Montreal City Police.

The mess was decorated with Christmas trees and the "C" Division mess personnel under the guidance of Messing Officer, Miss V. D. Wheeler, had prepared a delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings. The junior member of the division in attendance, Cst. L. S. Ius, was served by the Officer Commanding and the tables were waited on by the NCOs.

Sgt. E. J. McDonald was presented with a Long Service medal and the "C" Division fastball team received a trophy for the championship of the Tri-Service Fastball League.

After the dinner, the Canadair Entertainment Variety Show graciously offered the services of their entertainers who put on a fine floor show, concluding the evening activities. The Christmas dinner committee under the chairmanship of Insp. R. J. Belec deserve congratulations for organizing the dinner.

Children's Party In the afternoon of December 20, the children of members of this division were treated to a Christmas tree party. Gifts and goodies were distributed by Santa Claus (Cst. M. Leblanc) to all the kiddies. Films were presented and Christmas Carols were played on the piano by R/Cst. C. Emblem.

New Year's Eve Dance With the kind permission of the Officer Commanding, Cpl. J. H. M. Poitras of the division sports and social club organized a New Year's Eve dance in the Montreal Headquarters gym. The orchestra of Bobby Green provided the music and the hall was decorated with streamers of all colors and an abundance of multi-colored balloons. Some 400 persons were in attendance and once the traditional ritual inaugurating the New Year was properly expressed to everyone's satisfaction, a cold buffet was served in the mess.

"D" Division (Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 15576 Cst. and Mrs. S. J. Gatchell, Ethelbert, Man., a daughter, Kimberly Jean, on May 30, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17016 Cst. and Mrs. T. Lucko, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Angela Louise, on Aug. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15007 Cpl. and Mrs. C. V. Lawrence, Dauphin, Man., a daughter, Carolyn Ruth, on Sept. 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16980 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Keiser, Winnipeg, a son, Richard Blake, on Nov. 19, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16115 Cst. and Mrs. J. M. Milligan, Winnipeg, a son, Michael John, on Nov. 23, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17277 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Abrassart, Swan River, Man., a son, Dean Grant, on Nov. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17804 Cst. and Mrs. F. L. Kobie, Portage la Prairie, Man., a son, Keith Raymond, on Nov. 28, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15137 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Duncan, Wabowden, Man., a daughter, Lorraine Sharon, on Dec. 11, 1957.

To Reg. 11949 S/Sgt. and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Brandon, Man., a son, Ian Kenneth Augustine, on Dec. 16, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17004 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. Strang, Winnipeg, a son, Thomas John Kenneth, on Dec. 17, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14858 Cst. and Mrs. C. T. Ingalls, Souris, Man., a son, Turner Michael, on Dec. 21, 1957.

To Reg. No. 13365 Cpl. and Mrs. R. S. Brown, Kenora, Ont., a son, Stewart Donald, on Dec. 21, 1957.

To Reg. No. 12913 Sgt. and Mrs. E. V. Carter, Virden, Man., a daughter, Hillary Ann, on Dec. 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17136 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Allen, Brandon, a daughter, Lyla Craig, Dec. 31, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17573 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Whyte, Portage la Prairie, a son, David Scott, on Jan. 1, 1958.

To Reg. No. 13888 Cpl. and Mrs. W. Davidson, Fort William, Ont., a daughter, Janet Graham, on Jan. 16, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17794 Cst. L. L. Grose-nick, McCreary, Man., to Miss Marianne Teresa Ginnell of Flin Flon, Man., on Dec. 9, 1957.

Reg. No. 18011 Cst. D. G. Turnbull, Virden, Man., to Miss Kathleen Court of Carberry, Man., on Dec. 14, 1957.

Reg. No. 17948 Cst. F. I. Brownlee, of Selkirk, Man., to Miss Elizabeth Francis Reese, of Emerson, Man., on Dec. 14, 1957.

Reg. No. 15758 Cst. G. M. Oxley, Dauphin, Man., to Miss Edythe R. Hewson of Regina, Sask., on Jan. 17, 1958.

Reg. No. 17171 Cst. J. P. I. Aubry, The Pas, Man., to Miss Marie Yolande Gizele Lussier of Elie, Man., on Feb. 8, 1958.

Reg. No. 15852 Cst. D. R. Hoerle, Gimli, Man., to Miss Doris Palmason of Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 8, 1958.

Reg. No. 18460 Cst. W. Sihikal, Winnipeg, to Miss Denise Montpetit of Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1958.

Departures Our best wishes are extended to the following: Mrs. Ruby Roskilly, Winnipeg, Mess Assistant, (resigned); Cst. C. E. Stanley, "Marine" Division, Fort Frances, Ont., to "Marine" Division, Halifax, N.S.; Spl. Cst. A. S. Willox, Winnipeg, Man., discharged; Cst. G. H. M. Annand, to "A" Division; Cst. L. B. Schollar, Selkirk, to "G" Division (Fort Smith, N.W.T.); Cst. R. H. Dean, Dauphin, Vancouver, B.C.; Reg. No. 19275 Cst. J. A. Ross, Winnipeg, discharge by purchase on Jan. 8, 1958; Mrs. J. C. Ernst, stenographer, (resigned); Cst. W. R. Beer, Beausejour, to "A" Division.

Arrivals This Division recently welcomed the following members: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brown, Division Mess, Winnipeg; Csts. H. R. Batten from "E" Division; D. E. Shaw, J. T. C.

Hill, J. P. MacPhee, J. G. E. Willis, M. E. Caldwell, R. R. Sheldon from "Depot" Division; P. A. Dodds, J. E. Cugnet, D. L. Johnson, D. P. Wershler, R. R. Beaudoin, G. E. Ferguson, D. A. Collard from "N" Division; Miss Doreen M. Smith to C.I.B. Winnipeg and Reg. No. 14939 Cst. J. G. Davisson re-engaged and posted to Selkirk, Man., on Feb. 3, 1958.

Presentations A surprise luncheon was held at Pierre's Restaurant on December 20 in honor of Misses Aleta Ward and Winnie Hicks on the occasion of their 25th anniversary with the RCMP. A gift of the RCMP crest set in rhinestones and a corsage was presented to each girl. Covers were laid for 24.

Social On December 5 a party was held by Brandon Sub-Division at the Elk's Hall in Brandon. Approximately 35 couples attended.

On December 14 Brandon Sub-Division's annual children's Christmas party was held. The number of children to prepare for was greater than at any time past and we wish to extend our sincere appreciation for the wonderful way in which the Ladies' Auxiliary handled the increased burden.

On December 21 members of Dauphin Sub-Division, their wives and lady friends gathered in the local Legion Hall for the 11th annual Christmas tree party. The program consisted of a party for the children during the afternoon, including Santa Claus, and a dance for adults in the evening. Insp. J. H. McClinton, Officer Commanding Dauphin Sub-Division, presented cups, suitably engraved, to the following marksmen for their showing in the annual revolver and rifle practices for the year 1957: revolver—Csts. A. J. Cairns (200), A. M. Clark; tyro—Sgt. G. C. Shook, Cpl. G. H. Stuart; rifle—Csts. R. H. Dean, G. G. Sage; tyro—Cpls. J. Brown and L. J. Klaassen. The presentations to Sergeant Shook and Corporal Klaassen were made later at Winnipeg Sub-Division Headquarters.

On January 31, an informal dance and social was held at the HMCS *Chippawa*. About 75 couples were in attendance and the evening was a huge success.

On December 23, a regimental dinner was held at Division Headquarters with approximately 125 members in attendance, 98 of whom were squeezed into the division mess and the remainder in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes. The Mess staff, under the direction of Miss Maude Hughes, prepared a delicious meal which was served to the members by the senior NCOs. The toast to the Queen was proposed by Cst. R. J. Nolan and Sergeant Major Hanman proposed the toast to the Commissioner and officers of the Force.

Misses Aleta Ward and Winnie Hicks honored after 25 year's service.



Hockey Members of the RCMP at Dauphin, organized a hockey club and have played several games with teams from nearby towns, enjoying a fair amount of success.

Curling This competitive sport is now in full swing with two leagues operating at Division Headquarters, the men's on Wednesday evenings and the mixed league on Sunday afternoons. Devotees of this "roaring game" gathered at Stonewall, Man., on February 1 to battle for the right to represent Winnipeg Sub-Division in the playdown of the National Police Bonspiel being held at Dauphin. Eight rinks took part and winner of the handsome trophy emblematic of the sub-division championship was the rink skipped by Cst. Jim Johnston and ably supported by Sgt. C. L. Ray, third; Cpl. "Brick" Bradford, second and Cst. J. Check, lead. Runners-up was the fine rink skipped by Sgt. "Pop" Cundal with Cpl. "Red" Walker, third; Cpl. Larry Ginn, second and Sgt. G. N. McRae, lead. A day of fine curling

ended with the presentation of prizes by Supt. P. B. Cox, Officer Commanding Winnipeg Sub-Division, and much hilarity was occasioned when the booby prize—an authentic fur-lined chamber pot—was presented to the only rink failing to chalk up even one win. For reasons of delicacy, that rink shall be nameless.

At the time of writing a playdown is being held at Dauphin, to find which team will represent "D" Division in the best-of-three series against the Associated Police Curling Club in the Greater Winnipeg area. The winner of this will enter the National Police Bonspiel playdowns to be held at the Granite Curling Club in Winnipeg on March 10-11.

Rifle and Revolver Club With the indoor shooting season well underway our team has one loss out of nine shoulder-to-shoulder matches fired in the MPRA Indoor League. We have our toughest competition yet to meet however.

"Depot" Division (Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15230 Cpl. and Mrs. D. B. Lemieux at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 15, 1957, a daughter, Wendy Joyce.

To Reg. No. 16018 Cpl. and Mrs. G. H. Graham at Regina, on Dec. 11, 1957, a daughter, Susan Heather.

To Reg. No. 15217 Cpl. and Mrs. T. W. O'Connor at Regina, on Feb. 5, 1958, a daughter, Mary Joanne.

Marriage Reg. No. 16139 Cst. D. W. Callbeck to Miss Joyce McDougal at Regina, Sask., on Dec. 7, 1957.

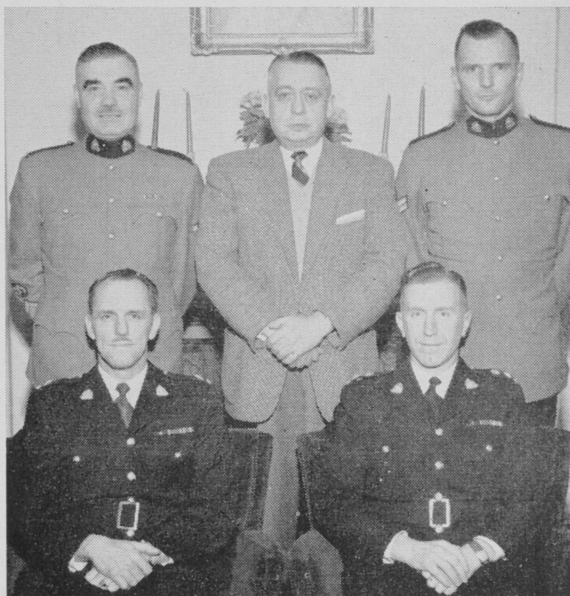
Festive Season Close to 250 children happily greeted old St. Nick on December 21, when staff members in the Regina area and their families gathered together for the annual Christmas tree party. The traditional exchange of greetings between the Officers', Sergeants' and Corporals' Messes highlighted the season with possibly more significance than usual as demolition work is expected to commence on the Officers' Mess in 1958 and this was the last of such occasions to be held in the old Mess—December 23 was the date. Year-end celebrations found 350 persons in attendance at the annual New Year's Eve ball. Honored

guests at the head table included Attorney-General and Mrs. R. A. Walker, Deputy Attorney-General and Mrs. J. L. Salterio, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Kinneard, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Appleyard, Comdr. E. D. Walker (RCNVR) and Mrs. Walker.

Sports At time of writing all phases of organized Winter sports are in full swing. Staff members and recruits in training are embroiled in hockey, volley-ball, basketball and curling. The latter is possibly the most popular Winter sport in this area as indicated by the largest club membership in its history. There are 24 staff rinks and eight recruit rinks this year. The Heck Jones Inter-Service Bonspiel was held on

Standing, L. to R.—S/Sgt. A. Yuill, president Sergeants' Mess, Supt. W. H. Williams (Rtd.) RCMP Veterans' Association and Cpl. R. H. Thompson, president Corporals' Mess.

Seated—Supt. H. A. Maxted, O.C. "Depot" Division and Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk, O.C. "F" Division. At annual Christmas reception, Officers' Mess, Regina.



March 1-2 with the Force represented by three teams. The Saskatchewan Provincial Police Bonspiel took place on February 13-14. "Depot" Division was represented by a spirited team which included Cst. D. M. J. Langevin, skip; Sgt. W. D. Pomfret, second; Cpl. R. L. Stewart, third and Cst. E. S. Murphy, lead.

