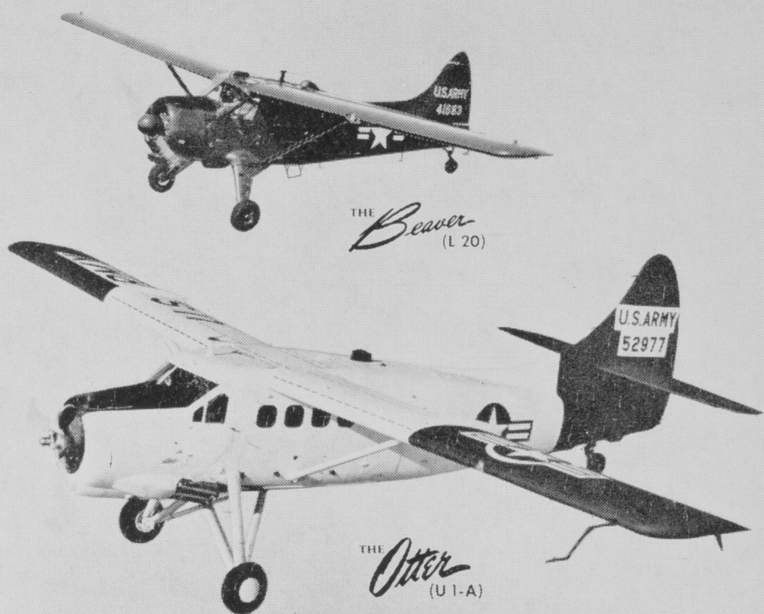


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PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE





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This Issue's Cover

Our "Tack Room" cover picture on this issue, is one to revive fond memories for all old-time cavalymen. The immaculate room, with its polished wood and sparkling floors, is a perfect backdrop for the orderly rows of saddles and bridles hanging on their pegs. Rich leather and glistening brass emphasize the spotless white head-ropes and the immaculate regimental shabracks. Soon, these brilliant accoutrements will adorn once more the horses of an RCMP Musical Ride on public exhibition.

In training since April, this year's "Ride" begins its tour with appearances at the Belleville, Ont., Fair, August 13-16. From there the troop goes to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass., the Provincial Fat Stock Show, Sherbrooke, Que., returns to Ottawa for the Winter Fair, October 23-27, then to the National Horse Show, New York, the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto and finishes up at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Ill., November 23-December 1.

The regimental shabrack (yellow-bordered saddle cloth) and its markings form an important part of the history of any mounted unit. Although the origin of the shabrack dates back to the days of chivalry when knights adorned their chargers with elaborate saddle-cloths, not all cavalry regiments are entitled to use

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them. Primarily a ceremonial cover, the shabrack is used only on important occasions. Regulations governing it say, in part: "The Regimental Cypher or Designating Insigne will appear on the rear portion on both sides of the Shabrack and, apart from other Regimental Badges will constitute a designating mark of the Regiment. . . ."

The familiar MP (connected) appearing on the RCMP shabrack, is the registered horse brand of the Force. First allotted to the NWMP on June 7, 1887, the brand was allowed to expire on Dec. 13, 1917 and three months later was cancelled. The brand remained unregistered for the next 26 years, but was renewed by the RCMP on July 5, 1944 and has remained in good standing since then. In modern times, all Mounted Police horses are properly branded. The fused MP is also used as an identification mark on certain articles of clothing and kit and in addition forms part of the registered markings on RCMP aircraft and "Marine" Division vessels.

The RCMP was not always entitled to use the ceremonial shabrack, but with its use today, the Force also enjoys a distinction unique among mounted units—the Mounted Police is the only body in the British Commonwealth which uses a brand instead of a cypher as a designating mark of the unit.

With the appearance of a "Ride" once more, undoubtedly there will be those who will question the usefulness of equitation in a modern law-enforcement agency such as the Mounted Police. But the functions of the horse go beyond his extremely limited value in the work of the RCMP, or mere show. Riding, along with foot drill and physical training, is part of the physical fitness program of the Force; it is an excellent method of detecting courage, or lack of it, in a recruit; in short, it is a means of "separating the men from the boys". In addition, equitation more than any other factor develops that *esprit de corps* which is so indelibly a part of the rich tradition of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

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.

The Coquitlam Bank Robbery

By Cst. R. W. MORLEY

At 10.30 a.m. on Apr. 3, 1956, the bank alarm that will ring down through the history of the RCMP suddenly shattered the early morning routine of the Burnaby Detachment office, in British Columbia. Immediately the terse message that has lately been heard all too frequently in the Vancouver area, crackled over the police radio:

"Burnaby to all cars and stations. . . . A bank alarm. . . . The Royal Bank of Canada, Lougheed Highway and North Road. . . . All other stations please maintain radio silence. . . ."

Over and over the message was repeated. While speeding police cars converged on the bank, an attempt was made to contact the premises by phone, a routine practice, to ascertain if the switch had been accidentally tripped. When no answer was received, all cars were notified that this was no false alarm.

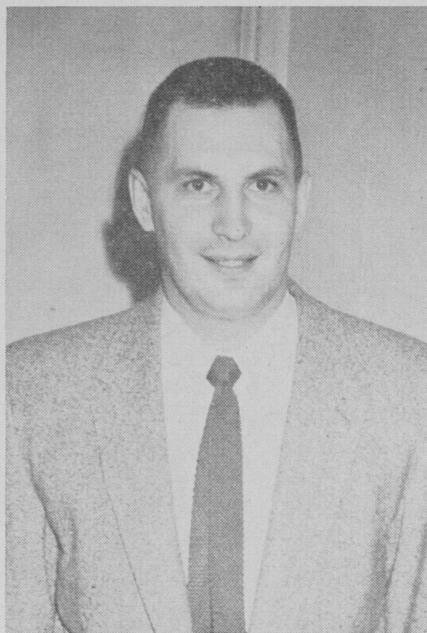
The first car on the scene was one from nearby Maillardville Detachment, with Csts. H. M. C. Johnstone and A. L. Beach. When the car slowed near the bank, Johnstone leaped out and ran toward the side of the building. While Beach drove around to the parking lot in front of the bank, Johnstone headed for the front door. Everything inside appeared normal as he entered. The manager, J. D. W. Howat, was standing behind the counter. Johnstone asked if everything was all right.

Menaced by a sawed-off shot-gun in the hands of a masked bandit standing out of Johnstone's line of vision, Mr. Howat shook his head. At the same instant, Herbert Howerton, his face also masked, sprang up from behind the counter and fired a .38 slug point-blank at the Policeman, now only about 15 feet away. Falling to the floor and completely unprotected in the main lobby of the bank, Johnstone was suddenly the target for a barrage of shots from Howerton and

Howard Folster who now ran, screaming hysterically, from the vault toward the main door, his only avenue of escape.

Drawing his revolver, Johnstone snapped one shot at William Banks as he attempted to leave the manager's office. The bullet struck Banks in the left shoulder, spinning him backward and knocking the shot-gun out of his hands. Johnstone next turned on Folster who was charging toward him, emptying all five shells from his .32 revolver as he ran.

Most of these found their mark in the Policeman's body. His empty gun still clicking, Folster raced through the door, attempted to climb on the speeding getaway truck driven by the fourth bandit, William Gordon Garry Owen, but fell off and collapsed in blind terror under the wheels of another parked truck. Then Howerton, clutching \$10,000 under his arm, leaped the bank counter and sprinted past the prostrate form of



Cpl. H. M. C. Johnstone

Johnstone, firing madly as he ran. One of Johnstone's bullets ripped through Howerton's left arm, and as he opened the door the bandit became a target for the bullets of both Constables Beach and Johnstone, who now staggered up from the floor and chased the fleeing man. About 15 feet from the door of the bank, Howerton suddenly stumbled and was probably dead the instant he hit the side-walk, shot cleanly through the heart.

Banks next surrendered meekly to Johnstone who was now sitting on the side-walk in front of the bank, covering Folster and Howerton with his empty gun.

Cst. U. J. Schroeder who had arrived, threw Banks to the ground, searched him, then directed the bank manager to cover him. Schroeder next took Folster into custody while Beach tried to intercept the youthful Owen who was attempting to escape in the truck, a fully loaded Thompson sub-machine gun still clutched in his right hand. Beach fired his remaining shots at Owen, and then hurled his empty revolver at him, shattering the side window of the vehicle. He then turned and assisted Johnstone into the Police car, radioing the description of the getaway truck and its driver as he raced to the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster.

Meanwhile Owen sped along North Road, then turned west along Cameron Ave., attempting to reach a second car which the quartet had parked approximately two miles away. He was hotly pursued by two civilians and when he missed a turn, his truck skidded into a deep ditch. He scrambled out, still clutching the "Tommy Gun", and sprinted into the nearby woods. On his way through the brush Owen concealed the weapon under a log and continued across the Loughheed Highway where he was spotted by Csts. J. A. Fielders and L. W. Hanson, speeding toward the bank in an unmarked car. After a short chase, Owen surrendered.

The services of Police Dog "Rip" and his master, Cpl. I. E. Hall were then requested, and the dog soon recovered the concealed machine gun.

Subsequent investigation at Langley, B.C., where the homes of Howerton, Folster and Owen are located, revealed a second sub-machine gun, owned by the dead bandit, together with over 200 additional rounds of ammunition. This gun was a souvenir brought from Korea by Howerton, who served there with the Canadian Forces. It is apparently of Chinese manufacture, and a weapon deadly in its very simplicity.

Thus came to an end the wildest gun battle in the history of the RCMP. Fortunately the ending was a happy one. The conduct of all members who came under fire was worthy of the highest praise. Constable Johnstone, although wounded in the left little finger, left palm, left shoulder, right chest, right side, right forearm and left hip, was not injured in any vital organ. The bullet which entered his chest had been deflected from his heart by a button on his tunic. He was released from hospital approximately a week later, after having been promoted to the rank of Corporal by Commissioner Nicholson on the day following the robbery. His courage and devotion to duty are best summed up in the words of a "Time" magazine correspondent, for in those few seconds when he lay on the bank floor, lead ripping into his body from all directions, yet nevertheless fighting back with deadly accuracy, Johnstone was truly "Outgunned but not out-fought".

* * *

Two newspaper editorials, perhaps typical of the press comment generally on an efficient piece of police work, are reprinted here:

For rootin' tootin' six-gun shootin' heroes, Canada does not need to look to its history or across the line for Davy Crocketts and assorted U.S. marshals. Constable Bud Johnstone of the Royal



Interior of bank showing manager's office. Wall behind chairs contains five bullet holes. Johnstone lay approximately five feet in front of right chair after being wounded. Howerton was firing from behind counter at right and Banks was in manager's office.

Canadian Mounted Police, 1956 version, makes them all look pretty soft.