Rifle and Revolver Club Cst. W. A. Glover, secretary-treasurer of the rifle and revolver club reports a brisk season in Winter indoor shooting with participation in DCRA, Inter-Divisional and Saskatchewan Provincial small bore postal matches. At time of writing Spl. Cst. Doug Brown's team is leading the club team shooting with Sgt. H. McCallum's team a close second. Results of the Saskatchewan small bore pistol championship which are being held in Saskatoon this year will be published in the next issue.

CPC No. 32 Graduation exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 32 were held in the "Depot" gymnasium on December 11. Guest of honor was Mr. E. C. Leslie, Q.C. Capt. R. W. Lawlor of the Canadian Army Provost Corps was the valedictorian. The class was comprised of the following: Insp. H. Robertson, "Depot" Division, RCMP; Sub-Insp. F. F. Dougherty, Vancouver City Police;

Insp. F. Heinzig, Regina City Police; Insp. G. F. Wallace, Saint John City Police; Sqdn. Ldr. R. G. Warren, RCAF; F.O. D. C. Ewing, RCAF; Capt. R. W. Lawlor, Canadian Army; S/Sgt. A. H. M. Newport, "HQ" Division, RCMP; S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont, "E" Division, RCMP; S/Sgt. J. A. Knox, "E" Division, RCMP; Sgt. J. P. Slattery, "N" Division, RCMP; Sgt. A. M. Appleton, "O" Division, RCMP; Sgt. L. G. Dagg, "K" Division, RCMP; Sgt. J. J. L. Gendron, "C" Division, RCMP; Sgt. R. F. Pitcher, "F" Division, RCMP; Sgt. K. D. Smith, "G" Division, RCMP; Sgt. J. G. Skinner, "H" Division, RCMP; Sgt. C. Rachel, "A" Division, RCMP; Sgt. R. Portelance, "HQ" Division, RCMP; Sgt. M. E. Stephenson, "K" Division, RCMP; Sgt. F. N. Brien, "F" Division, RCMP; Sgt. R. M. Bradley, "C" Division, RCMP; Sgt. R. D. Walters, "D" Division, RCMP; Patrol Sgt. J. A. Latimer, Metropolitan Toronto Police; Patrol Sgt. J. R. Comrie, Saskatoon City Police; Sgt. S. G. Devonshire, Prince Albert City Police; Sergeant of Detectives J. Allan, Winnipeg City Police; Sgt. R. D. Michelson, Lethbridge City Police; Det. Sgt. N. P. Collins, Regina City Police; WO II C. W. Brown, Canadian Army; Det. R. Kinzel, Saskatoon City Police.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 16590 Cpl. and Mrs. J. D. Routledge (by adoption) at Williams Lake, B.C., in April 1954, a daughter, Patricia Dianne.

To Reg. No. 17710 Cst. and Mrs. G. E. C. Danielson at McBride, B.C., on Apr. 10, 1957, a daughter, Lynia Rae.

To Reg. No. 17727 Cst. and Mrs. R. V. Pasemko at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 31, 1957, a daughter, Carol-Anne.

To Reg. No. 14824 Cst. and Mrs. T. F. Kelly at Vernon, B.C., on Aug. 19, 1957, a son, Steven Michael.

To Reg. No. 14040 Sgt. and Mrs. J. E. Ruttan at Prince Rupert, on Sept. 5, 1957, a son, David Ernest Jesse.

To Reg. No. 12757 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Cunnin at Prince Rupert, on Sept. 8, 1957, a son, Bradley Webster.

To Reg. No. 16774 Cst. and Mrs. J. K. F. B. Von Breverin at Penticton, B.C., on Sept. 11, 1957, a daughter, Sandra Elaine.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. L. W. Larsen at Duncan, B.C., on Oct. 5, 1957, a daughter, Donna Louise.

To Reg. No. 16532 Cst. and Mrs. J. D. Flamank at Kaslo, B.C., on Nov. 4, 1957, a son, Brian Edward.

To Reg. No. 17783 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Reid at North Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 6, 1957, a daughter, Kathryn Sandra.

To Reg. No. 17398 Cst. and Mrs. J. Anderson (by adoption) at Vancouver, B.C., on Nov. 14, 1957, a son, Terrance Ian.

To Reg. No. 17372 Cst. and Mrs. W. E. Mason at Prince George, B.C., on Nov. 18, 1957, a son, John Edward.

To Reg. No. 15341 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Maguire, at Oliver, B.C., on Nov. 20, 1957, a daughter, Susan Kathleen.

To Reg. No. 14900 Cpl. and Mrs. J. I. Brown at Agassiz, B.C., on Nov. 25, 1957, a daughter, Kathryn Jane.

To Reg. No. 15348 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Spray at Powell River, B.C., on Dec. 2, 1957, a daughter, Patricia Marie.

To Reg. No. 15019 Cst. and Mrs. A. W. Wieshlow at Nanaimo, B.C., on Dec. 5, 1957, a son, Michael John.

To Reg. No. 17772 Cst. and Mrs. Y. E. J. Beaulieu at Burnaby, B.C., on Dec. 5, 1957, a daughter, Michelle Joanne Marie.

To Reg. No. 17383 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Morgan, at Cranbrook, B.C., on Nov. 21, 1957, a son, David.

To Reg. No. 16025 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. Meyer at Campbell River, B.C., on Dec. 6, 1957, a daughter, Ilona Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 17914 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. Gillard at Nanaimo, on Dec. 7, 1957, a daughter, Eleanor Mary.

To Reg. No. 18112 Cst. and Mrs. C. S. W. Fuller at New Westminster, B.C., on Dec. 8, 1957, a daughter, Glenna Lynn.

To Reg. No. 16054 Cst. and Mrs. D. L. J. Pollock at Campbell River, on Dec. 8, 1957, a son, Bryan James Frederick.

To Reg. No. 16798 Cst. and Mrs. E. F. Hameluck at Kamloops, B.C., on Dec. 8, 1957, a son, Donald Edward.

To Reg. No. 17578 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. Davidson at Nanaimo, on Dec. 8, 1957, a son, Timothy Allen.

To Reg. No. 12705 Cpl. and Mrs. A. K. Bond, at Kamloops, on Dec. 15, 1957, a daughter, Kenda Lauree.

To Reg. No. 17682 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Guy at Prince George, on Dec. 16, 1957, a son, Robert Vernon.

To Reg. No. 13997 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. Zavitz at Nanaimo, on Dec. 17, 1957, a daughter, Sharon Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 16562 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Miller at Penticton, on Dec. 27, 1957, a son, James Raymond.

To Reg. No. 15954 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Brown at North Vancouver, on Dec. 30, 1957, a son, Angus Allan.

To Reg. No. 16122 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. S. Gardner at Chilliwack, B.C., on Dec. 30, 1957, a daughter, Cynthia Lee.

To Reg. No. 16628 Cst. and Mrs. A. M. Gorek at Mission City, B.C., on Jan. 1, 1958, a daughter, Eddy Louise.

To Reg. No. 18031 Cst. and Mrs. V. J. Schroeder at Burnaby, on Jan. 5, 1958, a son, Kenneth Wilson.

To Reg. No. 17453 Cst. and Mrs. W. D. Gilchrist at Oliver, B.C., on Jan. 20, 1958, a daughter, Linda Ann.

To Reg. No. 16621 Cst. and Mrs. F. D. Johnston at Nelson, B.C., on Jan. 26, 1958, a son, Michael Clark.

To Reg. No. 15750 Cst. and Mrs. E. Keen at Nelson, on Feb. 9, 1958, a daughter, Nancy Diane.

Marriages Reg. No. 17912 Cst. R. A. McIntyre to Miss Marion Rose Chalmers of Kelowna, B.C., on Oct. 5, 1957, at Kamloops, B.C.

Reg. No. 18372 Cst. N. A. Negrey to Miss Lily Golik of Victoria, B.C., on Oct. 5, 1957, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 18491 Cst. J. A. McDonald to Miss Mary Tarapacki of Lloydminster, Sask., on Oct. 14, 1957, at Lloydminster.

Reg. No. 17478 Cst. D. F. Watt to Miss Jean Margaret Moore of London, Ont., on Oct. 26, 1957, at Milestown, Ont.

Reg. No. 18407 Cst. A. H. Van Caeseele to Miss Marlene Ruth Haggard of Port Alberni, B.C., on Nov. 16, 1957, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 18346 Cst. R. E. Smith to Miss Helen Rosalie Dedosenco of Port Alberni, B.C., on Nov. 23, 1957, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 18250 Cst. S. L. Partridge to Miss Ruby Joyce Ellingson of Shaunavon, Sask., on Nov. 30, 1957, at the RCMP Chapel, Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 18473 Cst. G. G. Wright to Miss Beatrice Ukrainetz of Weyburn, Sask., on Dec. 21, 1957, at Weyburn.

Reg. No. 17604 Cst. E. K. Cullen to Miss Janet Ruth Schryver of New Westminster, B.C., on Dec. 23, 1957, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 16752 Cst. F. Pavelick to Miss Gladys Elizabeth Wale of Port Alberni, on Dec. 28, 1957, at Port Alberni.

Reg. No. 17308 Cst. E. A. Roggeveen to Miss Goldie Arlene Simpson of Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 30, 1957, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 18067 Cst. H. Sadowsky to Miss Jane Ann Hunter of Vancouver, on Jan. 18, 1958, at Vancouver.

Departures The undermentioned have been posted to other divisions: Csts. K. B. McDonald, J. R. Corley, J. T. Wylie, E. A. Friesen and B. Groenweg to "HQ" Division; Cst. K. H. Richert to "G" Division, and Cst. H. R. Batten to "D" Division.

Arrivals We extend a welcome to the following recent arrivals in "E" Division: from "HQ" Division, Csts. A. F. Fornelli and J. Stephenson, to Vancouver and R. C. King to New Westminster; from "F" Division, Csts. J. A. McDonald, C. W. H. Green and S. L. Partridge to Prince George, and Cst. G. G. Wright to Prince Rupert; Cst. R. H. Dean from "D" Division to Vancouver; and Cst. E. A. McRae from "G" Division to Burnaby. Re-engagements are Cst. D. E. Donnelly and S. Nowicki, to Prince George, and G. A. Cartwright to Burnaby.

To Pension For a welcome change, the list of members leaving us on retirement to pension is small. We have said good-bye to the following who retire on the dates shown: Reg. No. 10571 S/Sgt. W. A. Griffin—Feb. 28, 1958; Reg. No. 17493 Cst. N. J. Winegarden ("Marine" Division)—Mar. 31, 1958.

Recreation Members of New Westminster Sub-Division have adopted curling in a big way. The sub-division put on its own bonspiel early in February, and the several events on the program occupied a full day. The "A", "B" and "C" trophies were won by rinks skipped by Csts. W. McConnell, D. Berkey and W. McCarthy respectively. Local merchants kindly gave trophies and Reeve R. M. Nesbitt of Surrey officiated with Mr. Angus Mitchell at the presentation ceremony. The trophy donated by Insp. I. C. Shank, officer commanding the sub-division, has been keenly challenged, but remains in the possession of

the New Westminster Sub-Division H.Q. rink skipped by Cst. S. M. Craig, with Cst. W. McConnell as third, Insp. I. C. Shank second, and S/Sgt. A. Wales as lead.

Two RCMP rinks from Prince Rupert are doing well in the city leagues, and both are looking forward to the bonspiel at the end of March. Bowling and basketball continue to be popular sports with our Prince Rupert men.

Activities in the Victoria area have been well up to the tempo of previous years. Our bowlers are having an enjoyable season in their own league, with Miss E. Wickett's team ahead in the point standing.

In the curling, the three teams are now busy in the play-offs, but this has not prevented the rink skipped by S/Sgt. Wes Austin from entering the Canadian Police Curling Association Bonspiel, and winning the Vancouver Island district play-off; with Cst. H. E. Reed (third), Cst. R. R. Blackmore (2nd), and Sgt. W. Johnson (lead), Staff Austin will journey to Chilliwack for the provincial finals. Insp. E. S. W. Batty, fresh from his victory in the Canada finals last year, will also be at Chilliwack, but this time he will be skipping a rink from his own sub-division at Nelson, after warming up in the sub-division bonspiel in mid-February.

Social At Kamloops, the annual Christmas get-together was held at the City's Plaza Hotel, and in addition to the large number of members from outside detachments there was present a representative group of local professional and business men with whom our men have dealings throughout the year. About 250 persons attended and in the genial atmosphere prevailing, there was little doubt that this gathering will be a popular annual feature for years to come.

The annual Christmas tree parties were put on for the children in Victoria and Vancouver, with the joy of the youngsters being ample

recompense for the efforts of those organizing the affairs.

The annual Christmas dinner was held at Fairmont Barracks on December 13. In addition to a large gathering of regular members and reserves, head table guests included the Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C., Attorney-General; Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, Supt. G. J. Archer (Rtd.), Supt. W. H. Nevin, Insps. G. A. Gerrie, M. W. Jones and I. C. Shank.

After Christmas, there were New Year's Eve dances. At Victoria, a large group of members and their ladies attended the dance at the Work Point Barracks Sergeants' Mess, while at Vancouver our own Fairmont Barracks was a scene of gaiety as dancers celebrated the passing of the Old Year.

A "smoker" and Chinese dinner were highlights of a party in the Vancouver Sub-Division Sergeants' Mess on January 15, in honor of S/Sgt. W. A. Griffin, retiring to pension. Staff Sergeant Griffin will be residing at White Rock, where he is going into business.

The "E" Division Reserves at Vancouver have recently formed their own social club, known as the "Blue and Gold Association". Meetings are held each month and among those delivering addresses to the members on police topics have been Supt. G. J. Archer (Rtd.) and senior NCOs of the sub-division. A fall dance was held at Fairmont Barracks in November.

Shooting With the formation of the Kamloops Sub-Division Revolver and Rifle Club last fall, another has been added to the list of shooting clubs in the division. Weekly attendance has been excellent and competition keen. Other newcomers in the shooting category are members of the Vancouver RCMP Reserve, who have been turning out regularly for practice at the Fairmont Barracks indoor range. Sgt. G. M. Glanville, their instructor, is expecting to enter a Reserve team in the

Cpl. H. L. Drybrough of Victoria, with his protégées of the Greater Victoria Minor Hockey Association.



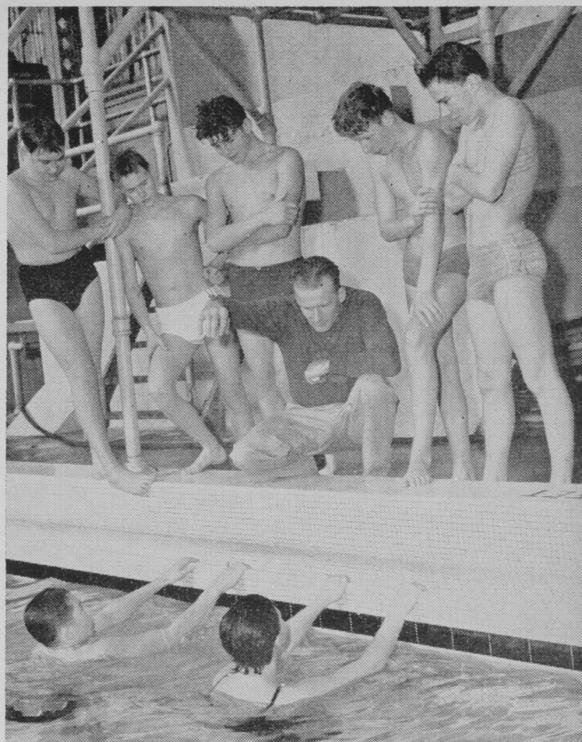
April, 1958]

Cpl. John Bishop of Victoria puts over some of the finer points to his swimming pupils.

DCRA competitions this year, and has some scores which indicate his protégées will give a good account of themselves.

Ceremonial On January 14, Reeve Allan Emmott of Burnaby officiated at an RCMP ceremony in which Long Service Medals were presented to Sgt. F. G. Saunders and Spl. Cst. E. C. Williamson, with the bronze clasp being awarded to S/Sgt. J. A. MacDonald and the late ex-Cpl. E. A. Kirk (see obituary).

Youth and the Police The usual tempo of winter activities among the young people has been well sustained. We have recently received word of the splendid progress made by the Boys' Club of North Vancouver. In 1951, Cst. A. L. Clark of our local detachment, was asked by the Kinsmen Club of North Vancouver to help in the organization of an associate club of the Boys' Clubs of Canada. To such good purpose did Constable Clark apply himself that from a group of 150 boys in 1951, the membership now totals over 350, and in addition, another associate club with some 150 boys has been formed at Lynn Valley in the North Vancouver District Municipality. Competitive sports are the chief activities of the Clubs, and instruction and guidance is provided three nights a week, by Constable Clark assisted by other detachment members, and by volunteer citizens. Not content with



such a large measure of help to one organization, Constable Clark last year also gave a hand to the Crusader Car Club, which conducted the High School Safe Driving Program supported by the North Vancouver Traffic and Safety Council.

This fine work being done in North Vancouver by public-spirited citizens, Service Clubs and members of this Force has been a living example of the effectiveness of the Boys' Club movement in Canada, especially in areas where youth problems exist.

"F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 14514 Cst. and Mrs. R. N. Baynes of Kyle, Sask., a son, John Paul, on July 10, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15533 Cpl. and Mrs. T. Hogarth of Regina, Sask., a son, Gregory Thomas, on Aug. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15619 Cst. and Mrs. T. E. Simpson of Meadow Lake, Sask., a son, Brian Douglas, on Sept. 7, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16966 Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Parrell of Gravelbourg, Sask., a son, Drury Francis, on Sept. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 12111 S/Sgt. and Mrs. S. S. Wight of Yorkton, Sask., a son, Randal Stanley, on Oct. 2, 1957.

To Reg. No. 13490 Cpl. and Mrs. D. A.

Deeks of Assiniboia, Sask., a daughter, Maureen Mary, on Oct. 27, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14857 Cst. and Mrs. W. Wasko of Yorkton, a son, Brian Lance, on Nov. 17, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17675 Cst. and Mrs. L. Wall of North Battleford, Sask., a daughter, Jennifer Joan, on Nov. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16907 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Kehoe of Saskatoon, Sask., a son, Kevin Rein, on Dec. 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15501 Cst. and Mrs. B. A. Deer of Yorkton, a daughter, Barbara Susan, on Dec. 16, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14244 Cpl. and Mrs. L. B. Shields of Yorkton, a daughter, Leslie Irene, on Dec. 17, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16978 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Young of Tisdale, Sask., a daughter, Laura Lee, on Jan. 1, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15065 Cpl. and Mrs. R. E. Sondergaard of Hafford, Sask., a son, Cameron Arthur, on Jan. 31, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15769 Cst. and Mrs. K. Gislason of Elbow, Sask., a son, Brian, on Feb. 5, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16844 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. B. Toews, of Yorkton, a daughter, Daun Lynn, on Feb. 8, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16791 Cst. and Mrs. R. T. Goett of Kamsack, Sask., a son, Richard Robert, on Feb. 13, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 17458 Cst. K. J. Plomp of Rosetown, Sask., to Miss Elizabeth Fay Lough, at Saskatoon, Sask., on Aug. 30, 1957.

Reg. No. 18491 Cst. J. A. McDonald of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Mary Taro-pache at Lloydminster, Sask., on Oct. 14, 1957. They have since taken up residence at Prince George, B.C.

Reg. No. 17706 Cst. R. W. Berggren of Regina, Sask., to Miss Mary Ewanchuk at North Battleford, on Nov. 9, 1957.

Miss Inez Lucielle McCann (stenographer at Swift Current, Sask.) to Mr. Alvin W. Peters on Nov. 9, 1957.

Miss A. E. Ramsey (stenographer at North Battleford) to Mr. Russell Krake at North Battleford on Nov. 16, 1957.

Reg. No. 17961 Cst. R. D. Anderson of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Elizabeth Anne Goudie at Saskatoon on Nov. 30, 1957.

Reg. No. 18250 Cst. S. L. Partridge of Shaunavon, Sask., to Miss Ruby Joyce Ellengson in the RCMP Chapel at Regina on Nov. 30, 1957.

Reg. No. 18009 Cst. A. Pless of Prince Albert, Sask., to Miss Marjorie Francis Turner at Prince Albert, on Dec. 14, 1957.

Reg. No. 17947 Cst. F. W. Korycan of Shaunavon, to Miss Betty Alison Schafer at Shaunavon on Dec. 24, 1957. They have since been posted to "C" Division.

Reg. No. 18060 Cst. G. C. Werry of Weyburn, Sask., to Miss Doreen Lynne Doig at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Jan. 25, 1958.

Prince Albert Sub-Division—Social On November 28, a most enjoyable and successful dance sponsored by the sub-division recreation club was held in the Arcade Hall at Prince Albert with a local orchestra providing the music. The hall was tastefully decorated with scarlet and gold streamers and with lances and pennants loaned for the occasion through the courtesy of the Officer Commanding "Depot" Division. Most welcome guests at this function were the Officer Commanding "F" Division, Asst. Commr. C. N. K. Kirk and Mrs. Kirk, who, with Insp. J. J. Atherton, Officer Commanding Prince Albert Sub-Division, and Mrs. Atherton led the grand march.

The annual adult Christmas party for members and wives of the sub-division was held on December 18. As in previous years there was a good attendance and everyone enjoyed a most pleasant evening. This was followed on December 21 by the children's annual Christmas tree party. The showing of appropriate films provided part of the entertainment and as usual, Santa appeared with a gift for each child. The usual good things to eat were in abundance and thoroughly enjoyed.

Sports Quite a large number of curling enthusiasts took part in a round-robin play-off to determine the rink to represent the sub-division in the third annual Saskatchewan Police Curling Bonspiel at Regina. Personnel of the winning rink were: Cpl. J. Mudge (skip), Csts. E. J. Haggerty, J. Boston, and W. Ormshaw.

Regina Sub-Division—Sports A knockout bonspiel was held at Regina on February 7-8 to determine the rink to represent the sub-division in the third annual Saskatchewan Police Curling Bonspiel held in Regina on February 13-14. Ten rinks participated and the one skipped by Cst. R. J. Schrader, with Csts. T. E. Andrew, S. A. Martin, and D. G. Falconer, took the championship.

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Saskatoon Sub-Division—Social With the kind permission of Lt.-Cmdr. C. McLeod the Main Deck of HMCS *Unicorn* was the setting for another successful sub-division ball on November 29. In addition to the Officer Commanding "F" Division, Assistant Commissioner Kirk and Mrs. Kirk, the guests included the Hon. Chief Justice and Mrs. E. M. Hall, Judge V. R. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Brig. and Mrs. P. C. Klaehn, Group Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Davis, Chief of Police and Mrs. J. G. Kettles and Deputy Chief of Police and Mrs. J. Mackie.

A well attended Christmas party sponsored by the sub-division recreation club was held for the children on December 14 at the RCAF Recreational Centre, Saskatoon. Entertainment, gifts and treats for the children, coupled with lunch for the adults highlighted the occasion. We are again indebted to Mr. J. B. Wrigley, local Justice of the Peace, for portraying St. Nick.

Sports A rink composed of: Cpl. A. Tingle (skip), Sgt. S. J. Leach, Cpl. A. H. Anderson and Cst. W. A. Dellebuur, recently earned, in a series of play-offs, the right to represent this sub-division in the Saskatchewan Police Bonspiel held in Regina.

Swift Current Sub-Division—Social Prior to their departure on transfer, Sgt. and Mrs. N. Taylor and Cst. and Mrs. R. F. Bowers were entertained at a farewell gathering at which suitable gifts were presented by Insp. T. E. Mudiman on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

On the evening of November 26 the first formal RCMP ball was held in the New Elk's Hall in Swift Current with 200 couples in attendance. The grand march was led by Inspector Mudiman and his daughter, Mrs. Carol Nordstrom. Music was supplied by the RCMP Dance Orchestra from Regina under the capable baton of Cpl. R. H. D. Twemlow. Many compliments have been voiced by those who attended for the excellence of the music and the arrangements of the committee in charge.

Yorkton Sub-Division—Social Farewell "smokers" were held at Yorkton on January 13 and 31 to honor Cpls. G. R. Ruggles and W. H. Christensen upon their transfers to "E" Division and Uranium City, respectively. Suitable presentations were made to each member by the Officer Commanding Yorkton Sub-Division on behalf of all members.

As in the past, the annual sub-division Christmas tree and party was held on December 14 at Yorkton, and was again a tremendous success. Attendance was the largest ever, particularly in the "tax exemption" category.

Sports Curling, of course, is enjoying another banner year, and in particular the Cpl. W. F. Isaac rink of Yorkton. Thus far he has captured the Annual Travellers' Bonspiel honors held at Yorkton on December 26-28, runner-up in the fourth event at the annual Canora Bonspiel, Block Winner in the Yorkton Club events and the Yorkton Sub-Division representative in the Saskatchewan Police Bonspiel held in Regina, having defeated seven other entries from this sub-division to earn this honor. Other members of this "dream team" are: Csts. A. J. Wegren, S. Naydiuk, and K. W. Curry, all of Yorkton.

Saskatchewan Police Curling and Sports Association This organization held its Annual Bonspiel (the third) in Regina on February 13-14, with 16 rinks participating: Regina City Police (three rinks—No.'s 1, 2 and 3), Regina CPR Police, Saskatoon City Police, Moose Jaw City Police, Moose Jaw CPR Police, Swift Current City Police and RCMP teams from North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, "F" Division Headquarters and "Depot" Division.

Eventual winner was the No. 1 Regina City Police rink which defeated the Regina Sub-Division entry to earn the provincial title. This rink, skipped by Det. Steven Hunt, with Det. Bob Connell at third, D/Sgt. Norm Collins at second and Insp. Fred Heinzig at lead will now represent Saskatchewan in the Canadian

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finals at Winnipeg. The Moose Jaw City Police rink won the consolation side of the event. Our best wishes to the Regina City Police rink in its quest for Dominion honors.