For the West is still wild and Constable Johnstone has shown that there are still men who are men away out West. In a pistol battle with bank robbers in Burnaby, B.C., the constable wound up with 12 bullet holes in his body and was still able to hold a press conference before doctors picked out seven bullets, with one still to come. . . .

True to the tradition of the RCMP, Constable Johnstone did not draw his gun first and come in fighting . . . the robbers started shooting. The bank robbers' union has every right to expect that a policeman with a bullet in him will lie down and take no further interest in their felonious proceedings. . . .

But eight slugs in him and The Law still shooting—son, that's enough to turn a crook to honest labor. . . .

(From: *The Calgary Herald*)

* * *

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police staged an exhibition of speed, efficiency and raw courage this week that has stirred the public's admiration.

In less than 20 minutes after a Coquitlam bank was held up . . . one bandit was dead, one suspect wounded and two other suspects were behind bars. . . .

The hero of the piece is RCMP Constable (now corporal) H. M. C. "Bud" Johnstone, 29, of Maillardville, who was hit eight times by slugs from .32 and .38 calibre guns but who, despite his wounds, killed one of the bandits and felled another.

This is the sort of thing that makes a great police force.

All the electric warning systems, two-way radios and fast police cars are no substitute for the nerve that sends a young police officer dashing into a hail of lead determined to do his job, regardless of consequences.

Johnstone did his law-enforcement job and did it magnificently. He upheld the highest traditions of one of the world's finest police forces, and we are all thankful that he survived the heavy odds that were against him.

His performance, and that of the three other RCMP officers who were with him, is more than a great example of bravery.

It is a warning to all gunmen in this vicinity that they are taking their lives in their hands when they try to stage a hold-up. There is no better insurance against bandits than courageous straight-shooting policemen. . . .

(From: *The Vancouver Province*)

● ● ●

The Police and the Public

By Superintendent Leslie James,

British Transport Commission Police

"The Police in discharging their many varied and responsible duties maintain the spirit of service towards their fellow citizens which is part of the tradition of the ancient office of constable. On this depends the friendly co-operation between Police and Public of which this country is so proud." (From Her Majesty the Queen's message to the Home Secretary following the Royal Review of the Police, 14/7/54.)

IN THE field of public administration Englishmen have displayed both a genius for compromise and a lively abhorrence of tyranny. It is no mere accident of constitutional history, therefore, that the institution of the British Police should draw its strength from the principle of mutual responsibility for law enforcement. To Charles Rowan and Richard Mayne, the first Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis, is due the distinction of reconciling for the first time an efficient police organization with this principle of collective security and of fashioning a police constable who would embody both the general will of the community and the technical and professional ability of a modern police force. But their success in fusing these elements was due in turn to their sensitive appreciation of public opinion, their tact and patience in winning public confidence in the new Police.

In their relations with the public, the first Commissioners of Police followed, consciously or unconsciously, certain lines of thought which in later years have acquired the sanctity of basic principles. These principles may be condensed into five, namely:

1. The primary object of an efficient police is the prevention of crime; the test of their efficiency the absence of crime and not the number of prosecutions.
2. The power of the police and the avoidance by them of physical force are dependent on public approval

which in turn involves public co-operation in securing law observance.

3. Public favor and co-operation must be sought by demonstrating complete impartiality, independence of Government policy, indifference to the justice or injustice of individual laws, and the desire to serve and befriend the public.
4. The police must maintain such relations with the public as will show that they identify themselves with the public and are simply their paid representatives in the common task of law enforcement.
5. The police must not assume judicial functions.

Since all forms of human organization tend to aggrandize themselves and since changes in the spirit of our institutions often take place imperceptibly, it may be rewarding to examine these principles in the light of present-day police administration and public relations.

Prevention and Detection

Turning then to the first of our principles, this was obviously enunciated before statute had created the long catalogue of summary offences with which police officers are familiar today. It had reference only to the nineteenth century conception of crime, to crimes that is to say which are an outrage upon public order. In this respect it is equally valid today; for if the police are to make any contribution to the betterment of society, it is proper that they should aim first at discouraging crime. The most effective

deterrent of crime is the certainty of detection, not the consequence of it, and there is no merit in convicting a man if he can be persuaded from his criminal course altogether. So far, then, as crimes of violence and open crimes against property are concerned, watch and ward is still, and must continue to be, the paramount obligation of the police. Uniformed police patrols must always take precedence of plain-clothes patrols and must never be withdrawn merely to tempt the would-be criminal into crime.

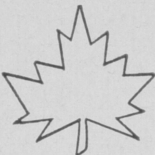
As regard petty offences, however, these by their nature call for somewhat different treatment. The majority are in themselves preventive in effect. Road traffic law, the Firearms Act, the Licensing Acts and many other Acts and Regulations are not ends in themselves. They are intended to prevent minor irregularities which collectively would lead to far graver results. A defective brake on a motor vehicle may seem a trivial matter, but if a large proportion of all vehicles on the road had defective brakes, the danger to human life would be serious. Again the mental element in these petty offences is different from that involved in serious crime. Many of them are sins of omission only and the degree of moral delinquency in any case is usually slight. The normal penalty on conviction is a small monetary fine, with little or no social stigma attached to it. Consequently, while the immediate presence of police officers may discourage these offences, intermittent police patrolling does not provide a sufficiently forcible deterrent.

It follows from these circumstances that in dealing with petty offences the police have to decide between two new alternatives—not those of prevention and detection, but those of instruction and prosecution. In the light of modern police work our first principle must now be extended, therefore, to embrace these two alternatives and, just as it already rates prevention as of greater importance than detection, so it must now put in-

struction of the public before the prosecution of offenders.

The importance of this modern extension of our principle cannot be underrated. It is a question indeed for serious consideration whether the police are not already in danger of becoming unconsciously an instrument of petty prosecution—whether preoccupation with reporting petty offences is not even now setting the police apart as professional disciplinarians. The reporting of these petty offences together with their subsequent proof in Court has today become a special police technique and much of the young constable's early training is devoted to acquiring this technique. As his proficiency is inevitably measured to some extent by his ability to apply the technique, there is a danger that in his anxiety to prove his technical proficiency he may lose sight of basic principles. The bugbear of statistical comparisons may lead even senior police officers to judge police efficiency by the number of successful prosecutions.



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True, the police are not always unmindful of the importance of public instruction. For instance, on the introduction of new regulations, a generous period of grace is allowed for informing the public of their new liabilities, and police action is restricted during this period to giving verbal advice or verbal cautions. And even after this period has elapsed, first or trivial offences are usually dealt with by way of a caution. But there is a suspicion (it may be no more) that the police constable is changing almost imperceptibly from the friend and confidant of the man in the street into an impersonal reporting machine and perhaps something of a social irritant. It may be that in his mind the Englishman still keeps the policeman *qua* petty prosecutor distinct from the policeman *qua* preserver of the peace, but in time the distinction may become blurred and relations may suffer. Can anything be done to check this tendency and preserve the tradition of the friendly English "Bobby"?

For instance, could not much more be done through all the various media of public enlightenment—school, radio, television, cinema, and press—to explain the object of police law and practice? Can anyone who has heard the tedious procession of obstruction cases in any West End Metropolitan Magistrate's Court be satisfied that motorists appreciate the true nature of the offence with which they are charged, and that they realize that any vehicle left in a busy shopping thoroughfare must inevitably cause obstruction by reducing the effective width of the carriageway? It is clear from the defended cases that many motorists expect the offence to create a serious and tangible stoppage in the flow of traffic and not a mere restriction of flow. The wider obligation of the police to prevent thoroughfares degenerating into free car parks is frequently lost on them.

Then could not more be done by the police in an advisory capacity? The

incidence of traffic prosecutions would suggest that a far greater number of border-line offences go unreported. If it is police policy to refrain from prosecuting a motorist for excessive speed until a certain speed above the legal limit has been reached, ambitious officers may be tempted to hold their hand in the hope that higher speeds may be reached. Similarly minor instances of careless driving may be disregarded in anticipation of more serious ones. The difficulty in extending the scope of advisory police work is that technical police ability tends under modern conditions to be measured by successful prosecutions in Court, these being verifiable, as distinct from verbal cautions which are not normally reported in detail.

The answer might perhaps be found in making the verbal caution a more important procedure requiring the service of an official notice of which a counterfoil could be retained by the constable serving it. This would bestow upon the verbal caution enhanced significance both from the offender's and the constable's point of view and give a fillip to advisory as opposed to disciplinary police work. But whether or not any steps can be taken on these lines, senior police officers must contrive at all times to err on the side of prevention and instruction rather than on that of detection and prosecution. Nothing will prejudice good relations with the public more fatally than the impression that the police are pursuing prosecutions for their own sake, to gratify personal ambition or establish a statistical record. Police policy must be based on the long view, on serving the public interest and not on demonstrating their own professional efficiency.

Before we leave our first principle it may be convenient to consider the question of modern methods of police working. From the beginning, the kingpin of the English police system has been the constable on the beat. He has been the very embodiment of the preventive

principle—the democratic symbol of law and order. He has also been ideally situated during his leisurely progress round the beat to establish friendly relations with the man in the street. The advent of the internal-combustion engine, however, has brought the problems of traffic control and the mobile criminal in its train and with these, unaided by mobile units, the beat man would have been unable adequately to deal. The arrival of a more educated type of police officer has also raised the question of reducing the monotony of the beat and giving the constable greater interest and more opportunity for mental application. As a result, not only have mobile traffic and crime patrols been introduced but experiments have been made with different systems of beat working—in particular the partially mobile team-system of working which originated in Aberdeen. The final verdict on the Aberdeen system has not been pronounced and opinions may always differ, but it has the virtue at any rate of seeking to enliven police duty by giving the beatman a wider range, greater mobility and added interest and experience.

While, however, there are undoubted advantages in this type of police working, certain dangers must be kept in mind. There is first of all the reduction of personal contact with the local inhabitants—the absence of the opportunity to exchange a few words and perhaps gain a little information. There is also the danger which comes from the sense of power—the possibility that four men in a car may be tempted to act more ruthlessly than one on foot. And then there is the danger that detection and prosecution may be given precedence over prevention and instruction. In this connection it should be borne in mind that systems of police working which emphasize the element of surprise may well be preventive in effect. The fear that camouflaged traffic patrols are in existence may do more to deter the road hog than more obvious police patrols. The test

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of whether the objects of police are preventive or detective is the policy of the force and the relation of the number of prosecutions undertaken to the amount of preventive and advisory work. A reasonable quota of prosecutions is in itself a deterrent in that it demonstrates the probability of detection. But whatever systems of policing are adopted the crucial point is that those in charge should appreciate the principles at stake. They must ensure that public contact is not lost, that power is not abused and that prevention and advice receive first consideration.

Public Co-operation

We come now to our second principle. That the English police command public approval there can be no doubt. It is impossible, indeed, to watch a policeman on traffic duty or controlling a crowd on a public occasion without acknowledging the general respect in which he is held. The reason for this public esteem is to be sought in a combination of circumstances. The efficiency, bravery and integrity of the police are not least among the contributory factors. But the main factor has been the policeman's sense of fair play and his ability, through his human touch and his unflinching sense of humor, to secure the co-operation of the man in the street. Confident of general public support, he finds his duty to secure law observance is much simplified.

The importance of this principle has not been ignored and police reform in colonial territories, where previously the police have inevitably been associated with an alien government, has drawn heavily upon the English model. Changes in police and public relations must accompany advances along the road of self-government, for the will of a country to govern itself can never be effective if the people do not support the machinery of law enforcement. So the carrying of arms by police, though necessary during periods of conquest and assimilation, must be abandoned as soon as a reason-

able standard of public security has been established.

But even in England it would be unwise to be complacent about public co-operation. For co-operation springs from community of interest and, as we have already noticed, there may already be danger of a loss of public support as a result of petty prosecutions. The integrity of the police, itself a source of public confidence, depends on the application of a strict code of discipline. It would be unfortunate, therefore, if any general weakening of discipline in industry should lead to a slackening in police discipline, or that chief officers of police should consider it their duty, in the interests of esprit de corps, to support their subordinates whether right or wrong. It may be irksome to police officers to follow the Judges' Rules when interrogating suspects, but it would be a sad day for the police institution in England if less scrupulous standards were freely connived at. In these and other matters affecting police practice senior officers must be resolutely uncompromising. Bureaucratic inscrutability in the police service is the shortest cut to despotism and the public must be assured of the most searching and exhaustive inquiry into police irregularities, real or supposed. The duty of the police is to serve the public, not to wage a ruthless war upon the criminal, and police officers who depart from the rules must do so at their peril.

For some aspects of police work the public have always been lukewarm in their support. While they will assist an officer to arrest a violent prisoner, they are chary of being involved in Court proceedings and are reluctant to come forward as witnesses unless they are interested parties. With attendance at Court is associated great waste of time, undesirable publicity, and perhaps the fear of being made to look ridiculous under cross-examination in the witness-box. In the same way members of the public are slow to give information to

the police, unless they do so anonymously. The fear of being labelled disloyal to their colleagues and a disinclination to be involved in an unsavory business outweigh any sense of public duty.

Steps are now being considered to make attendance at Court as little inconvenient as possible, but much remains to be done to secure public support, not merely in exposing a known offender but also in bringing him to justice. Here again the various media of publicity should be exploited to the full and children should be taught at school that there is nothing dishonorable in assisting the police—that it is indeed the duty of a good citizen to do so.

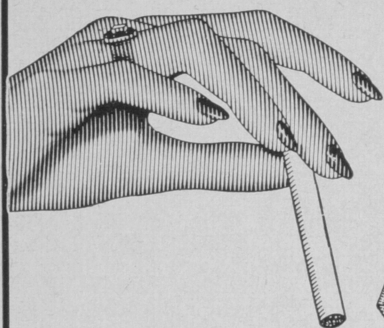
Co-operation of the public with the police has perhaps never been enlisted more effectively than in the crime prevention campaigns conducted by the Sussex County Constabulary, the City of London Police, and other forces. That the immediate and tangible results of

these campaigns have been remarkable will not be denied. But their essential value lies in the manner in which the general public is drawn into police work and associated with its local force. It is gratifying, therefore, to see that the example set by these forces is being followed elsewhere, if only because of the importance of maintaining good relations with the public and preserving the democratic basis of the police institution.

Police Independence

Our third principle emphasizes the main conditions of public support for the police. The first of these—impartiality—needs little elucidation. Equality before the law would be meaningless if the police made distinctions in law enforcement. Neither wealth nor rank must be allowed to influence police action. Conversely, the fact that a defendant may be too poor to defend himself, or well known to the police and the magistracy,

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must not tempt the police to press a doubtful charge. In particular, during periods of political or industrial unrest, the police must display a studious indifference to the issues at stake. In a strike, the rights of the arguments may be manifestly with the employers, but it will only serve to exacerbate the situation if the police are encouraged to deal roughly with the strikers. The interests of the right will be better served in the long run if the police show every consideration to the wrong.

Indifference to distinctions in personal status or opinion leads logically to indifference to Government policy. The function of the police is to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by Parliament, whether they acknowledge the wisdom of the Government's policy or not. Inevitably, however, in the administration of a police force it falls to its chief officer from time to time to implement Government policy or meet Parliamentary criticism by drawing the attention of his subordinates to particular irregularities and by organizing special campaigns against a particular class of offender. Here again police and public relations are important, for if a chief officer is wise he will be guided by the temper of public opinion and by a sympathetic consideration of the public interest. A sudden spate of prosecutions in respect of a class of minor irregularities, while it may suggest a cold police efficiency, may do considerable harm to public relations, particularly if the police have lured the public by their inaction into a state of false security. Before campaigns of this sort are opened, ample warning must be given to the public of the intention of the police to enforce the law strictly.

Indifference to the justice or injustice of individual laws is but an extension of the same conception, for Parliament must be presumed to intend the apparent injustice of a law until it has abrogated it. The Court may temper the harshness of a statute with mercy within the limits

prescribed by law, but the police must preserve a detached, impersonal outlook. The law of betting and gaming, for instance, is full of anomalies and has been the object of perhaps well deserved criticism from both lawyers and laymen, but until such time as it may be revised, the police must enforce it strictly. They must not try to anticipate parliamentary action or substitute their own conscience for that of the community.

Identification with the Public

Identification of the police with the public, the object of our fourth principle, is perhaps the most important of all, for if the police contrive to set themselves above the public as a professional elite, the common basis for co-operation will have gone.

As a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon tithingman and the Parish Constable of later centuries, the policeman has traditionally close ties with the common people, and the practice both in this country and the colonies has been to recruit men into the police force who, though of excellent physique and character, are fairly representative of town and countryside. As society and the criminal have grown more sophisticated, a more sophisticated constable has made his appearance and police rates of pay and conditions of service have in general kept pace with this process. Today, however, the range and complexities of police work are so great that the educational standard expected of recruits is a high one. The small percentage of those selected from among the many applicants for police service bears this out. As a result, the tendency today is for the gap between the policeman and the man in the street to widen. An elaborate scheme of training, ranging from the initial training course for recruits to the senior staff courses at the Police College, could widen the gap still further if care were not taken to underline the police officer's place in the community. The mechanical and scientific resources of modern police forces and the build-up which the police

receive in the popular press, in crime fiction and on the screen tend in turn to promote a sense of power which could quickly lead to an attitude of superiority toward the general public. Chief officers of police and those in charge of police training establishments must be on the alert, therefore, to check any tendency in this direction. Training school instructors are in a particularly advantageous position to lay a sound foundation, and no training school syllabus will be complete which does not emphasize the historical origin of the office of constable and the peculiar position which a constable occupies in our democratic system of Government. Scientific progress may require our police to assume the appearance of steel-helmeted, wireless-controlled automatons, but training and administration must ensure that they preserve the essential humanity of the English "Bobby".

At this point we should ask ourselves what is the type of police organization most likely to promote identification of the police with the public. In the Metropolis it is clearly in the interests of efficiency that the police should come

under central government direction. But it is doubtful whether this arrangement encourages the best possible public relations—whether the Metropolitan Police constable enjoys the same confidence and friendship from the man in the street as his colleague in the provinces. Beyond the boundary of the capital, the police have maintained their close connection with the local government bodies and taken an active part in the corporate life of the county or borough. The police sports day is a municipal event; the police brass band an object of municipal pride.

Of recent years, several small forces have been merged into larger ones and there is no doubt that, on both administrative and economic grounds, this is a sound policy. The advent of the mobile criminal and the importance of rapid and effective police communications have made very small police forces an anachronism. But there is a limit to the process of merger if the value of local contact with the public is not to be endangered. A nice balance has to be found between efficiency, economy and the absence of improper personal influ-



ence on the one hand, and local knowledge, contact with the people, and the risk of improper personal influence on the other.

Judicial Functions

We come now to the last of our principles which enjoins the police to dissociate themselves from any judicial functions. It is for the police to detect and report offences only; with the result of their action they are not concerned. Not unnaturally, however, every policeman looks to the Courts to put the stamp of their approval on his action by convicting the offender, and the greater the penalty the more worth-while does the policeman feel his action to have been. It is very proper, therefore, that the policeman should not become judge in his own cause.

For this reason the practice in force in some countries of allowing the police to impose and collect fines on the spot has never been adopted in England. "*Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa*" is a basic principle of natural law and English justice and gives every man a right to be heard by an independent tribunal. On-the-spot fines do violence to this principle and put temptation in the way of the ambitious and the corrupt alike. It may be expedient that in petty cases small fines should be paid at Police Stations without the necessity of a trial, but the fixing of the penalty should not be a matter within the discretion of the police. The penalty should be determined by an independent authority if it is not to be exactly prescribed by Law.

It is true, of course, that in giving verbal warnings the police constable is, in a sense, passing immediate judgment on the offender; but verbal warnings are not convictions and if the offender does not accept the policeman's interpretation of the facts he is free to disregard the warning. No record is kept of verbal warnings and future police action is not normally influenced by them.

In issuing written cautions, senior police officers approach the judicial role

more closely, for the rule is to send cautions only in those cases in which there is a *prima facie* case to answer. Written cautions are used for first or trivial offences where the facts are clear, not as an alternative to proceedings in doubtful cases. But while written cautions go on record and will be taken into consideration by the police if the particular offence is repeated and the institution of proceedings is under consideration, they cannot be mentioned in Court as part of the offender's previous record, since this would give the caution the force of a judicial verdict. The police may sometimes deplore the inadmissibility of their written cautions, but the propriety of their exclusion cannot be doubted. To admit them would enable the police to influence the Court when passing sentence by a list of unproved offences.

* * *

It will be seen from the foregoing that the principles which have determined good relations between the public and the police in the past must be constantly applied and extended in dealing with modern police problems. Mr. Charles Reith, in his trenchant series of books on the development and constitutional basis of the English police institution, has given to law enforcement an importance which not all historians would concede. But there is no doubt that the English police system is the most purely democratic system of policing evolved. Just as Parliament is the acknowledged representative of the public in matters of Government, so the police are its acknowledged representatives in matters of law enforcement.