The two-day program was rounded out with a banquet and annual meeting during the evening of February 13 and a smoker on February 14 at which prizes were presented.

The main business at the annual meeting was, of course, the election of officers. Retiring from the executive were: president, Supt. C. Bligh (Regina City Police); vice-president (north), Insp. G. O. Lee (Saskatoon City Police); vice-

president (south), Supt. J. A. Peacock (RCMP, Regina); secretary-treasurer, Insp. H. Robertson (RCMP, Regina). Elected to guide the destiny of the Association for the next 12 months were: president, Insp. G. O. Lee (Saskatoon City Police); vice-president (north), Investigator G. C. Owen-Jones (CPR Police, Saskatoon); vice-president (south), Sgt. Bob Montague (Moose Jaw City Police); secretary-treasurer, Sgt. E. R. Lysyk (RCMP, Saskatoon).

The retiring officers are to be commended for a job well done and to the new incumbents—good luck in all their endeavors.

"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 13093 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. A. Allen, a son, Roderick William, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Jan. 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15490 Cst. and Mrs. R. A. White, a son, Wayne Addison, at Good Hope, N.W.T., on Oct. 20, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17531 Cst. and Mrs. G. O. George, a son, David Gordon, at Whitehorse, on Jan. 14, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 16993 Cst. R. O. Walling to Miss Mary Winnifred Joan McInnis at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Dec. 12, 1957.

Reg. No. 17331 Cst. A. L. Metcalfe to Miss Ann Webster at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., on Jan. 25, 1958.

Reg. No. 17933 Cst. W. N. Anderson to Miss Genoveva Maria Magdalena Striker at Mayo, Y.T., on Dec. 20, 1957.

Classes Sgt. D. K. Corbett attended C.P.C. No. 33 at "N" Division, and Cpls. A. Stewart, T. Auchterlonie and W. G. Campbell, Advanced Training Class No. 4 at Regina.

Curling Personnel at Aklavik have been participating in the local curling club and have

offered enthusiastic support. In the Christmas Bonspiel, Sgt. W. L. Carey successfully skipped his foursome through the main event in four straight games. It is interesting to note that of the ten rinks entered, there were two members and their wives and two other members competing in the finals.

Curling has once again occupied a great deal of spare time of some 15 members of Whitehorse Sub-Division H.Q. and detachment. Three full rinks are entered in the Garrison Curling Club (Canadian Army) this year, skips of the rinks being Insp. J. T. Parsons, S/Sgt. J. B. Fitzgerald and Cst. R. R. Hogg. Many fine games have been played and all three entered the annual N.W.H.S. Bonspiel which saw rinks from most Highway points, as well as from Fort St. John, B.C., Fort Nelson, B.C., Dawson Creek, B.C., Edmonton, Alberta and Namao, Alta., competing. Unfortunately for the Police rinks, the opposition was too stiff. As a result of insulation applied to the interior of the Garrison Curling Club building it has been possible to curl in mild temperatures of 20 degrees when outside the mercury has been reading —20 or —30 degrees.

The Fort Smith Curling Club is once again enjoying a good season and seven members of our Fort Smith personnel are curling regularly on local rinks. On January 25, a foursome comprised of Fort Smith Sub-Division personnel took up the challenge of Fort Smith Detachment members and emerged victorious after a keenly contested game that was not decided until the last rock was played.

Badminton Since the opening of the new Fort Smith Federal Day School on January 13, the local residents have formed a badminton club which has twice-weekly playing dates. The new school has a modern full-sized gym-

Cpl. J. W. Meahan, winner of Whitehorse Rifle and Pistol Club Trophy for annual pistol competition.



Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons (left) making presentation to S/Sgt. G. Abraham.



nasium complete with change rooms and showers. All the single members of Fort Smith Detachment, as well as some married members and their wives, are participating in the club which has a total membership of over 70.

Shooting The Whitehorse Sub-Division rifle and revolver club is now fully organized and holding regular meets in the RCAF indoor rifle range and the Whitehorse Rifle and Pistol Club range, the latter located in the Whitehorse Elementary High School basement. Teams have been entered in the DCRA and Inter-Divisional competitions. Under the expert coaching of Cpl. J. W. Meahan, the calibre of individual shooting is steadily improving.

Social The square dance club at Aklavik has been in full swing for the last three months with members, their wives and girl friends contributing to its great success. A new approach to the annual Christmas dinner at Whitehorse was tried this past season with a great amount of success. In past years the affair has been held as a "stag", which was always quite popular. However, pressure from the wives of the married members and other interested female groups, and a similar interest generally felt by members, resulted in a dinner for a mixed group. Through the generous co-operation of the NWHS the facilities of their Mess were obtained and the entire turkey dinner with trimmings was tastefully prepared and served by the mess staff, to a gathering of 81 members, wives, girl friends and guests. Distinguished guests included: Commr. and Mrs. F. H. Collins, Mayor and Mrs. H. G. Armstrong, Mr. Justice and Mrs. J. E. Gibben, Wing Cmdr. and Mrs. T. T. Scovill, Magistrate and Mrs. A. C. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bate, Crown prosecutor, Mr. and Mrs. N. V. K. Wylie, Public Administrator, WO I and Mrs. H. W. Watson, SWO, RCAF Station Whitehorse, WO I and Mrs. A. K. Haines, RCAF Sergeants' Mess, President. WO I and Mrs. A. M. Davis, President and NWHS Sergeants' Mess, WO II and Mrs. A. R. C. Ross, Garrison Sergeant Major, ex-Sgt. and Mrs. I. A. Mast, ex-Sgt. and Mrs. J. Kerr, and ex-Cpl. and Mrs. G. I. Cameron, the latter three all former members now on pension from the Force. Last but not least, our own Northern Stewardess, Mrs. M. E. Ramage, who enjoyed a rest from the task of preparing the dinner herself as she has so ably done in former years. The Commanding Officer of the NWHS was unable to be present. Some appropriate after dinner speeches were given by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Mayor Armstrong, Judge Gibben, Wing Commander Scovill and ex-Sergeant Kerr, representing the pensioned members. The enjoyable evening

was concluded with Cecil Coutts and his troupe of "Coutts-Cooties" entertaining the gathering most royally, followed by dancing until the wee hours.

Departures At "G" Division Headquarters on January 2, a blue nylon flight bag was presented to Reg. No. 10640 S/Sgt. G. (Red) Abraham by Supt. H. A. Larsen on behalf of the "G" Division Headquarters staff. This presentation was made on the occasion of "Red's" departure on special leave to take up duties with another organization at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. On January 3, a farewell party was held in "Red's" honor at the home of Superintendent Larsen. During the course of the evening Insp. W. J. Fitzsimmons presented him with a brown leather briefcase on behalf of the Headquarters Social and Athletic Club, and Sgt. I. H. Thue presented him with a \$25 cheque on behalf of the Ottawa Area Sergeants' Mess.

Staff Sergeant Abraham joined the Force on July 10, 1929 and served continuously until his departure in January 1958. He served approximately 19 years at various points in the North plus four years at "G" Division Headquarters as senior NCO in the C.I.B. We were sorry to see "Red" go because it seemed as though a part of "G" Division went with him. It is our sincere hope however, that he will enjoy many years of happiness and success in his new occupation. Reg. No. 18859 Cst. G. P. Swatman from Whitehorse Detachment took his discharge from the Force on January 28.

Obituary Members of the Force in Whitehorse Sub-Division as well as residents of the Yukon Territory were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Mr. Justice J. E. Gibben on January 28, at Whitehorse General Hospital after a short illness. Funeral services were conducted from the First Presbyterian Church in Whitehorse on January 31, by Rev. J. Brown-Milne assisted by Army Chaplain A. J. Alfred. Judge Gibben is survived by his wife and daughter, Barbara, aged 14. A brother Paul, lives in Murillo, Ont., and two sisters,

Mrs. Crystal Barber and Mrs. Robert Beath in Toronto.

Judge Gibben who was 62, was born in Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, on June 19, 1895, and came to Canada, with his parents in 1896 when they settled in Winnipeg. He attended the University of Manitoba after World War I, in which he served in the infantry, graduated and was called to the Manitoba bar in 1921. From 1930 to 1938 he was a

member of the legal firm of Coleman, Swail and Gibben, but left to become stipendiary magistrate for North-West Territories. Judge Gibben left Yellowknife about 1941 for Dawson, Y.T. where he served in the same capacity for Yukon until 1946. That year he was appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, a position which he held until he resigned in 1950. In September 1950, he was appointed Judge of the Territorial Court.

"H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 15177 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Harrett, a son, Melvin Grent, at Dartmouth, N.S., on Nov. 1, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15786 Cst. and Mrs. C. Dyke, a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, at North Sydney, N.S., on Dec. 29, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15264 Cst. and Mrs. Q. W. Wenaus, a daughter, Karen Lyn, at Dartmouth, on Jan. 1, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16093 Cst. and Mrs. G. F. O'Connell, a daughter, Patricia Rae, at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14370 Sgt. and Mrs. G. A. Teeft, a daughter, Jean Marie, at Sydney, N.S., on Jan. 4, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15687 Cst. and Mrs. W. W. Stewart, a son, James Rae, at Truro, N.S., on Jan. 31, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18141 Cst. D. E. Hooper to Miss Jean Ellison at Truro, N.S., on Dec. 20, 1957.

Reg. No. 18020 Cst. R. E. Clifford to Miss Jacqueline Marie Atwell at Kentville, N.S., on Jan. 4, 1958.

Reg. No. 18038 Cst. W. D. Lough to Miss Rowena Joyce Pretty at Sydney, N.S., on Jan. 4, 1958.

Arrivals Greetings are extended to the following members recently posted to this division: Csts. J. R. C. Ferraris from "H" Division; D. H. Smith, R. D. Greene and J. W. Edwards from "A" Division, and D. B. R. Maloney, J. H. N. St. Cyr, D. Mulvenna, B. E. Stevenson, F. R. C. Brooks, C. K. Loucks and M. K. Petrie from training divisions.

Departures Our best wishes are with Cst. and Mrs. E. J. Riley who were transferred to Headquarters Division in November and to Cst. and Mrs. W. Uhryniw, posted to Headquarters Division in January.

Sports Bowling once again has claimed a prominent place in our Winter sports program. The league is in full swing with, by way of innovation, ladies acting as team captains. Additionally, we have a team entered in the Civil Service Men's Bowling League. Present indications are that these bowlers will not lead

the league, but they continue to give a good account of themselves in expert competition.

Although interest in both pistol and rifle shooting is being maintained at a high level, the scores registered by "H" Division will perhaps average slightly below the high scores recorded by us during the previous season. We have two teams entered in each of the Inter-Divisional competitions and two rifle teams in the Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League. We now have approximately 40 participants in our club which combines "H" Division Headquarters, Halifax Sub-Division and Marine Sub-Division personnel.

Our efforts to inaugurate a police curling league proved unsuccessful due to the fact that none of the local clubs are able to accommodate such a league. However, rinks from the Halifax City Police and this Force are active in local club play and we hope to be again represented in the C.P.C.A. Bonspiel.

Presentation On January 17, Asst. Commr. J. Howe, Officer Commanding "H" Division, completed his annual inspection of this headquarters with a review of uniformed personnel. Following his inspection he presented Long Service Medals to the following members: Sub-Insp. K. S. Creaser, "Marine" Division, Sgt. E. R. Hartling, Cpl. J. W. Gillespie and Cst. H. J. McManus, "H" Division.

Training Courses Traffic Patrolmen's Training Course No. 10 was held at "H" Division Headquarters Nov. 12-22, 1957, and was attended by 18 members of "H" and "L" Divisions, who are engaged in traffic control duties. "H" Division lecturers were assisted by the Officer in charge Traffic Branch, Ottawa, and Traffic Supervisors from "B", "J" and "L" Divisions. Problems directly affecting highway traffic enforcement were given priority during the course but a number of other subjects including Criminal Code, Customs and Excise Act enforcement, First Aid, Court procedure and traffic engineering were included in the syllabus. At the conclusion of the course, there was an informal smoker which was attended by the lecturers as guests of the class.



L. to R.—Back row: Csts. J. G. Stewart, J. D. Hackett, E. J. Byrne, S. S. Sulewski, P. C. Hatch, W. W. Stewart, all of "H" Division.
Third row: Csts. F. I. Zannie, "H"; J. D. Brooks, "L"; D. B. McGinnis, "H"; E. G. Courtney, "L"; R. S. Durling, "H".
Second row: Csts. R. W. Howell, "H"; D. S. Webster, "H"; A. J. Ross, "H"; E. J. Keough, "H"; R. J. Haddad, "H"; H. V. Cameron, "L"; R. C. Poole, "L".
First row: Cpls. H. W. Fry, "H"; F. F. Croner, "J"; Sgt. Major D. J. Carroll, "H"; Supt. F. A. Reagan, i/c "H" Division C.I.B.; Asst. Commr. J. Howe, O.C. "H" Division; Sub-Insp. C. A. Loughheed, "H" Division Duty Officer; Sgt. F. C. Daley, "H"; Cpl. R. M. Studen, "L".