The fundamental distinction between a democratic constitution and a dictatorship is that in the former the rules for its internal management are designed to ensure that the people govern their rulers, that power is not abused, and that the State remains an instrument for furthering genuine common interests. In a dictatorship, while there are rules for the division of business between depart-

ments, these rules are in no way a restraint upon the ruler. Ultimate power is concentrated at the apex and is utter and complete. In a dictatorship, the dictator makes the decisions; in a democracy the ultimate decision rests with the electorate and the rules of the constitution and the division of authority between legislature, judiciary and executive are its device for restraining the Government from an abuse of power and for ensuring that those who exercise the powers of Government shall act with a sense of responsibility.

The principles which govern the relations between the public and the British police form an important extension of the rules of our own constitution. Like many other principles of the constitution they are based on custom only and have never been formally set down in black and white. Like them, too, they serve

to restrain the Government from an abuse of power and ensure that police officers act with a sense of responsibility.

If, therefore, we value our democratic way of life, we must be vigilant in maintaining the principles from which our system of policing derives its strength. We must train our constables to uphold our tradition of unstinted public service and we must select chief officers who can take a detached view of their force's position in the life of the community and who will put good public relations before a mere superficial efficiency. In short, we must take our cue from the title of this essay and put the public first.

(This is the Prize-winning Essay in the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition for 1954, and is reprinted with the permission of the Essay Competition Committee and *The Police Journal*, London, England.)



The following letter was received by a member of "N" Division's instructional staff from the mother of a recruit in training:

"Dear Sir:

"No doubt in your many years in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and especially now as an instructor, you have received many letters from grateful parents. But I would like to add right here none from any more grateful than we . . .

"I'm writing this to you Sir because . . . has mentioned you so many times in his letters and while he was home at Easter, telling us of your kindly interest in him, we thank you very much.

"We wish we could thank you and the other instructors personally for the wonderful job you have done on our boy; we are truly grateful. He has told us about so many of his instructors and his lectures and mostly how he loves his work and is so glad he chose this profession.

"Last fall we sent a boy to begin his training in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; after five months he came back not a boy, but a man, a man of whom we are very proud and one in whom we can see the beginning of a good citizen and we feel sure he'll be a credit to the Force.

"The training and discipline were just what . . . needed to bring to the surface what we had tried to do and what we so much wanted for him.

"I intended writing this letter to you Sir after . . . had gone to Regina but after his visit and what we saw we are so pleased and happy about it all, that I thought I should write now and thank you.

Very Sincerely."

The Canadian Police Curling Association

By Cpl. S. HARBIN

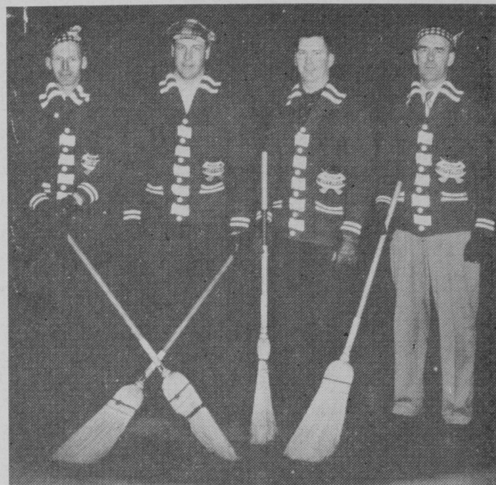
CURLING has become an extremely popular sport in recent years throughout Canada, and most people, particularly policemen, participate at some time during their lives. Two provinces, Alberta and Manitoba, have for some time had their own Provincial Police Curling Associations, but all provinces have, in the past, had their own Annual Police Bonspiels. These have met with the enthusiastic approval of those participating and each year the police bonspiel is keenly anticipated.

In 1955 an idea, which had been born some considerable time earlier, began to materialize and the Canadian Police Curling Association came into being. The originators of the idea asked that one team of policemen represent each of the provinces and railway police departments. Three trophies were put up for annual competition and were designated as follows: N. R. Crump Trophy—first prize; L. H. Nicholson Trophy—second prize; C.A.C.P. Trophy—third prize.

For the inaugural year it was found geographically convenient to stage the bonspiel in Winnipeg and, accordingly, eight teams congregated and locked brooms on March 12, at the now famous Granite Curling Club. An exceptionally cool and skilful team from Moose Jaw City Police emerged as masters of the "roaring game". Close on their heels came another fine foursome from Kenora, representing the Ontario Provincial Police, who had to come from a long way behind Manitoba in order to cart off the L. H. Nicholson Trophy. Last but not least came a strong aggregation of CNR men who captured the C.A.C.P. Trophy.

A delicious banquet followed a day of the keenest competition and, after the games had been rehashed several times in true "curler fashion" eight teams of tired but happy curlers directed their paths homeward.

● ● ●



Curling Winners—Police Bonspiel
Top—Moose Jaw City Police.
Centre—Ontario Provincial Police.
Bottom—CNR Police.

Chief Shot Both Sides

By

INSPR. I. C. SHANK

ONE more link with the stirring history of the west was severed when Head Chief "Shot Both Sides", of the Blood Indian Reserve, was buried on Mar. 20, 1956. Chief Shot Both Sides was born in 1874, the year this Force made its historic march west. He was present as a young boy at the signing of Treaty No. 7 at Blackfoot Crossing, which put the Indians on the reserves and brought peace to the western plains.

As a young man he was given the name of Shot Both Sides as a result of a skirmish in which he took part and was shot at from both sides but escaped unhurt. In later years he took the name of "Old Sun", a highly respected name in the Blackfoot confederacy.

The leadership of the Bloods has been in Shot Both Sides' family for more than 120 years. The first chief was "Peenagim" or "Seen from Afar". He was leader of the tribe in the 1830's and signed a treaty with the U.S. Government in 1855. On his death during the smallpox epidemic in 1870, his elder brother Black Bear became chief. The latter died a year later and was succeeded by his son, Red Crow. It was Red Crow who realized that the buffalo would ultimately disappear, and his people would have to turn to farming and ranching. He signed Treaty No. 7 in 1877. At that time he expressed his regard for the Mounted Police in these words:

"Three years ago when the Mounted Police came to my country, I met and shook hands with Stamix Otokan (Commissioner J. F. Macleod), at the Belly River. Since that time he has made me many promises and has kept them all—not one of them has been broken. Every-



Photographic reproduction of an oil painting of Chief Shot Both Sides painted approximately 25 years ago. The artist was Percy Two-Gun, a Blood Indian, who, although without formal training, has painted many pictures of his people.

thing the Mounted Police has done has been for our good. I trust Stamix Otokan and will leave everything to him. I will sign with Crowfoot."

Red Crow on his death in 1900 was succeeded by his adopted son, Crop Eared Wolf, until his death in 1913. Shot Both Sides was unanimously chosen to be Head Chief and at the same time assumed leadership of the Fish Eaters Band. He retained these positions until his death. During his youth, Shot Both Sides was trained by an old warrior, Bear's Hat, in the arts of war and ceremonies connected with the Sun Dance.

Chief Shot Both Sides since his youth was a firm believer in the Sun God. He loved the arrival of each new day, particularly if the sun came out in all its glory. It was only after a long illness, a short time before his death, that he embraced Christianity, but nevertheless clung to the traditions associated with the Sun Dance. The latter is a ceremony by which the primitive Indians gave thanks to the sun every fall for all the blessings bestowed on them during the year.

His funeral was attended by approximately 600 of the 2,500 member Blood tribe, civic dignitaries from Cardston, Lethbridge and Fort Macleod, and members of the RCMP.

The Blood Indian Reservation in southern Alberta is the largest in Canada, having an area of 510 square miles. Their leaders over the years have resisted numerous efforts by white men to buy up parts of the reserve, but not one acre have they given up despite some high pressure inducements, and occasionally accompanied by veiled threats of coercion. Chief Shot Both Sides would never countenance any infringements on the

hereditary rights and possessions of the Blood Indian Band. In recent years they adopted a policy of leasing land to southern Alberta farmers and ranchers, and at the present time some 66,000 acres are under lease, which provides the members of the Blood Band with a source of income, usually amounting to approximately \$100 per person per year. Another source of income is the sale of gas, oil, or gravel rights. Just recently a contract was drawn up between the Blood Band and the Dominion Government wherein the latter was permitted to run an irrigation ditch across the reserve on payment of \$320,000 and other concessions. ● ● ●

The Recruit

This is the story they tell us
And here is the reason it's true
That there isn't a Force the world over
Like the Scarlet, the Gold, and the Blue.

I'm one in the ranks of the recruits
We are still a bit clumsy and green
(In the words of the sergeant who drills us;
"The WORST that I ever have seen!")

He told me I needed a haircut.
I said, "But I got one today!"
He yelled in my face, "Get Another!"
Back talk to *that* sergeant won't pay!

So I hied me away to the barber
And he trimmed it close down to the roots
So then I got three days of night guard
Because I had dirt on my boots.

But then I can count myself lucky.
My punishment just doesn't rate
With the lad who got two weeks of duty
For parading just one minute late.

You've got to keep everything polished
And spotlessly neat in your room.
The unfortunate laddie who doesn't
Is good for a week with a broom.

The O.C. has weekly inspection
And let the recruits beware.
On a service revolver or rifle
He can see dust that's not even there!

Then yesterday on the parade square
I turned left, when ordered "Right Turn!"
But I'll find left from right on the Night Guard;
I've been given a week more to learn.

But it's fun when they take us for swimming
Then next we're to shoot on the range
So it's back to the breeks, boots and Stetson,
With all of five minutes to change.

We take lots of "Physical Torture"
And often go out for a run.
The corporal in charge says a mile
I'll bet you it's five if it's one.

"Let's see you do 25 push-ups!
Come on! Are you babies or men?"
Till we're heartsick, bone-tired and weary;
Then we do it all over again.

And then there's the stables and horses,
In such comfort and luxury they dwell!
And we'd all like the riding instructor
If he used us a quarter as well.

You're bound to get one that is skittish
(If you've never been on one before.)
And I pity the one I've been riding
If his poor back is just half as sore.

There's some of the lads just can't take it.
They've been granted their discharge and quit.
But I think I'll be one to stay with it
Though I might get discouraged a bit.

For I've got a hunch that they're trying
To see just how much we can take
So I've made up my mind that I'll show them
I've the kind of heart they can't break.

And when I get through with my training
I'll be one with that legion of old,
And I'll take my proud place with the members
Of the Scarlet, the Blue, and the Gold.

(Cpl. B. G. Boutilier)

The Early Years

By Supt. J. S. CRUICKSHANK

MUCH has been written of the early years of the Force and not unnaturally, stress has been placed on outstanding events involving individual acts of courage or special circumstances. Even today, there is no room in the Annual Report to outline the lives of the average members who, except for some special occasion must fill in their years in the Force performing their duties in a quiet unspectacular manner, unheralded and unsung. Despite this, it must be remembered that the great bulk of work which has helped establish the fame of the Force has always been, and always will be, performed by average individuals who can be proud of a life of service to their country through a career in the Force.