A refresher class for 12 junior NCOs and senior constables was held at Division Headquarters from February 10-15. Although much of the instruction was of a general nature, particular attention was paid to traffic law enforcement. At the conclusion of the class a well attended smoker was held by the division recreation and sports club.

Social Activities On December 13 a pre-Christmas sub-division party was held at the Victoria Park Sergeants' Mess in Sydney, which was attended by many members of Sydney Sub-Division and their guests.

On December 16, a Turkey Shoot held at Sydney was well attended and 12 turkeys were distributed to the crack shots of the sub-division.

On December 21, the annual children's

Christmas tree party was staged at Sydney Sub-Division. Moving pictures were shown to the children, after which Santa Claus distributed gifts and treats. A lunch was served to the adults in attendance.

Two Truro Sub-Division parties were held at 16X Depot, RCAF Mess at Debert on December 13 and February 7. Both parties were well attended.

Thornvale Barracks was the setting for the annual division children's Christmas party held on December 21. Attendance was larger than in previous years, a total of 150 children receiving presents from Santa Claus. The youngsters were provided with milk, ice cream, cookies and candy, while their parents enjoyed coffee and light lunch. The event was an unqualified success.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 13474 Cpl. and Mrs. H. A. Trann at Saint John, N.B., on Nov. 9, 1957, a daughter, Cynthia Colleen.

To Reg. No. 14804 Cpl. and Mrs. J. W. Ross at Moncton, N.B., on Dec. 25, 1957, a daughter, Holly Susan.

To Reg. No. 15451 Cpl. and Mrs. J. R. R. Quintal at Edmundston, N.B., on Jan. 14, 1958, a daughter, Marie Jeanne.

To Reg. No. 15785 Cst. and Mrs. S. D. Healey at Sackville, N.B., on Oct. 24, 1957, a daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

To Reg. No. 16699 Cst. and Mrs. D. J.

Johnson at Chatham, N.B., on Dec. 28, 1957, a son, Michael Wade.

To Reg. No. 17130 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. MacDonald at Moncton, on Oct. 31, 1957, a son, Brian Harold.

Marriages Reg. No. 18564 Cst. E. L. Hamilton to Miss Joan Gertrude Allen on Feb. 2, 1958 at Saint John, N.B.

Arrivals The division welcomes Cst. P. L. A. Malcolm from "K" Division.

Social Winter activities got under way with a "Klondike Nite" held at Division Headquarters on November 15. The gym was alive



S/Sgt. D. T. Saul in conversation with Reg. No. 3976 ex-Cst. Eric Holmden, NWMP, following the mess dinner.

with activities in the early part of the evening with crown and anchor, roulette, ring toss, coin toss, darts and pari-mutuel horse racing in full swing. Five dollars in "funny money" was distributed at the door and took the place of regular currency. The "house" did not take all. Light refreshments and dancing followed.

The annual Christmas tree party for the children of members and civil staff of "J" Division was held at the RCMP gymnasium on December 14, with approximately 105 in attendance. Cartoon films were shown and the children joined in singing Christmas carols prior to the arrival of Santa Claus. Gifts, paper hats, candy, ice-cream, were distributed to the children.

A successful night club style New Year's Dance was held in the gym with 80 members, their wives and friends in attendance. A generous number of novelties and spot prizes were distributed, two of the latter being won by Insp. H. C. Russell and Cpl. Gerry Covey.

After midnight a full course chicken dinner, with all the trimmings, was served. The festivities concluded at 2 a.m.

Mess Dinner The annual Division Mess Dinner was held on December 19, in the gymnasium with officers, members, ex-members and "J" Division staff in attendance. Guests of honor were Mr. H. W. Hickman, Q.C., senior counsel of the Attorney-General's Department, Dr. J. A. M. Bell, Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird (Rtd.), Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon (Rtd.), Supt. F. W. Allan (Rtd.), and Reg. No. 2976 ex-Cst. Eric Holmden, NWMP. A full course turkey dinner, with other refreshments was served. The toast to the Queen was proposed by Cst. B. C. Stuart. An address of welcome was given by the Officer Commanding Supt. L. Bingham. The Mess President, S/Sgt. D. T. Saul, introduced Mr. H. W. Hickman, Q.C. who proposed a toast to the Force which was responded to by Deputy Commissioner Bird. Dr. J. A. M. Bell presented four books to the members of the division which were gratefully received, the books to be kept in the division library. Guest speaker was ex-Cst. Eric Holmden who is presently employed as a Commissionaire by the City of Fredericton. Mr. Holmden gave a challenging address on the Force which will long be remembered by those in attendance.

Shooting The shooting activities of the rifle and revolver club got under way with an annual meeting held on December 17. Insp. H. C. Russell, Commanding Fredericton Sub-Division was named president and Cpl. J. Gongos was nominated secretary-treasurer. Although there was a late start this season there has been keen interest with one night set aside for mixed shooting. The services of Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter, team captain and chief promoter of this activity, have been missed.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

"K" Division

Marriages Reg. No. 17672 Cst. D. J. Graham, to Violetta Graziella Christians on Dec. 14, 1957, at Edmonton, Alta.

Reg. No. 17640 Cst. T. R. Dafoe, to Ivy May Chapman on Dec. 21, 1957, at Bonnyville, Alta.

Reg. No. 17356 Cst. W. H. Clack, to Fay Lillian Redford on Dec. 23, 1957, at Etobicoke, Ont.

Reg. No. 18047 Cst. A. J. H. Collinson, to Agnes Breault on Jan. 7, 1958, at Edmonton.

Births To Reg. No. 14305 Cpl. and Mrs. E. V. Christianson, a son, Wayne Morris, on Mar. 8, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17251 Cst. and Mrs. W. Ottenbreit, a son, Kevin Anthony, on Oct. 15, 1957.

To Reg. No. 18148 Cst. and Mrs. J. H. Sowden, a son, Ronald Hugh, on Nov. 3, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14649 Cpl. and Mrs. F. W. Fieseler, twins, Larry Franklin and Laurie Jean, on Nov. 9, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16270 Cst. and Mrs. W. K. C. Stroud, a son, Kenneth William, on Nov. 12, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15877 Cst. and Mrs. A. A. Morrison, a son, Finlay Scott, on Nov. 19, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16772 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Fredborg, a daughter, Carey Wyn, on Nov. 24, 1957.

To Reg. No. 16784 Cst. and Mrs. E. L. Mueller, a daughter, Cheryl Ann, on Nov. 26, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15821 Cpl. and Mrs. C. Restoule, a daughter, Loree Ann, on Dec. 3, 1957.

To Reg. No. 14991 Cpl. and Mrs. R. D. Novikoff, a daughter, Carla Susan, on Dec. 4, 1957.

To Reg. No. 18214 Cst. and Mrs. C. K. Hill, a son, Robert Michael, on Dec. 12, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17265 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. Snider, a daughter, Leslie Joan, on Dec. 14, 1957.

To Reg. No. 15511 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. J. Toews, a son, Robin-Dee, on Dec. 19, 1957.

To Reg. No. 17319 Cst. and Mrs. E. A. Bruch, a son, Jerald Anthony, on Jan. 6, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15228 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Kirk, a daughter, Sandra Jean, on Jan. 10, 1958.

To Reg. No. 14976 Cpl. and Mrs. B. E. Sutherland, a son, Ronald Craig, on Jan. 17, 1958.

To Reg. No. 16915 Cst. and Mrs. T. S. Venner, a son, Gordon Edward, on Jan. 27, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15238 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Richardson, a son, Timothy Alan, on Feb. 3, 1958.

To Reg. No. 15265 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. E. Pomeroy, a son, Terrance Everett, on Feb. 3, 1958.

Arrivals A welcome to the following members who have recently been transferred to Alberta: Csts. J. A. Turnbull from "HQ" Division Identification Branch, E. Moroziuk, E. N. Luhowy, A. R. Francis, L. J. Doree, W. Husky from "N" Division, W. A. Hutmacher from "Depot" and J. Dowsett who re-engaged in "E" Division.

Departures Our best wishes go to the members transferred out of "K" Division: Insp. I. S. Glendenning to "J" Division, Csts. H. A. Robertson and R. Boughen to "G" Division.

Sickness Sgt. Major C. F. Wilson who became ill in November, was forced to take extended sick leave. While away, he was missed by all personnel in the division.

Edmonton—Social On December 18, the annual regimental single men's Christmas dinner held in the men's mess at the Division Headquarters new building, was attended by 53 single constables, with eight officers as guests. The guest of honor was the O.C. Asst. Commr. George B. McClellan. The president of the dinner was Cst. G. E. Cowman, senior constable of the Edmonton Barracks. A delicious meal of roast turkey with all the trimmings was efficiently served by the senior NCOs under the capable supervision of the acting sergeant major, S/Sgt. B. Peck. A social evening followed.

On January 31, a regimental dinner was held in the Sergeants' Mess to honor S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster, who received an award from the St. John's Ambulance Association, and Sgt.

L. F. Willan who was presented with a bronze clasp to his Long Service Medal. The dinner was attended by all the senior NCOs with the officers invited as guests. Also in attendance were the Officers Commanding Aklavik and Fort Smith Sub-Divisions. Acting president of the mess, S/Sgt B. Peck was the host, and the after-dinner speaker was Assistant Commissioner McClellan. After the dinner a social evening was held with all enjoying themselves thoroughly.

Badminton With the middle of the season past, attendance is dropping off, with only the most enthusiastic players coming out to the Wednesday nights and Sunday afternoon sessions. However, with from 13 to 20 players around there are usually some hard fought battles on the courts. On February 15, a tournament was held with the St. Albert Club which was formed by Constable Dillabaugh, and a return engagement is expected later. Arrangements are under way for the Edmonton club to travel to Calgary for a two-day tournament with the Calgary club.

Volleyball As in years past, the "K" Division Headquarters entered the Edmonton City Volleyball League which consists of 14 teams. To date, with only one regular scheduled game left to play they are holding down first place, undefeated. Last year this team won the provincial championship. This year arrangements

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Winners of Alberta Associated Police Bonspiel
L. to R.—Cpl. Walley Peterson (skip); Csts. Irvin Blehm, Ken Helander and Cpl. Gordon Bligh.

are being made for the provincial play-offs at Calgary, with the Dominion Championships to be played at Winnipeg the following month.

Shooting A rifle team was entered in the Edmonton Garrison league, but, without Sergeant Major Wilson around to steady and anchor the team, it finished out of the semi-finals. Rifle teams have also been entered in the Inter-Divisional shoot, the DCRA and the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association matches. Some of the members have also entered the CRA individual competitions. Revolver shooters meet twice weekly and have entered a team in the Inter-Divisional revolver competition.

Curling This sport enjoys great support in Edmonton with eight rinks entered in the Edmonton Associated Police Curling League. This association consists of 20 rinks with representatives from the Edmonton City Police, the CNR, CPR and RCMP. The teams curl on Saturday afternoons and evenings, and the present standing shows one RCMP rink with only one loss and two others tied for second spot with two losses. The Alberta Associated Police bonspiel was held at Edmonton, February 17-18 and the Force continued to dominate the annual event. Cpl. Wally Peterson of Edmonton Detachment and his mates Csts. Irvin Blehm, Ken Helander and Cpl. Gordon Bligh will represent Alberta in the second annual police brier at Winnipeg. Peterson's rink won the A. T. Belcher Trophy after defeating an RCMP rink from Banff skipped by Jack Doig 12-5. The second event, the Patterson-Jennings Trophy was won by Cst. Wes Marks rink from Peace River who defeated Assistant Commissioner McClellan 13-2. The third event, the Bouzan Trophy was won by the rink skipped by Insp. Jim McMurray of the Edmonton City Police who averted an RCMP sweep by nosing out S/Sgt. Bob Welliver of Lethbridge 15-14. After five ends, Welliver had a 11-4 lead.

The consolation or Hudson's Bay Trophy was won by Cst. Bob Morrison's rink, last years

champion, by defeating a rink from the Calgary City Police skipped by Det. Bob Pitman 13-0.

Calgary Sub-Division—Social The fourth annual Calgary Sub-Division formal ball was held at RCAF Lincoln Park on February 7. Approximately 350 guests enjoyed the surroundings and music of the orchestral section of the RCMP Regina Band. Guests entered the hall through the portals of a stockade and the bandstand was decorated in a hillside motif. The hall itself was gaily decorated in the colors of the Force.

Curling The following teams, victors within the sub-division following a playdown on January 29, in the Alberta Police Curling Association Bonspiel held in Edmonton: (skips) Sgt. R. C. Jones, Cst. J. A. Doin and Cpl. H. L. Shannon.