This was true in the early years as it is today and perhaps it would be well to look at some of the conditions under which the men worked in those early years. If you think you have it rough on occasion here are some facts for comparison.

We were still an infant Force in the year 1879 with a strength of only 362 to maintain law and order in the entire western half of the country which was full of turbulent Indians and rapidly acquiring new settlers who were not a little afraid of the same Indians. This was not without reason for the previous year the great herds of buffalo had migrated southwards and had not returned in any large numbers, leaving many Indian tribes north of the border almost destitute. In fact, the buffalo never did return again in profusion for it was the beginning of the end—herds of millions of buffalo were decimated until they became no longer a food factor in Indian life. A cured buffalo skin in that year could be purchased for one dollar.

Almost the entire Force was engaged in patrols to keep the Indians on their newly established reserves. This was not an easy task for the younger natives were not inclined to settle down under their elder chiefs and were forever breaking away in small groups to hunt off the reserve, raid other tribes for horses and to steal both cattle and horses from the settlers.

This meant long, and often forced marches by patrols of the Force who spent many weary hours, as much as 50 miles a day in the saddle, both in summer and winter, and living under camp conditions for as long as three or four months at a time. Both men and horses lost plenty of blood to the ravenous hordes of mosquitoes with fevers not being uncommon. When not on patrol the men were kept fully occupied building barracks and stables of farming, so they might decrease operational costs by growing their own oats and curing hay for feed.

Many stockmen turned their cattle adrift on the prairies and later, not finding as many as they thought they should have, were quick to report the cattle stolen by the Indians. Wandering bands of Indians without any commissariat undoubtedly did kill numerous cattle for food, but an equally large number were lost due to weather conditions, particularly in the winter months. This meant that the Police had to literally act as herdsmen over hundreds of miles to establish the truth of the complaint or otherwise. It was during the course of such a patrol that Cst. M. Grayburn was murdered, believedly by two Indians.

To those of us who consider an hour in riding school rather gruelling, consider the personnel at Fort Saskatchewan who rode 1,080 miles on duty connected

with Indian Treaty payments alone, with horses that were almost worn out by the continuous patrolling before they began their trek. With a total strength of 18 members they policed an area of many hundreds of miles in which lived about 5,000 inhabitants including both settlers and Indians.

It is extremely interesting to note that Commr. J. F. Macleod personally travelled in wagons and on horseback over 2,300 miles that year. At the same time Superintendent Walsh at Wood Mountain, spent the greater part of his time attempting to convince "Sitting Bull" and his followers of 240 lodges to return to the United States where they had been offered amnesty terms. Inspector Gagnon found time to track down and bring to justice the Indian "Ka-ki-sikutchin", who was convicted and later executed for the offence of murder involving cannibalism.

The average man at the various posts performed his usual police work by investigating and making arrests, herding Indians on their reserves and, in addition, farmed hundreds of acres to obtain oats and hay for feed, built log buildings, some with as many as six or seven rooms, fought prairie fires, collected customs duties and rode many miles to foil the whisky traders. What were the type of offences? They ranged from murder, horse stealing, cattle theft, general larceny, assaults, importing and selling liquor, with the greater number of the horse and cattle thefts being committed by Indians. Many hundreds of gallons of whisky were spilled onto the prairie sod when the "traders" were arrested.

At Fort Macleod where the strength was 39, all these duties were performed and in addition, the members completed drill training and fired their annual musketry course. They also found time to cut 28,000 rails for fences, built a large and comfortable house for themselves and one for the officer in charge. They sowed 100 acres of oats which

gave them 2,300 bushels of feed and put up 325 tons of hay using scythes and home-made rakes, then proceeded to build a large corral and stables.

It is worth-while looking at food and quarters in this year. Almost all the quarters were built of logs cut by the men and chinked with clay plaster. Many had sod or earth roofs which were far from rainproof in the heavy prairie rains. It is certain that many of the horses had equally good accommodation for all buildings were of similar construction. The men slept on beds made of three boards resting on trestles at the head and feet. It is little wonder that Surgeon Kittson reported "that catarrh, influenza, rheumatism, etc., etc., prevailed extensively". Typhoid fever was also a continuous threat.

Men were not apt to enter hospital if they could regain health otherwise for it was reported that the building was unfit for habitation when there was any wind. In the summer, dust was deposited half an inch thick over everything and in the winter, the building let in the wind like a colander. In the spring, it was untenable on account of being deluged with mud and water from the earth roof, with exceeding probability of the roof falling in on the patients.

Each post attempted to grow its own green stuff and potatoes—sometimes with indifferent success—local beef was plentiful, but the accounts show little in the way of luxury purchases, leaning heavily on beans, rice flour and bacon with casks of syrup and dried apples evidently for desserts. It is difficult to decide if the poor state of the hospital or the poor type of cook would account for the inclusion in the food accounts of a large number of bottles of castor oil which were purchased with regularity. Coffee, tea and tobacco were the only items purchased which might bear any semblance of luxury. During this year, due to the loss of buffalo meat, many Indians were in dire straits through lack of food

and many of the personnel shared their rations with Indian bands who camped around the posts. It was necessary for the Government to supply large quantities of flour and beef to the Indians to prevent starvation.

Needless to say not all NWMP personnel were entirely happy in the life, which included no amusements whatsoever and continuous heavy duty at isolated points sometimes for a year at a time. Forty-six members were discharged as time expired, four were invalided and seven deserted. Desertions could be explained partially by the fact that only three members per month were allowed to obtain discharge by purchase and conditions generally were rugged. Many who deserted later returned voluntarily. Such was the lure of adventure in the newly opened West that 90 recruits were engaged as replacements.

One can do no better than to close with an extract from a report submitted at the year end by one of the Divisional Commanding Officers who said "during the last year the duties connected with this post have been carried on in as satisfactory manner as possible considering the small number of men and the wretched horses now in possession of the detachment. The conduct of the men has been exemplary though they have been doing severe work." ● ● ●

East Meets West

At the Rome meeting of the International Police Commission, they were discussing sex crimes. One by one delegates from the major Western powers reeled off their grisly statistics. Finally the Burmese delegate diffidently climbed to the rostrum. "I must apologize to the assembly," he said, "for I have no statistics on this subject. We are a backward nation and have no sex crimes. But as our civilization catches up with those of the distinguished delegates who have been speaking I hope we may do better. Next year I will try to bring some good statistics on this matter."

Ian Fleming in London *Sunday Times*

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Canada's Nickel Industry

By CST. L. H. MORSE

AGES ago in the rugged area north of Sudbury, Ontario, tremendous changes were being wrought in the earth's crust. Great masses of molten rock under terrific pressures were being forced toward the surface of the earth, following lines of weakness in the outer crust. As this molten material continued in an upward movement, it came in contact with layers of sedimentary rock, forcing it to spread out into a large oval shaped mass, which later cooled and formed a bed of rock known as norite.

The pressure continued and a second mass of molten rock, this time a granite type, was forced to the surface of the earth. It worked its way up to the bed of norite forcing itself into cracks, forming a second layer of granite under the bed of norite, after the cooling action was completed.

Sometime during this period, another great change took place near the surface of the earth. The norite bed was caught in a vice-like fold in the earth's crust and was forced downward. The overlying sedimentary rock was funnelled down and was eventually forced into the centre of the bowl.

About this time a third material was forced upward toward the surface of the earth. It was composed of hot chemical solutions and gases under pressure and it was this mass which carried the copper, nickel and other elements. This material cooled and thus the rich deposits of nickel and copper came into being under a thick covering of volcanic and sedimentary rock.

Ages passed and the elements slowly

wore down the protective covering which had been supplied by nature. Gradually the great oval shaped norite bed containing sediment rocks and the ore bodies was brought to view. This then, is what today is known as the Sudbury Basin.

Nature in her fantastic exploits has scattered deposits of nickel over the entire globe. Scientists estimate that it is probably one of the more, if not the most abundant element found on earth. However, due to isolated regions and costly operations only a few deposits are being worked commercially. Among these, the Sudbury area ranks as by far the world's main supply. This is due mainly to the large deposits of nickel which can easily be excavated and to efficient methods employed in the mining and refining of the ore.

Nickel as an element was not known until the middle of the 18th century. Up to that time, miners had come in contact with it as a natural alloy, but when it was produced more or less in its pure form, no use could be made of it because of its hardness. It was therefore avoided as much as possible and was known as the scourge of mining.

Sudbury's large deposits of nickel were not accorded significance until construction was begun on the railroad across Canada. Railway workers in the area north of the Georgian Bay told of finding what appeared to be copper deposits while blasting a path through the wilderness. This of course promoted a rush of prospectors into the area to stake out what looked like valuable copper claims.

**Opposite page—Dumping slag at night,
Copper Cliff.**

INCO Photo

Mining operations then began and the ore was shipped to New Jersey, U.S.A. to be refined. When the first batch was turned out dreams were shattered when it was found that instead of copper, an alloy of nickel and copper had been produced. Except for coinage, very little use was being made of nickel and no ready markets were available.

Several men with great foresight, including Sir John A. MacDonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, worked tirelessly to find some use for the nickel which this country was capable of producing. It was then found that ships equipped with an armor plating of nickel were greatly superior to anything else that had been produced to date. Other countries of the world, as soon as this was made known, immediately took an interest in Canada's nickel mines and it was only after a long struggle that Canada succeeded in keeping the mines free of European control.

It was about this time that the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, Ontario, really came into its own and was able to find markets for all the nickel produced. This company and the New Jersey Refining Company, realizing their dependency on one another, agreed to unite, which they did, under the name of the International Nickel Company.

When World War I broke out, nickel was in great demand in the manufacturing of munitions and war materials. This proved to be a ready market for all the nickel that Canada could produce and consequently all operations within the company were increased. At the conclusion of hostilities, difficulties were once more experienced in finding ready markets for nickel produce. Experiments conducted in laboratories throughout Canada, United States and England showed that nickel could be used as an

alloying element. Due to the unique physical properties resulting from the addition of nickel, this element soon replaced all others in this field. It was used extensively in the production of automobiles, household appliances and surgical instruments.

With the coming of World War II, the supply of nickel was once more of prime importance. Government priorities immediately funnelled all the nickel output into the manufacture of war materials. When Norway and France were occupied, this cut off one of the refining centres for Canadian nickel. A refining plant was immediately built and put into operation in Canada, thus ensuring a steady supply of the valuable element. It was estimated that at least 40 per cent of the nickel used in the war effort by the Allies came from the Frood Stobie Open Pit, the largest producing mine in the Sudbury area.

Because of the heavy drain on the open pit during the war years, it was soon realized that some action would have to be taken to develop underground mining. This problem was explored and underground development plans went into effect. This program to date has cost the International Nickel Company approximately \$100,000,000 and will cost roughly half as much again when it is in full operation. When the program is complete, it is expected that 15,000,000 tons will be hoisted to the surface annually.

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View of Front Section Frood-Stobie Open Pits.

The centre of Canada's nickel mining is Sudbury, a growing city with a population of over 45,000. It is situated in the bleak, rocky region north of the Georgian Bay. Approximately four miles west of the city, at Copper Cliff, are located crushing, concentrating, and smelting plants and east of the city about nine miles, a small smelting plant is operated in the town of Coniston. Besides the open pit mine, there are four underground mines in operation within a ten mile radius of the city. Another mine is situated at Levack, Ont., approximately 30 miles north-west of the city, located on the outer edge of the oval shaped norite bed previously mentioned. The Falconbridge Nickel Mine, owned and operated by another company is in operation a short distance north-east of the city.

Open pit mining is the method employed when the nickel rich ore is located near the surface of the earth. Large drilling machines pound nine inch holes 60 feet deep into the ore and then

blasting powder is placed in the hole. When the charge is fired, approximately 20,000 tons of ore are shattered loose from the rock formation. Large shovels are then used to scoop up the ore into 35-ton trucks which haul it to the crusher.

The open pit is cut down into the earth in "benches" causing the pit to become narrower as it goes deeper. This therefore puts a limit to the depth which these operations may be carried. At the present time, the open pit in Sudbury is at a depth of approximately 600 feet. Although the trucks have only to travel a distance of about 1,000 feet in a straight line from the bottom of the pit to the crusher, it is necessary for them to travel more than a mile over a road which winds upwards and around the inside of the pit walls, before they reach the surface.

Let us now take a look at underground mining using the Frood Stobie Mine as our illustration. As we approach the mine we see the tall headframes of the



Drilling in square-set stope, Frood-Stobie Mine.

INCO Photo

three main hoisting shafts silhouetted against the sky, with groups of service buildings clustered around them. Slanting downward beneath the surface of the rock lies a wide body of ore 10,000 feet long and 4,000 feet deep. Equipped with coveralls, helmet and miner's lamp, we enter the cage and quickly drop to one of the lower levels. The cage door opens and we step out into a large electrically lit room hewn out of the solid rock. Narrow gauge tracks lead away into long tunnels.

We pick one of these tunnels and walk along it for a distance of perhaps half a mile, then turn aside into another passage driven into the ore body. Cool refreshing breezes blow along the passageways, produced from large specially constructed fans which circulate the air throughout the mine and return it to the surface through huge air shafts.

We climb a series of ladders, through a narrow opening in the rock and enter

a large room, lighted only by the torches on our helmets. This room is called a "stope". The walls have a glittering metallic lustre; the floors are heavily planked and stout posts support the ceiling.

Over on one wall, drillers are at work boring holes into the breast of the ore. When the holes have been drilled to the desired depth, charges are inserted, fuses lit and the miners depart from the scene. When the charge is fired, the entire wall to a depth of about seven feet crumbles to the floor below, where slushermen aided by large hoe-shaped machines scrape up the ore and push it into a chute which is connected to the underground storage bins. From the bins it is hoisted to the surface and is soon on its way to the smelting plant.

In the meantime another shift of miners has once more entered the stope and are again drilling holes in preparation for another blast. The blasted section is

timbered up to make operations safe. As a further precaution, the section which has just been mined is filled with sand to prevent cave-ins. This method is called "square set". The sand is obtained from the waste materials from the concentrator at Copper Cliff. It is brought by railroad cars to the sand plant where it is mixed with water and flushed into place in the stopes through pipe lines from the surface. So once more, a portion of the rock is returned to the earth.

Another method recently employed is known as the "blast-hole" method and is used to win ore from the mass lying between the bottom of the open pit and the top of the square set area. This method is being used more and more extensively in order to make up for the gradual decline of production in the open pit.

On a visit to a blast-hole stope we found a great underground cavern 300 feet high, 75 feet wide and up to 250 feet long which we could not enter. On the

face of this stope are tunnels called "drill drifts" which run along each side of the stope for its full length. From the bottom to the top of this stope there are several of these drifts, one above the other, 100 feet apart.

From the safe vantage of the drill drifts, drillers cut holes two inches in diameter in a predetermined pattern. The holes vary in length from 30 to 150 feet and are drilled in such a manner that when blasted, a six foot slice of ore the whole length and width of the stope will break loose from the stope face. When the drilling is complete, the holes are loaded with explosives and are connected with a series of blasting cables. When the mine is clear of workers at the end of the last shift of the week, the blasting cables are connected to the firing switch and the switch is closed. The shot roars out and the entire face of the stope explodes into one mighty eruption and 60,000 tons of ore go crashing down into a heap on the floor of the stope.

From the floor chutes lead to the "slusher drifts" 40 feet below. At the end of each of these drifts 125 H.P. motors are connected to a massive steel scraper by heavy cables. Each time the scraper is hauled back and forth in the drift it drags three tons of ore or more to an opening in the drift floor. As the ore is drawn away, the pile in the stope gradually settles and by the time the ore has been removed another slice of the stope face has been drilled and another blast made ready. The ore broken loose in one blast is sometimes enough to keep the slusher hoist busy two shifts a day for three months.

The ore is then loaded on 12-ton tram cars which are hauled away by 20-ton trolley locomotives and enter a large cylindrically shaped tube with the top and sides cut away known as the "rotary tippie".

The rotary tippie makes a complete turn when the car has entered it thus dumping the ore into a pit in a matter of a few seconds. The empty car is then

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taken out of the tippie and once more is ready to return for another load. A conveyor belt takes the ore to measuring hoppers at the rate of 700 tons an hour and from there it is transported to the surface in large buckets called "skips" which carry approximately 15 tons of ore each trip and powered by mighty hoists, travel at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute.

A new method of mining, known as "caving mining", has now been adopted where large volumes of lower grade ore can be economically recovered. Low grade ore has a tendency to break away from the solid in large slices and to disintegrate as it moves downward. This system was perfected in laboratories and pilot operations underground and was found suitable for mining low grade ore bodies.

The slice to be caved is approximately 80 feet thick by 300 feet long and contains up to 1½ million tons. It is undercut in such a manner so that as the ore from the previous slice is withdrawn, the new slice breaks away from the solid and moves down—except that no explosives are used to break from the blast-hole method.

As we approach Copper Cliff, four large chimneys ranging from 500 to over 600 feet in height and 40 to 50 feet in diameter, loom up against the sky-line. Formerly, sulphur fumes released in roasting the ore in heaps on the ground, killed the vegetation in the district, but much of the sulphur is now recovered and is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and liquid sulphur dioxide. The balance, carried to such a great height through these chimneys, is so well diffused that today lawns, gardens and agriculture thrive in the Sudbury district.

The ore as it comes from the mine is composed of rock and a number of minerals which contain nickel, copper, iron, sulphur and small quantities of precious metals. The purpose of grinding is to break away the particles of rock from the mineral sulphides. In a



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building several times as large as a modern hockey arena, giant cone crushers crush and grind the ore into small pieces. It is then mixed with water and ground into particles as fine as flour.

In long low tanks, by a special process, the mineral particles are floated off, while the rock particles settle to the bottom; in other tanks, the sulphur sulphides are floated off and the nickel sulphides settle. From these processes two products are obtained, one containing mostly nickel with some copper and other copper containing some nickel. Then in settling tanks, most of the water is removed and the two concentrates travel on separate conveyors to the smelter.

Recently a new process providing for

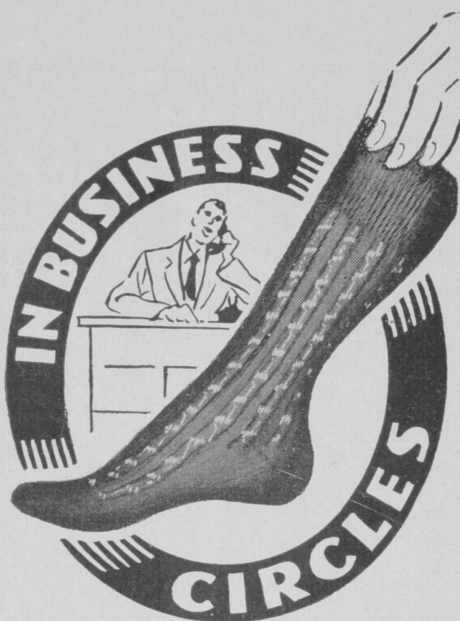
the recovery of part of the iron as high grade iron ore has been instituted. Initially the new \$19,000,000 plant will treat 1,000 tons of iron concentrate per day. The concentrate is removed from the ore in the early stages of processing at the Copper Cliff plant.

In a huge smelting plant, the nickel concentrate is roasted in great multiple hearth furnaces to get rid of a large percentage of the sulphur. It is melted in reverberatory furnaces and some of the impurities are skimmed off as slag. Still in a molten state it is conveyed in huge ladles and poured into the converters. Sand and quartz are added and air is blown into the mixture. This action removes more of the sulphur and iron.

The product of this action is known as matte. This matte is now put through a process known as matte flotation. In this process the copper sulphides and the nickel sulphides in the matte are separated by a system of controlled cooling, flotation and grinding. The nickel sulphide is subjected to a sintering operation to produce a dense nodular nickel oxide sinter for refining by two separate processes for the manufacture of nickel alloys and alloy steel.

The copper sulphides on the other hand are charged to an oxygen blast smelting furnace and this process is followed, by the conventional method of blowing to blister. It is then transferred to the copper refinery in Copper Cliff, where further refining is completed. This, incidentally, is the largest copper refinery in the British Commonwealth.

At Port Colborne, Ontario, where the waters of Lake Erie enter the Welland Canal and nearby Niagara Falls supply a plentiful amount of electricity, the large nickel refinery is located. It is here that the sintered nickel product from Copper Cliff is processed in oil fired furnaces and poured into huge moulds resulting in 500 pound anodes which go through an electrolytic process. The nickel, is then deposited as a cathode, in a state of 99.9 per cent purity.



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The impurities, which have fallen to the bottom of the tank are again processed. The concentrates are then shipped to the refinery in Acton, England. From these impurities, gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and iridium are obtained. A large part of the world's supply of platinum is obtained from this source.

Let us now take a look at what nickel mining means to Canada. In the city of Sudbury and the surrounding mining district, approximately 70,000 people live today. Practically all are dependent directly or indirectly upon the nickel industry. As well, thousands more Canadians earn their living by producing or supplying products which are purchased by, or made from the nickel industry. By the value of its exports, which in

some years has exceeded \$170,000,000, it is apparent that this industry is an important contribution to Canadian economy.

In recent operations in Canada alone, over \$75,000,000 was paid in wages, giving an idea what employment this affords. As well, large quantities of timber, oil, coal, electrical supplies, cement and explosives are used annually which provides employment in other fields and produces a steady market for these products.