Hockey The RCMP Calgary Sub-Division hockey team finished in second place in the Inter-Service Hockey League. The team meets Calgary City Police in the semi-finals and the winner plays the winner of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (RC) and Queen's Own Rifles series; these teams finished first and third respectively. On February 20, Cst. G. L. Richardson of the RCMP team was the first recipient of the Ken Delmage Memorial Trophy, contributed by members of the Calgary City Police as a memorial to Constable Delmage, former goal tender for the Calgary City Police team, who was unfortunately killed on duty in a motor vehicle accident in Calgary. This trophy is open for competition for players exhibiting the highest calibre of sportsmanship, combined with playing ability.

Lethbridge Sub-Division—Social On December 14, another successful and enjoyable sub-division ball was held as in previous years, at the Lethbridge Flying Club. Approximately 200 people, consisting of members and their guests, attended from all points in the sub-division. Unfortunately, due to sickness, the officer commanding was unable to attend, and his presence was missed. All those who at-

tended tip their hats to the dance committee for the fine arrangements.

The sub-division Christmas tree party for children was held on December 21, and it seems that every year there is an increase in the number of "small fry" who throng to this event. Approximately 87 kiddies and their parents attended. Following the showing of movies, presents were distributed by Santa Claus—who put on a wonderful show—refreshments were served by the ladies, including the civil staff, and everyone went home happy. Once again, our thanks to the committee who handled the details.

Curling The annual Lethbridge Sub-Division bonspiel was held at Fort MacLeod this year on January 25. The bonspiel was open to all members of any recognized police force in the Lethbridge Sub-Division area and approximately 13 teams competed for the three main trophies. The first draw took place at 7 a.m. and from then on until 7 p.m. the rink was never quiet. Following the competition, an excellent supper was served in the Palomino Cafe. The following teams captured trophies: The Townsend Memorial Trophy—Corporal Quinn, Staff Sergeant Wilson, Chief Constable Coleman, Margath Town Police Constable Bennett, Medicine Hat City Police; Fort MacLeod Chamber of Commerce Trophy—

Corporals Hacking, Bradley, Constables Green, Moore; Fort MacLeod Java Shop Trophy—Staff Sergeant Welliver, Constables MacMillan, McDougall, Mr. C. R. Cockburn.

Shooting Members of the sub-division entered teams in the Inter-Divisional pistol and rifle competitions held during the months of January, February and March.

Peace River Sub-Division—Course During November 1957, two First Aid Courses were held at Peace River Sub-Division. All members of the sub-division were present, with approximately half attending each class. Courses were terminated with a social evening and smoker, at which First Aid and traffic films were shown, as well as colored slides of the Eastern Arctic. These photos were taken by Insp. A. S. McNeil while on duties in the Arctic prior to his transfer to Peace River.

Social On December 21, the annual Christmas party was held at Peace River Sub-Division. Fortunately the weather was favorable, allowing most members from outside points to attend. Santa was also able to take time out from his already overcrowded itinerary to pay a brief visit. Program consisted of movies for the children, also entertainment provided by Cst. R. H. Maxwell with his electric guitar. Refreshments were served after Santa distributed gifts to all the children.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Births To Reg. No. 17124 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Pettitt, a son, Ronald Gregg, on Jan. 29, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 18008 Cst. P. J. Borys, to Amy Belle Cairns, at Summerside, P.E.I., on Dec. 14, 1957.

Arrivals We welcome Cst. P. A. Davis, recently transferred from "N" Division.

Transfers Farewell was extended to Cst. D. G. Hawker, who has been transferred to "G" Division.

Courses Cpl. H. G. E. Chipman attended Advanced Training Class No. 41 at "Depot" Division.

Sympathy To Cpl. J. Oliphant on the death of his mother at Melita, Man. To Cst. W. L. Bigelow on the death of his father at Lantz, N.S., and to Cst. J. A. Cox on the death of his father at Alton, N.S.

Cst. W. R. Armour of Charlottetown Detachment was seriously injured in a motor accident near Hawkesbury, Ont., on January 21. At the time of writing, he is hospitalized at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. The members of this division hope for a speedy and full recovery.

Christmas Party A most enjoyable and well organized Christmas tree party was held

on December 21 in our suitably decorated recreation room at headquarters. A well balanced program, efficiently arranged by the committee in charge, provided entertainment for all present. An abundance of candy, fruit, drinks, and ice cream kept the children in a happy mood. The arrival of Santa Claus, personified by Cst. J. A. Cox, with individual gifts, climaxed the delight of the children. The antics of a clown in the person of Cst. R. H. Lawford appropriately dressed, added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Special guests were Mr. R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, and Mrs. Parent, whose expressions indicated their enjoyment, especially when Santa presented them with appropriate items from his large sack. A buffet lunch brought this enjoyable afternoon to a happy close.

Smoker Cpls. R. O. Lively, M. MacKinnon, and C. E. Walper arranged a "smoker" in order that all available members of this division might join with them in celebrating their recent promotions. These NCOs are to be congratulated in providing such an enjoyable evening. In extending our thanks to them we are also remindful of the resourcefulness of

those responsible for providing the necessary accommodation in the planning of our new Headquarters Building.

Social On January 31 a social evening was held in the recreation room at Division Headquarters, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. All available members and their ladies participated and enjoyed a well planned program, the first of its kind to be held in

our new building. Special guests for the occasion were pensioned members of the Force to whom the officer commanding, on behalf of the members, extended a hearty welcome.

Bowling Our bowling league at headquarters got underway in November with lively enthusiasm. Judging from the keen competition at the time of writing, it is difficult to predict the winning team.

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

Births To Reg. No. 15896 Cst. and Mrs. K. W. McPhail, a daughter, Susan Marie, on Oct. 14, 1957.

To Spl./Cst. and Mrs. R. D. Cummings, a daughter, Phyllis Margaret, on Oct. 19, 1957.

To Reg. No. 20203 Cst. and Mrs. W. V. Jesso, a son, Richard Vincent, on Nov. 19, 1957.

To Spl./Cst. and Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, a son, Peter Anthony, on Dec. 14, 1957.

To Spl./Cst. and Mrs. W. A. P. Edmonds, a daughter, Eva Marjorie, on Dec. 19, 1957.

To Spl./Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Elliott, a son, Mitchell Andrew, on Jan. 27, 1958.

Marriages Reg. No. 20138 Cst. O. G. Gagne to Miss Yvette Gabrielle Otis, on Nov. 16, 1957, at Matane, Que.

New Members Welcome is extended to the following Special Constables, who have joined this division: D. A. Holmes, J. H. Dawe, G. H. White, M. H. Larsen and R. G. S. Hall.

Sports Following the close of 1957 navigational season for Fort and Detachment Class Patrol Boats a sports and recreational program

was drawn up for members posted to "Marine" Depot Sub-Division at Halifax.

With the following facilities being available considerable interest was shown by the young members during their time off periods: Halifax City Police indoor revolver range; Halifax Garrison Armouries, indoor rifle range; HMCS *Stadacona* gymnasium and swimming pool.

New Vessel There was quite a bustle and stir at the flag-bedecked McKay Cormack Shipyard in Victoria on February 15, this being the day of the launching of the new 65-foot RCMP patrol vessel *Masset*. Officiating at the christening was Mrs. G. R. Pearkes, the wife of the Minister of National Defence, and present also were the Hon. Mr. Pearkes, VC, who addressed the gathering briefly, Attorney-General and Mrs. R. W. Bonner, Deputy Commr. and Mrs. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, Asst. Commr. and Mrs. C. W. Harvison together with "Marine" and "E" Division officers and their wives. The *Masset*, a sister ship to the *Nanaimo* which went into service last year, will be based at Campbell River.

"N" Division (Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Births To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Champagne (Training Office), a daughter, Line, on Jan. 11, 1958.

Marriages Mr. Rodolphe Portugaise (Q.M. Stores), to Mrs. Wilda Robillard of Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 3, 1958.

Arrivals Tpnr. J. G. J. A. Cartier who will assist Cst. C. G. Sveinbjornson with the trumpet calls.

Csts. S. D. Healey and M. O. Adamson from "J" Division and C. A. J. J. Phillion from "C" Division to attend an Instructors Training Class.

Illness Sgt. J. L. T. Desmarais is welcomed back following his recent illness.

The many friends of Rod Trudel, the chauffeur who has driven the "N" Division bus for so many years, will be glad to learn he is

recovering from a painful thumb injury which put him off duty for a considerable period.

S/Sgt R. R. Van Patten lacerated his hand and 14 stitches were required to close the wound. He has however, remained on duty.

We are happy to report that Catherine Gardiner, wife of Cpl. W. E. (Paddy) Gardiner, of the "N" Division riding staff is improving rapidly following a series of operations and should soon be restored to good health.

Courses Cpl. E. C. Hill of the Riding Staff to the Advanced Training Course at Depot Division.

Cst. P. F. M. Peterson to the RCAF S.I.T. Course at Station Trenton.

A pass-out for the members attending Advanced Training Course No. 3 was held in the

Gym on December 13. A presentation of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals was made at the same time. The Ceremonies were attended by Commr. L. H. Nicholson, Supts. L. M. Lapointe, J. B. Harris and Insp. R. V. Currie. The RCMP Band (Ottawa) played suitable music during the pass-out and Mr. J. D. Walker, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Justice, addressed the class. Medals were presented to Insps. G. W. Mortimer and J. G. E. Murray and ex-Spl. Cst. J. Dickson. Prior to the presentation the Commissioner spoke on the tradition of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medals and the value which should be attached to them.

Social The Christmas tree party for the staff members' children was greeted by a 100 per cent turnout and a happy time was had by both the youngsters and their parents. The annual event is sponsored by the "N" Division social and sports club and Cpl. J. K. Phillips was organizer and M.C. Before the arrival of Santa Claus, colored cartoons were shown and the youngsters were entertained by a magician. Members in training took an active interest in the party and the recruits of 37 Troop stole the show when the entire Troop turned out to sing three selections in true glee club style. Cpl. G. W. Armstrong made a fine job of his assignment as Santa for a day.

The annual Christmas dinner in the mess for members of the division was held on December 23 and was attended by the "N" Division Staff and members in training from Troops 34, 35, 37, 39 and 40. Commissioner Nicholson attended and spoke briefly on training and of past divisional dinners held in the traditional manner of the Force.

The New Year's Eve ball held annually in the gym gets better every year and was an outstanding success. The committee, under chairman Sgt. D. K. Chapman with Sgts. E. C. Curtain, W. F. MacRae, Cpls. E. C. Hill, J. F. Duthie and Cst. E. B. Young received congratulations for the manner in which all the arrangements from decorating to catering were carried out. The ball was well attended by members from the Ottawa area and invited guests. The Grand March was led by Cst. A. C. Minshull, Drum Major of the RCMP Band (Ottawa) and the procession was headed by the Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson and the Hon. E. D. Fulton and Mrs. Fulton. Credit for the unique decorations goes to Cst. A. L. Anderson who dreamed up a "sputnik" background for the ornaments which were kept in motion by fans and brightened by colored lights. The RCMP dance orchestra, conducted by Cpl. Don Clark, provided varied and delightful music, keeping the dance floor in constant use.

CSM W. Taylor provided the division and guests with a treat when he arranged for Messrs.

Trafford and Bailey of the Canadian Color Photographic Society to show slides of the recent visit of the Royal couple to Ottawa with many splendid shots of the Queen and Prince Philip and of the mounted escort provided by the Force. The Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson, members of the CPC No. 33, recruits and "N" Division staff members attended the showing, which was held in the gym.

A staff bingo and dance held on February 7 produced a large turnout and was enjoyed not only by members and their wives but also by members of CPC Class for whom the evening provided a pleasant break. Miss Lorraine and her staff provided the usual delicious refreshments which mark these functions.

Miscellaneous Old-timers will be interested to know that the wooden stables, used until the completion of the present brick building housing the stables and riding school in 1939, have finally been torn down. After their usefulness as stables was over, one of the buildings was the Division Q.M. Stores and the other, first became a storage room for Band paraphernalia and later a lecture hall and model detachment. In 1953 the two old buildings were joined end to end and converted into a curling rink. With the completion of the new Curling Rink, the value of the old buildings came to an end.

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"O" Division (Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 14971 Cpl. and Mrs. A. McCallum, a son, Alexander Scott, on Nov. 6, 1957, at Scarborough, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13694 Sgt. and Mrs. F. J. Langshaw, a daughter, Catherine Anne, on Dec. 14, 1957, at Weston, Ont.

To Reg. No. 16053 Cpl. and Mrs. J. MacNeill, a son, Donald Scott, on Dec. 25, 1957, at Sarnia, Ont. ("Marine" Division).

To Reg. No. 17635 Cst. and Mrs. E. M. Swift, a son, Douglas Brian, on Dec. 28, 1957, at Hamilton, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14560 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. Macauley, a daughter, Catherine Alison, on Jan. 11, 1958, at Scarborough.

To Reg. No. 14930 Cpl. and Mrs. C. J. K. LaBrash, a son, Bruce Edward, on Feb. 11, 1958, at Toronto, Ont.