Over 95 per cent of the nickel produced from the Sudbury mines is exported to the United States, Great Britain and other industrial countries. Our prosperity depends in a large measure on our exports and therefore, Canadian nickel is a substantial factor in helping Canada maintain a favorable balance of trade with other countries. ● ● ●

The Case of Mistaken Gender

It is not at all uncommon to find girls tagged with boys' names—Mickey, Jackie, Billie, Bobby, to name a few—nor is it unusual to find members of the fair sex interested in becoming associated with the Force. But, if you have a combination of the two circumstances, the results can be somewhat confusing as well as amusing.

A short time ago, for instance, the Personnel Branch received a letter requesting an application form and recruiting literature. The letter was signed "Mike". Now Mike is a good solid Irish name and Irishmen have long been known to make good policemen. Scenting another likely prospect, the Personnel Branch pursued Mike with diligence. Finally, after receiving four or five forms and one phone call, Mike protested. Mike was a girl! And judging by the photo she enclosed to prove it, an extremely attractive one.

Mike proved too that she had a sense of humor. She sent in a medical examination form which she had filled in. Under the query about Nervous or Mental Disease, she answered: "No—but will soon if you keep on sending application forms." She modestly declined to give chest measurement, but under complexion, recorded: "peach-cream-clear." Mike had "Hands", "Feet" and "Lungs"—2, but for weight (stripped) she answered: "approximately 125—never stripped." Her heart she said was "good—warm-hearted" and to prove it drew a picture of one with an arrow through it. Under observations: Bright? Average? Dull? she wrote "most" "yeah" and and "not very". She said she was "sound" "up to standard" and "fit" for engagement—"ring". Mike summed up by saying: "Please do not send me any more applications; as I have stated before, I am a female! and quite unfit to meet *some* of your medical terms. If I receive one more application form I will make you, or rather insist you qualify me for an RCMP."

It is a generally accepted fact that the Force expects its members to strive at all times to give their best.

Proof positive that nothing short of 100% is considered at all, is illustrated by the following extract noted in one of our service files at the bottom of a training board:

"Members average percentage 98%"

General Remarks

"Hardworking and doing his best, but is not very brilliant."

“Harry Twist’s Boys”

By Cst. R. W. Morley

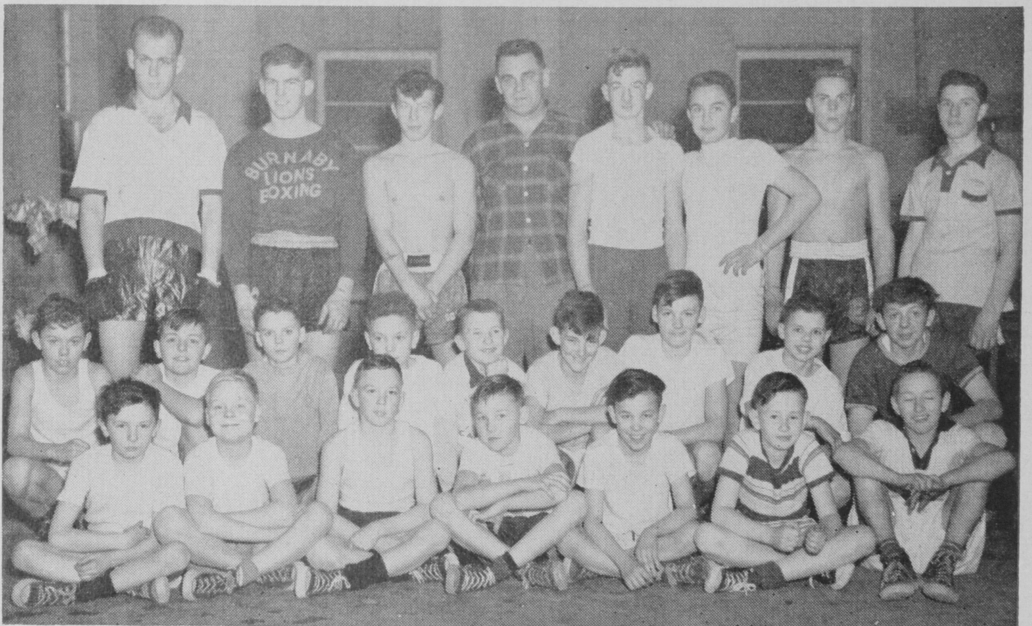
A POLICEMAN who has done as much for the youth in his detachment area as any member of the Force, is Cst. Harry Twist of Burnaby, B.C. For ten years Harry has been a combination of manager, trainer and coach to over 200 youthful boxing enthusiasts. With some co-operation from local merchants, and under the sponsorship of the Burnaby Lion’s Club, “Harry’s Boys” have battled their way to prominence in West Coast boxing circles.

In 1945, Des Archer was a frail youth from Winnipeg who turned up at Harry’s club, but at first wasn’t too sure whether he wanted to fight or not. However, he soon started to train harder, and as he grew in skill and stature he began winning bouts with almost monotonous regularity. Fifty wins and 16 losses later he became welterweight champion of Canada. Along the way he accumulated more than 20 medals and trophies. He

was “Diamond Boy” in 1951, the title emblematic of the western Canadian championship. In 1952 he was B.C. “Golden Boy”. Through 1951, ’52 and ’53, Des won the 139 pound title in the Seattle and Tacoma Golden Gloves. In October 1953 he hung up his gloves to join the RCMP and is presently stationed in “K” Division.

Possibly Harry’s greatest triumph, however, was not in coaching the Canadian champion, but with 12-year-old Johnny Phillips, who was attending a Sight-Saving School, where even with the aid of thick-lensed glasses he was unable to see anything more than a couple of feet away. Unknown to his father, a bus driver, Johnny joined Harry’s Boxing Club and under careful tutelage, his natural athlete’s co-ordination was developed to the point where he was finally entered in an amateur tournament. Boxing proved to be just what his eyes needed too, for at the

Cst. Harry Twist and his boxing club.



Marpole Community Centre in Vancouver, Johnny was acclaimed the best young boxer in British Columbia, after a triumphant victory in the 85 pound class, and winning the coveted "Bronze Boy" award. Shortly after, Johnny was able to leave the special school for the handicapped and resume his Grade VIII studies at a Public Junior High School. He is still fighting under Harry's direction, and is shown third from the left in the back row of the accompanying photograph.

Harry Twist brings to his youthful proteges a wealth of boxing knowledge

gained during his own professional career in the 1920's, when he was the middle-weight champion of western Canada prior to enlisting in the B.C. Provincial Police in 1925. He fought out of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan under the name of Harry "Young" Runcorn. His unselfish work with the youth of Burnaby has resulted in a definite curb in juvenile delinquency in that area. This has been recognized even by the Courts, where juvenile offenders have frequently been advised to join the Burnaby Lion's Boxing Club as a means of diverting their misdirected energies. ● ● ●

B.C. Losing a Friend

Word that Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac, in command of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia, is being transferred to Ottawa will be received with mixed feelings in the province. While the move involves his promotion to the rank of deputy commissioner it will also remove a good friend. Mr. Rivett-Carnac came to the province after the settlement period in the taking-over of B.C. policing by the RCMP, and in a personal as well as in an official sense has given able and steady leadership in his execution of a big task. The fact that he has won a host of friends through British Columbia for himself and the Force he is devoted to speaks for itself.

It was a decidedly delicate mission when the RCMP took over from the former and long-established B.C. Police, under political circumstances that did not lessen the difficulty. From the initial step to the present time, however, the RCMP, its officers and all of its other ranks, have made a fine response to the challenge. Today it is because of their own worth and the confidence that the public has come to place in them that the Force enjoys in British Columbia not only the respect but also the affections of the people. This is a tribute traceable to several factors, but to none more so than the understanding and manly conduct of such men as Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac.

While British Columbia may be losing its direct contact with a good friend in the pending transfer, there will be compensation in the exchange. Asst. Commr. C. W. Harvison, of the CIB staff of the Force at Ottawa, who will be his relief is no stranger to this province. Mr. Harvison served three years with the rank of superintendent of the CIB here up to 1953, so that he is well acquainted with the province.

Of the many things done well, the RCMP probably has come closest to the hearts of British Columbians through its unfailing courtesy and the keen interest maintained in youth development by every right means. Since not even the most highly trained force can function without capable leadership, the part that Assistant Commissioner Rivett-Carnac has played during the five years of his sojourn here is as well known as it has been very highly appreciated. The promotion has been well merited. (From: *The Daily Colonist* (Victoria), June 8, 1956)

Hayward Shaw is not going to wait until New Year's to make one resolution. He made it yesterday. The 43-year-old bachelor has resolved never again to venture into unfamiliar woods without either "a buddy or a compass".

Hayward went fishing by himself on the Salmonier Line Sunday. He got lost and wandered around in the wilderness with its web of ponds and gullies for nearly two days. He was rescued by an RCMP plane at noon yesterday.

(From: *The St. John's, Nfld. Telegram*, May 22, 1956)

The St. John's man was rescued by the RCMP De Havilland Beaver aircraft based at that point. Crew of the aircraft were: Sgt. J. F. Austin, pilot and Cpl. G. A. Fallis. The latter sighted the missing man during the search. Only the day before the aircraft had been fitted with floats and the skis removed. Without the floats it would not have been possible to pick up the missing man at that time. This aircraft has made several similar successful searches.

CPC GRADUATION ADDRESSES

REPRINTED below are portions of addresses delivered to the graduating classes at the Canadian Police College in December 1955 and in March 1956.

* * *

**The Hon. W. Ross Macdonald,
P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General of
Canada and Leader of the Gov-
ernment in the Senate, Canadian
Police College Graduation,
Mar. 16, 1956**

Graduation in any field connotes two things: successful completion of a course of study and an admission to new fields of endeavor. The institution from which graduates emerge can only be judged on the performance of those graduates. Because of this, your responsibility will be far greater than usual. The reputation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force, which operates this College, transcends national limitations. Not only within our boundaries but far from our shores, it enjoys a reputation as a police force second to none in the world. Moreover your scarlet tunic and broad hat has come to epitomize the Canadian way of life; of rugged endeavor and clean living. With completion of this advanced training, now more than ever before, rests upon your broad shoulders the duty of maintaining that high reputation.

The keystone in the superb performance of your Force stems from two basic principles: your purpose and your tradition.

Let me deal first with your purpose. Briefly it is the preservation of law and order. Police are not makers of law. That police organization is best which most effectively sees that the law is carried through. As our society develops, changing conditions require changing laws. A police force is our first line of defence in days of uneasy peace and cold wars just as our army is in time of open conflict. Your Force must defend the citizens of the state against men of criminal intent as well as against sinister

forces which might seek by unconstitutional means to overthrow the Government. In this way, police maintain the defence of our country from within just as effectively as our armed forces defend it from without.