Bereavements Members of the division extend deepest sympathy to the following: Insp. K. M. Lockwood, on the death of his mother at Markham, Ont., Cst. R. I. Evans, Orillia, on the death of his father at Nanton, Alta., Sgt. A. M. Appleton, Toronto, on the death of his mother at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 5, 1958, Cst. B. M. V. Middleton, Toronto, on the death of his mother in England on Jan. 9, 1958, and Cst. J. E. Nightingale, Belleville, on the death of his father at Brantford, Ont., on Jan. 5, 1958.

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed: Csts. W. G. Elkeer, from "J" Division, P. W. J. McNeil, from "H", Wm. Werezak, J. D. Miller, R. T. Murray, G. B. MacDonald, from "A" Division, R. C. G. Ward, J. F. Porter, from "Depot", G. H. E. Ransom, D. S. Brown, from "N" Division.

Departures Best wishes were extended to the following members who have been transferred from this division: Cpl. C. R. Bain, Cst. A. Pedersen, Spl. Csts. A. L. Vaughan, F. A. Christian, J. A. Leamen, C. V. Horne, C. E. Killam, to "Marine" Division.

Presentation to S/Sgt. V. D. Fast (second from left) on retirement.



Courses Sgts. W. S. Ramsay, Division Headquarters and J. N. Craig, London Detachment attended C.P.C. No. 33 at "N" Division, while Cpls. C. F. Curtin, Toronto Town Station and G. B. Pickering, London Sub-Division were members of A.T.C. No. 4 at "Depot" Division.

Pensioned On February 7, a farewell party was held in the Sergeants' Mess in honor of S/Sgt. and Mrs. V. D. Fast. Don has served two eras in the Force's history, the end of the era of the saddle horse in the late '20's in "E" and "K" Divisions and the years 1940-58 in "O" Division with its mechanized travel. Don who is retiring to pension, has many and varied experiences behind him. Three engraved pewter mugs were presented to him and a rhinestone collar badge brooch to Mrs. Fast.

On February 10, Staff was presented with a set of golf clubs by the officer commanding, on behalf of the members of the recreation and presentation clubs. After a trip to the California coast, Don and Betty are settling down in Vancouver where the season is long for driving the little white balls.

Inspection Deputy Commr. J. Brunet, Sub-Insp. W. G. Hurlow, S/Sgt. J. R. McFarland, Mr. C. de la Ronde arrived in "O" Division on December 2, for the annual inspection.

Long Service On December 2, long and faithful service in the Force was recognized when Deputy Commissioner Brunet presented Long Service Medals to Insp. G. H. Miller, Reg. No. 12742 Sgt. Major G. McD. Mackay, Reg. No. 8702 Sgt. E. H. S. Smith, Reg. No. 12685 Sgt. G. I. E. Brown, Reg. No. 12689 Sgt. J. R. Northover, and Reg. No. 12851 ex-Sgt. J. H. Lumb.

Bowling In the bowling league a strong battle is being waged for the top rung in the team standings. The "Rockets" and the "Jokers" are presently tied for the lead position, followed by the "Diehards" and the "Tigers". The high single and high cross for the ladies is held by Irene Montsko, 277 and Irene Krilla, 635 respectively. For the men, the high single is held by "Red" Power with 325 and the high cross by Frank Pierpoint with 750.

Shooting Members at Windsor, Sarnia and London Sub-Division have entered teams in the Inter-Divisional rifle and pistol competition.

Social The first dance of the season was held at Beverley Street Barracks on November 29. Approximately 140 members of the Force and civil staff, their wives and friends, danced to an excellent variety of music supplied by a Wurlitzer. Refreshments were served during the evening and a delicious lunch was supplied by the Messing Officer and her staff. From all reports, this was a most successful evening.

The Sergeants' Mess held its anniversary dinner on December 14. This dinner, inaugurated last year as a formal dress event, was one of the highlights in our social gatherings. To add to the color of the occasion, our mess staff had decorated the tables attractively in a Christmas motif. Forty-two members, honorary members and their wives did ample justice to the turkey and trimmings. The social hours following were divided between bingo, a sing-song, dancing and reminiscences of this and other days.

A Stag was held on January 31, in the Sergeants' Mess to pay our respects to the many kind friends outside the Force who had assisted us in various ways in the past and judging by the remarks of the guests, it was a successful evening.

Christmas Party The children's Christmas party was held on December 21, at Beverley Street Barracks with approximately 250 children and parents in attendance. Sgt. W. J. Macpherson acted as the master of ceremonies and he kept the children entertained with a varied program while awaiting the arrival of the Jolly Old Fellow.

London Sub-Division Activities — Social No doubt the busiest person around Christmas is good old St. Nick—always adding to his places of call. This year his first call was made to the London Sub-Division children's party

where he distributed toys to the "small fry". Movies were shown, games played and a sing-song was enjoyed by all before Santa's arrival. After his departure a luncheon was served which had been prepared by the lady members of the sub-division.

Approximately 70 children of ex-members and members of the Force attended the annual children's Christmas party held by "J" Division, RCMP Veterans' Association, Windsor, Ont. After an enjoyable afternoon of games and movies, the Grand Old Man appeared in his usual fine style to gladden the hearts of all the kids, both young and old. After consuming mammoth quantities of hot dogs, pop, ice cream and candies, the children, from the look on their faces, went home most happy.

Members of Windsor Detachment and ex-members and their ladies, attended their first Christmas party. An evening of dancing and entertainment was followed by a sumptuous buffet lunch ably prepared by members of the detachment, with the experienced assistance of their spouses. The building housing this detachment is a storied structure, the scene of many glittering social functions in the past. No doubt the ghosts within its walls were disappointed when the building assumed its role as a Police Barracks, but they must have looked down with joy at the festivities taking place on that night.

Book Reviews

THE NORTH WEST COMPANY, by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto. Pp. 295. \$5.00.

This is a factual but exciting story covering 42 years—1779 to 1821—of our own colorful historic background. It deals, in considerable detail with a period of our North American history of which, heretofore, our historians were able to provide us with only an unsatisfying sketch.

The exploits of that group of independent fur traders banded together in Montreal not only established the fur trade on a fabulous scale but resulted in the exploration and mapping of the country to such a degree that London trade connections were extended north to the Arctic, west to the Pacific and south around the Horn, even to China. It also shows the amicable fusion of the French, the Highland Scottish and Indian blood which later blended with the

English to form the basis for our strange but strong racial heritage.

Simon McTavish was the dominant force in the initial organization which contained such famous names as Frobisher, McGill, Pond, McBeath, Patterson, and Todd, among others. By gentlemen's agreement they united for strength to extend their operations westward and still tried not to offend the principles of the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, which had shoved the boundaries of the United States of America west to the Mississippi River, in direct conflict to the terms of the Quebec Act which previously named the Ohio River as Canada's boundary.

McTavish was sending out his nephew, young William McGillivray, to learn the business and fit himself for management. It is in following this man's life, work, amusements and associates that the author has provided those folksy details which add color and interest to this unfolding picture of our little known past.

As new men came up through the ranks or distinguished themselves through exploration or new trade relationships, the partnership arrangements periodically changed, but in the space of eight years, under the leadership of Simon McTavish, the North West Company, but for the Hudson's Bay Company, enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the known north-west. It might be noted here that at this time the Hudson's Bay Company was sitting on its sole proprietary rights to the Hudson's Bay area, but doing little to explore or extend trade westward.

One member of the group, Alexander Mackenzie, placed the greater emphasis on exploration in his endeavors to find an overland route to the Pacific, and the story here augments the bare facts taught in our current history books.

The efforts of these men and the profits of their fur trading activities reflected in world wide trade circles. Their competition with, and ultimate submergence in the rival Hudson's Bay Company had a definite effect on the growth of this country.

This book is well worth reading from several standpoints but particularly from that of leaving the reader better informed on and more appreciative of, the basis of many of our present-day problems. J.R.

THE SLEDGE PATROL, by David Howarth. William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd., Don Mills, Ont. Pp. 255. Illustrated. \$3.50.

Here is an extraordinary true war story that took place, in the spring of 1943, on the north-east coast of Greenland, on a speck of land called Eskimoness, 600 miles beyond the Arctic Circle. Only 34 men were involved in this tense encounter—19 on one side, 15 on the other.

Eskimoness, at that time, consisted only of two small shacks, one of which was used to broadcast daily international weather observations, which were vitally important in making forecasts of Atlantic weather. And this information was equally important to both sides in the battle between German submarines and British convoys.

To carry out this work, seven men were wintered at this frozen outpost: four Danes, one Norwegian, and two Eskimos, all of whom were bewitched by the Arctic. They were a happy and contented group, even though their closest neighbors were 200 miles to the south.

When the international forecasts were cut off, a serious gap was made in the German weather maps. Foreseeing this, the Danish Governor of Greenland established the North-East Greenland Sledge Patrol, and appointed as its leader a young Dane of indomitable courage. Its task was to patrol 500 miles of desolate coast by dog sledge and bring in news of any German landing, for communication to the British and Americans. This did not seem to be an unreasonable task, although some of the men thought it was quite unnecessary; but none, however, thought it was difficult.

While on a routine patrol, a member came upon unfamiliar human footprints in the sea-ice, and these led eventually to the discovery of a German ship ice-bound in a well-concealed bay.

An enemy greater than the weather had now descended on their land, bringing death and despair and disillusionment of friendships into the ancient Arctic peace.

Mr. Howarth has given the reader a memorable adventure, and even those who claim they've had enough of war stories will find this book of compelling interest. A.MacE.

PAROLEES AND PAYROLLS, by Arthur F. Lykke. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Pp. 104. \$4.75.

Vocational guidance books are usually directed toward the "normal" public; few, if any, have ever been published on "job-finding" techniques for the convict, to help him become employable upon his release from prison.

While many ex-convicts find employment through friends, former employers, or such organizations as the John Howard or the Elizabeth Fry Societies, the majority find their own way. In just over 100 pages, the author who has had wide experience in this field, capably lays down a program for convicts and institutional officers engaged in job-finding campaigns.

Mr. Arthur F. Lykke writes directly to inmates, institutional personnel, prospective employers, probation and parole officers, as well as all civic minded persons interested in the employment and re-adjustment of ex-convicts. The text is directed in the main to parolees, based under the United States of America system of parole, and, from a Canadian viewpoint, mentions nothing of Ticket-of-Leave or such Canadian organiza-

tions as the John Howard or Elizabeth Fry Societies.

The text is basic, however, and Mr. Lykke, as a dedicated employment placement official brings his rich experience into the written word. The book is well worth the attention of all concerned with this matter, and would be of value to the ex-convict who is honestly trying to re-establish himself.

D.N.C.

PRACTICAL PLANT PROTECTION

AND POLICING, by B. W. Gocke. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 139. \$5.00.

This book could be advantageously studied and referred to by any policeman covering plant protective measures or thinking of entering the security field after retirement to pension.

The author has dealt with the principles and problems of plant security, and has outlined the reasons why such measures are necessary. He has made practical suggestions intended to improve currently accepted methods of personnel control and its ancillary problems.

The reading time is relatively short, thus any person interested in this line of work would be well repaid in reading this book.

J.E.R.

SEX PERVERSIONS AND SEX CRIMES,

by James Melvin Reinhardt, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Criminology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Pp. 340. \$5.75.

This book, written for all persons concerned with law enforcement, should be of interest and study to doctors, lawyers and social case workers. It would in fact be of great interest to every citizen who in general has limited knowledge of this subject. Many questions which arise in one's mind are answered and the text brings further into the open the modern but old problem of sex perversion.

The often misunderstood field of abnormal sex behavior appears to be fully covered in an intelligent and factual manner. Commencing with the opposites, perversion and normalcy, the author runs the gamut of definitions in sex perversion. Every type is explained with true case histories. Obviously the problems have been clearly studied by modern scientific research and observation.

In the words of the author: "The main thesis of this book rests upon a very old theme. It is that individual behaviour, whatever its genesis and whether mutually shared, exhibits a tremendous tendency to take on social significance; and that, moreover, the significance that behaviour has for society reacts upon the behaviour in such a way as to change its direction, alter its appearance, intensify it, drive it into hiding or force a substitute or compensatory form."

An easily read book, written in a clear and concise style, well-indexed, with an extensive bibliography on matters dealing with sex variants. This reviewer found the book extremely interesting as well as knowledgeable.

D.N.C.

SOME HISTORICAL CITIES IN THE

BRITISH ISLES, by Isabel Whittier. Pagent Press Inc., New York, N.Y., U.S.A. Illustrated. Pp. 173. \$3.

An acquaintance of this reviewer who had returned from a trip abroad, anxious to tell everyone of his many fascinating adventures and observations, mentioned having had the disconcerting experience of being squelched with such (well-meaning, mind you) remarks as: "I do hope you didn't overlook Hampton Court when you were in London. . . . You weren't in Londonderry on the 12th? Oh what a shame! You missed a tremendous celebration. . . . I should have at least made a point of visiting Stirling Castle. It's only a short distance from Edinburgh."

Such experiences often serve merely to point out numerous scattered sights of historical interest that no casual tourist who has but a matter of weeks to spend on the continent can ever hope to see. Thus the traveller usually ends up by submitting to the dictates of personal preference and returns to relate his experiences, revelling in the satisfaction that, while he hasn't taken in nearly everything, he has at least had a good long look at those things he most wanted to see.

Giving her work the qualified title "*Some Historical Cities of the British Isles*", Isabel Whittier has obviously approached the writing of her treatise, imbued with a sense of healthy respect for the many volumes which she knows full well would be required should she ever attempt a near-comprehensive study of her subject. In the preface to her book she graciously expresses an apology for having had to omit certain places. But

one can easily forgive these omissions. The engrossing travelogue which follows, profuse with photographs in black and white, carries the vicarious sight-seer on a delightful excursion through some of Britain's most enchanting cities, and one can only admire the infectious enthusiasm Miss Whittier displays in her role of guide—and a competent guide she proves to be. Reaching the end of the book, one feels very much like the traveller who has absorbed vivid impressions of those places and things he had hoped to see.

M.G.R.

POLICE WRITING, by E. Caroline Gabard and John P. Kenney. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 89. \$3.25.

The authors are endeavoring to provide helpful instruction on the various forms of writing articles for publication. Such writing is dealt with under three headings: the thesis, the journalistic article and the police report type; but the emphasis is placed on the first category.

This book could be extremely useful to anyone preparing an essay or an article for publication in a journal but it has very little practical application to ordinary police report writing.

J.E.R.

THE FORT ON THE SASKATCHEWAN, by Peter T. Ream. The Douglas Printing Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. \$2.00 (paper cover); \$2.95 (hard cover).

In many ways local history is the most difficult to write. The focus is usually extremely sharp over a very limited field and the problems of rousing and maintaining the general reader's interest, as well as reconciling the abundance of detail which, because of the scale of the work, becomes disproportionately important, are many. To achieve balance, perspective, and insight while maintaining accuracy is often, therefore, difficult in the extreme. These are the problems which have dogged Mr. Peter T. Ream in his short history of Fort Saskatchewan. That he has succeeded in at least reconciling some of them is to his credit, particularly, as he points out in the preface, no one troubled to set down the experiences of men who remembered the establishment of the Fort and the community's trials during its earliest days. Now, of course, it is too late for scarcely any of the old timers who may have been able to add to the story are left.

The Fort on the Saskatchewan tells the story of that tiny community from its establishment as a North-West Mounted Police post in 1875 until the present; from the days when the Fort stood in its own right as a prairie community of character and vigor to the present when new industries and the suburbs of Edmonton threaten to absorb and submerge the small town. Since the book was written to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the First United Church in Fort Saskatchewan its main emphasis is devoted to the growth, development, and work of the church in the area. It is not, as might be expected, a story devoted solely to one denomination; the part played by the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Roman Catholic churches is presented without bias from the time services were first held. The devotion of the men and women who brought the gospel to the settlers breaking their land in what was then a hard, empty country is an enduring story of hardship and courage in the face of great physical odds. The vigorous conditions however, did not faze "greenhorn preachers" like D. G. McQueen or Alexander Forbes, newly-arrived from Scotland, or prevent them from carrying out their missions despite back-breaking travel by horse and buck-board over rough trails to reach isolated congregations, school children, and the sick. This is by far the best part of the book.

It is unfortunate however, that Mr. Ream devotes so great a part of his account to general western development and to the North-West Mounted Police trek before the Force established Fort Saskatchewan. Western Canadian history is fascinating, and the fact that the post was the second to be erected by the NWMP is an important event in the Police story. However, 32 pages out of a total of 137 is a considerable proportion, one that tends to detract from the main subject, the Church and Fort Saskatchewan. What a pity that Mr. Ream instead did not touch more fully upon the social and economic changes which occurred in the area during the peak periods of immigration around the turn of the century when the district received its infusion of Teutonic and Slavic blood, for it was in these shifting conditions that the churches faced their greatest challenges. Nevertheless, *The Fort on the Saskatchewan* is an informative, interesting addition to the growing list of local

and regional histories being written in western Canada. While it is not definitive, it will certainly contribute to the final writing of any future local work or provincial history of Alberta. (Inquiries about purchasing copies of the book should be directed to Dr. W. Buck, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.) W.R.

ACADEMY LECTURES ON LIE DETECTION, by V. A. Leonard. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 99. \$4.00.

This is a collection of lectures providing up-to-date information on the techniques of interrogation and the use of polygraph and other related instruments used in the detection of deception.

Due to the hesitancy of our Canadian Courts to accept the polygraph evidence much of this information is not of immediate assistance to the average Canadian policeman. But, the later chapters deal with straight verbal interrogation and, accordingly, could be of direct and practical assistance to any investigator.

With the advancement of scientific methods of Police detection, a wider knowledge of this particular phase of that work will never come amiss to the enterprising policeman. J.E.R.

NATURE IS YOUR GUIDE, by Harold Gatty. William Collins Sons & Co., Ltd. Don Mills, Ont. Illustrated. Pp. 254. \$3.50.

This is a compilation of useful and interesting data on the art of pathfinding by natural aids on both land and sea. Even in this age of improved technical aids, emergencies do arise where knowledge of this nature could well prove to be of inestimable value. Here the author has presented a vast amount of detail in an extremely acceptable manner.

After pointing up possible situations the author explains the background of this art and demonstrates how the reader can develop this skill. He deals with many relevant problems such as maintaining a straight course by the correction of physical errors, by observing natural signs such as reflections in the sky, and wind directions, and by noting the effects of wind and sun, as well as the other elements.

One chapter covers the effects of the elements on trees and other plant life, which if systematically noted, will provide a wealth of knowledge to the interested pathfinder. Then an explanation is given as to the

methods in which these observations can be practically applied in orienting oneself whether in the desert, in the polar regions, in dense bush, or even in a busy city.

Many simple practices are explained and enlarged upon in such an interesting fashion that the reader feels rather embarrassed in not having personally realized their potential in case of emergency. An effort is then made to emphasize the utility in practising this art of pathfinding as a sport, and thus combining pleasure with the acquisition of practical knowledge. Reference is made to many ancient practices which form the basis for current methods, or must even still be resorted to when a person is left entirely to his or her own resources.

The latter portions of this book are taken up with authentic detail on the habits of birds, and on a study of the sun and moon and stars. All of which can supply a rich store of information to the individual who has been trained to observe. This book will make worthwhile reading to any person, but will be particularly useful to the out-of-doors enthusiast, or to persons who might find themselves dependant upon their own resourcefulness. J.R.

PSYCHIATRY AND THE CRIMINAL, by John M. Macdonald, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, University of Colorado. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. Pp. 227. \$5.50.

It is a relatively common occurrence in Courts today to find a case remanded until the accused has been examined by a psychiatrist. Psychiatric treatment is also a recognized contribution toward the rehabilitation of prisoners in many institutions of correction. It is obvious, therefore, that psychiatric examinations by sincere, impartial physicians will receive an increasingly sympathetic hearing before the Courts.

It is toward the medical profession that this book is directed, and its aim is to fill the gaps in published works which to a large extent do not deal with the psychiatric examination of the criminal as a separate and relatively unexplored field of the science. The volume is valuable in this sense but too technical to be of much use to either law enforcement officers or members of the legal profession. Physicians should find it particularly helpful in assembling reports for Court or preparing themselves for appearance on the witness stand. H.E.B.

OBITUARY

Ex-Inspr. Clavell Wilson Thomas, 76, died in November 1957 at Fort William, Ont. He joined the Force June 1, 1908 and purchased his discharge Apr. 7, 1916. On Apr. 24, 1919 he re-engaged in the Force and was promoted to Inspector Feb. 1, 1920. He was discharged July 31, 1920. He had been stationed at Regina, Hanley, Hudson Bay Junction, Saskatoon, Maple Creek, Sask., The Pas, Man., Vancouver, B.C., Ottawa, Ont. During World War I he served Overseas from June 1, 1916 to Mar. 14, 1919. After leaving the Force he was with the CPR Investigation Department for many years.

Reg. No. 6360 ex-Cst. Thomas Richards Duckworth, 67, died Dec. 9, 1957 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the RNWMP Nov. 13, 1914 and was discharged Dec. 15, 1916. He served at Regina, Moose Jaw and Avonlea, Sask. (See Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 5443 ex-Sgt. William Henry Sharman, 69, died Dec. 1, 1957 at Whitstable, Kent, England. He joined the RNWMP Aug. 12, 1912 but took his discharge Sept. 22, 1914. On Apr. 1, 1919 he rejoined the Force and retired to pension Aug. 11, 1932. He was stationed at Regina, Pelly and Prince Albert, Sask. During World War I he served with the B.E.F. from Sept. 23, 1914 to Mar. 31, 1919. (See Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 12253 ex-Able Seaman George Doucette, 71, died Jan. 15, 1958 at Halifax, N.S. He served in the RCMP "Marine" Division from May 1, 1932 to Dec. 7, 1932 and from May 1, 1933 to Sept. 30, 1939. He was discharged to pension Mar. 23, 1945. Before joining the Force he was a member of the Preventive Service for various periods from 1928 to 1932. During World War II Mr. Doucette served with the Royal Canadian Navy from September 1939 to March 1945.

Reg. No. 2043 ex-Cst. Colborne Dennis Jarvis, 93, died Dec. 21, 1957, at Nelson, B.C. He joined the NWMP Oct. 7, 1887 and was discharged "time expired" Oct. 6, 1895. Re-engaging in the Force on Jan. 15, 1896, he purchased his discharge May 24, 1897. He served at Regina, Sask., Fort Saskatchewan, Calgary and Saltcoats, Alta.

Reg. No. 10035 ex-Cpl. Ernest Archibald Kirk, 54, died Feb. 8, 1958 at Burnaby, B.C. He joined the RCMP Nov. 21, 1923 and purchased his discharge July 14, 1930. On Sept. 11, 1931 he rejoined the Force and retired to pension May 14, 1950. He served at Regina, Sask., Vancouver, Cloverdale, B.C., Edmonton, Alta., Winnipeg, Norway House, Man., Norman, Reliance, N.W.T., Dawson and Old Crow, Y.T.

Spl. Cst. Mervyn Black, 67, died Oct. 15, 1957 at Ottawa, Ont. He was engaged by the Force on Apr. 1, 1933 and had served at Regina, Saskatoon, Sask., Toronto and Ottawa, Ont. Mr. Black was Senior Translator of the Force.

Reg. No. 5386 ex-S/Sgt. Charles Clifford Brown, 68, died Dec. 18, 1957 at Moncton, N.B. He joined the RNWMP June 8, 1912 and was discharged "time expired" June 7, 1916. On Aug. 13, 1919 he re-engaged in the Force and was discharged to pension Aug. 31, 1943. He served at Regina, Arcola, Saskatoon, Sask., Athabasca, Macleod, Spirit River, Smoky River, Alta., Vancouver, Grand Forks, Merritt, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., Fort William, Ottawa, Toronto, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, Que., Fredericton and Moncton, N.B. During World War I he joined the C.E.F. Dec. 6, 1916, served Overseas and was demobilized May 12, 1919.

Reg. No. 10043 ex-Cst. John Ernest Soubliere, 51, died at Vancouver, B.C., on Oct. 13, 1956. He joined the RCMP Dec. 4, 1923 and was discharged Aug. 4, 1926. He served at Regina, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., and Montreal, Que. Later he was a member of the Ontario Provincial Police for a time.

Reg. No. 6737 ex-Sgt. Major John Joseph Molloy, 61, died Jan. 13, 1957 at Hamilton, Ont. He joined the RNWMP Oct. 26, 1917 and was retired to pension Aug. 10, 1947. He was stationed at Regina, Battleford, Pellican Narrows, Prince Albert, Sask., Hodgson, Emerson, Port Nelson, The Pas, Flin Flon, Winnipeg, Man., Fort William, Ont. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 1605 ex-Sgt. Gustave E. Hoerner, 94, died Dec. 19, 1957 at South Bolton, Que. He joined the NWMP Aug. 10, 1885 and was discharged in 1888. He served at Regina, Sask., as Hospital Steward. (See also *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1956, Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 10271 ex-Cst. William John Corkery, 55, died Jan. 27, 1958, at Almonte, Ont. He joined the RCMP Apr. 26, 1927 and was invalidated to pension Apr. 25, 1947. He served in "A" Division, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 11294 ex-Sgt. Robert Sydney Miller, 57, died Feb. 22, 1958 at Regina, Sask. He joined the RCMP Mar. 2, 1932 and was discharged to pension Apr. 30, 1955. He had been stationed at Regina, Moose Jaw, Crane Valley, Wood Mountain, Willow Bunch, Weyburn, Morse, Broadview and Swift Current, Sask. In World War I he had served in the Royal Navy from June 26, 1918 to Aug. 31, 1921. From Jan. 29, 1929 to Mar. 1, 1932 he was a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force.