The reason the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force has such a fine reputation is that it has proved itself an admirable organization to that end. They are a terror to law-breakers throughout the length and breadth of Canada. They are an example to our young people. Every young Canadian has come to idolize the qualities for which they stand.

And here I must pause to say how happy I am to see on this advanced training, members of municipal and military police establishments. Their responsibilities in their respective communities are equally great and I am sure that they will profit greatly from this specialized course.

The second basic principle accounting for the high standard in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is its tradition. Since the time of its formation for policing the early plains and the far North, through the early Indian Wars and the Rebellion of 1885, up to the present day, it has demonstrated traditional qualities of courage and integrity. The stern discipline required by the Force accentuates these qualities for without that discipline, efficiency and performance must suffer.

Those traditions provide an invaluable background and have a tremendous influence on the morale of the "Mounties". They are traditions which have become a part of the very fibre and being of every member.

It is this continuity of high purpose and tradition which has produced a strength, virility and efficiency surpassing any other police force in the world.

Policing is a difficult job. Each member of the Force must use good judgment; he must demonstrate efficiency at all times. He must face physical hazard without fear. He must show courtesy

and consideration at all times. He must perform his duties successfully, smoothly and with a minimum of irritation to peaceful citizens. In brief, he must set a good example to all. Respect for the law is only as great as the people who represent the law. You are those people.

Police work is therefore a great challenge to any man who respects law and order. Having completed these courses you are now more fully equipped than ever before to render invaluable services to your community and to your country and I wish you well.

* * *

An address by Chief Justice J. T. Brown to the Police College Class on Dec. 16, 1955, at the RCMP Barracks, Regina, Sask.

I consider it my first duty to congratulate each member of the class in having completed his course and in having earned the right to the diploma which will be presented to him today. . . .

As Chief Justice of the supreme trial division of our Courts in this province and as Dean of all Judges in the Dominion of Canada I have from my long experience and unquestionable opportunity learned how important a well-trained, fearless and independent police force is in the enforcement and maintenance of law and order and in the administration of justice throughout the land.

I am, therefore, one who is glad at this time and in this place to pay tribute to all our police forces in Canada, both Dominion, Provincial and Municipal for maintaining, with a few exceptions, the supremacy of the law and in assisting and in heartily co-operating with the judiciary in seeing that justice is done among our people regardless of race, color, creed or position.

Our work as Judges and yours as police are so closely related that if either of us make default in our respective fields and show indifference or incompetence or lose our independence or sense of justice then the result is bound to be chaos. It therefore follows that on

each one of us lies heavily the responsibility of seeing that we individually make our full contribution to the joint task.

The policeman must of course stand as a *terror* to the *evil-doer* and *law-breaker*; he must be courageous, often alone in the face of danger, as for instance was Cst. Gordon Sinclair of Vancouver a few days ago; he must be incorruptible; he must have a keen eye and be watchful while on duty; he must be alert to distinguish between what is mere error and what is crime. But no one policeman, no matter how efficient, no matter how courageous, no matter how incorruptible, can be expected to do the work of two policemen. It is poor economy if any municipality or any over-riding authority says or acts on the assumption it cannot afford to support more than one policeman where two are required. And if there appears to be a rising tide of crime and a feeling of insecurity on the part of the public in any particular area it is the

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS



fault of the public if there are not a sufficient number of police to cope with the situation. We, the public, must constantly stand behind our police officers. A policeman is constantly under the necessity of making quick decisions and acting on the spur of the moment and if on rare occasions he makes a mistake we must not be too quick to condemn him or lose confidence in him. He needs the help and goodwill of every right-thinking citizen. Give a policeman the help he requires and the encouragement that he needs and with rare exceptions he will prove to be, as we expect him to be, a "terror to the evil-doer". And in saying this I am in no way attempting to excuse inefficiency or lack of loyal and devoted service on the part of any policeman or any body of policemen.

But while we emphasize the fact that the policeman must always stand as a terror to evil-doers he has always another function that deserves emphasis. He must also stand as the friend of the honest and law-abiding citizen. All young people should be taught and all people should know that the policeman, if we are law-abiding, is one of the best friends we have. You who are police can do a lot in your daily tasks to create such an atmosphere. . . . I like to see a policeman help a person who is confused in the traffic jams and regulations of our modern times. I like to see him help the blind and the infirm in difficult and dangerous intersections. To put it briefly, the policeman must have a *heart* as well as a *fist*.

But while I speak in this general way applicable to all policemen, I wish to emphasize that my work and that of my brother Judges in this province has been very closely related to that of the RCMP, whom we affectionately call the Mounties. I first came in contact with the NWMP as a young lawyer starting the practice of my profession at Moosomin, which was then a great judicial centre. I acted at that point for some years as Crown Prosecutor under authority from

the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, and all Crown Prosecutors in these prairie provinces at that time and since come into close touch with the members of the RCMP. . . .

During the years when I was practising at the Bar and for over 45 years as a Judge on the Bench I have been closely associated with the work of the Force and out of that experience I doff my hat in recognition of the mighty contribution that that Force has made in the maintenance of law and order in our Dominion from ocean to ocean and in the international reputation it has acquired for efficiency, integrity and impartiality. . . .

If you allow me to detail a little, just the other day I held Court at Wilkie. The train that took me there from Saskatoon arrived in the late evening. The temperature was 20 below zero with a strong wind blowing. One almost dreaded leaving the comfortable train. As soon as I stepped off in the darkness, who was there? A fine upstanding Mountie. He took me and my grips into custody and with his car, comfortably heated, delivered me at the hotel. He made sure I had safe lodging. He called for me next morning with his heated car, took me to and from the Court-house during the sessions of the Court. The train leaving Wilkie for Saskatoon leaves comparatively early in the morning and I said to the Constable: "You get your sleep tomorrow morning; I will arrange with the hotel proprietor to get me to the train." But that was not what the Constable *wanted* to do or *was trained to do*. He was there to take me to the train and see that I was comfortably seated on the train before he considered his duty was done. These Mounties are always prompt in their appointments; they are always courteous; they are always gentlemen. That is just an illustration of what has been going on so far as I am concerned for the last 45 years and I am sure the experience of my brother Judges has been similar.

And that is only one of the least important functions of the Policeman. He keeps order in the Court-room. He takes part in the opening and closing exercises of the Court. He takes charge of the jury when a case is tried by jury, both in criminal and civil cases. He makes sure they do not speak to outsiders over the telephone or otherwise. And now that we have women serving in our juries that must be some task. Where a jury is kept together during a long trial the constable looks after their needs night and day. When an accused is found guilty and sentenced to jail or penitentiary it is the Mountie that takes charge of him and delivers him safely to the jailer or the warden of the penitentiary.

Members of the Force frequently appear as witnesses, especially in criminal cases. The Mountie is a witness that a Judge likes to see enter the witness box. He is competent, truthful, disinterested, never over-zealous for conviction, always fair. It is from him that a Judge and the jury frequently hope to find the truth.

Gentlemen, I have given you, as you

must well know, only a glance at what the Police Force means in the way of assisting the Courts in the administration of justice. And now, gentlemen of the graduating class, you have been privileged to attend this college. I emphasize that the RCMP force was born on these prairies; it was born for the prairies; it made its great reputation on the prairies. And although its activities have expanded to take in all Canada and although the head office and Chief Commissioner are now located at Ottawa, this city proudly makes claim to be the *Home* of the Mounties. Whatever else you have learned here, whatever knowledge you have acquired, there is one thing I hope you have acquired and that is the spirit of the Mounties. That spirit has lived with the Force since the early 1870's. It is much more reliable and enduring than the much-publicized spirit of Geneva. If you take that with you I have no fear for your future success and happiness in the performance of your great service to humanity. . . .

(This address also appeared in the Saskatchewan Bar Review, March 1956). ●●●

In years just past a new recruit at "N" Division started to apply his Modus Operandi lectures even before he left training. Having observed the modus operandi of the Saturday morning inspection party this recruit found that his barrack room was the last to be inspected. Although inspections started at noon it was some time after noon that they got around to his room.

One Saturday morning the barrack rooms were hives of activity as everyone prepared for the weekly inspection. By noon all were ready—buttons shined, boots polished—all, except the modus operandi expert, for according to his past observations he had plenty of time. In other weeks the inspection party had always mounted the stairs, turned right and started inspecting the various rooms in order. However, on this occasion they turned left and started the last room first.

The door swung open and the gruff voice of the Sergeant Major sounded: "Room shun."

Heels clicked and all was silent, except for the jingle of the officer's spurs as the group marched down the middle of the room observing each smartly dressed man standing rigidly at attention.

However, it was a red faced recruit who stood for the Officer Commanding's inspection that morning in ankle boots, socks and issue winter underwear!

An inquiry in Quebec concerning a person whose surname was PEI resulted in a memorandum to an investigator reading in part as follows:

"Would you please have enquiries conducted at McGill University with a view to locating PEI."

Drawn to the attention of a senior NCO, who is a transplanted native of Prince Edward Island, this drew the following comments:

"I do not like the rather loose reference to 'PEI'. As a Province of renown, distinguished both in the political and historical field, everyone is familiar with the outstanding attributes of the 'Island'. Any use of the letters 'PEI' should be clearly distinguished."

SHOOTING NEWS . . .

New Service Matches for DCRA

A new feature of the DCRA Annual Prize Meeting to be held at Connaught Ranges, near Ottawa, in August, will be the inclusion of three new Active Service Matches. These combined with other Active Service events, will take up the first two days of shooting at the Meet. The three new events are known as the "The Cornwallis", "The Gagetown" and "The Uplands".

All three matches will be fired under service conditions—without slings and with rifles as issued. The ranges are 200, 300 and 500 yards in the order listed above. Two sighting shots will be allowed on each range and all matches will be deliberate fire in the prone position. Entrance fee for each match will be \$1.25 and total prize money for each is \$385.

* * *

In the DCRA winter competition of March 1956, the RCMP placed 26 times in the first two divisions of team com-

petition and won 18 of the 71 prizes. Top award in the first division, however, went to the Royal Military College, Kingston which posted a score of 498, leaving "A" Division, Ottawa with 496 tied for second place with the PEI Regiment (17 Recce), Charlottetown. "HQ" and "E" Divisions finished fifth and seventh respectively. Of the 38 prizes awarded in this class the RCMP won ten.

In the second division eight of the 33 prizes offered went to the RCMP. "B" Division tied for first place with a score of 492, sharing honors with No. 1 Fighter Wing, RCAF, Marville, France. Three other Police teams placed high on the list: "A" Division, fourth with 485, North Battleford Sub-Division, fifth with 484 and Regina, seventh with 483.

Symbol of overall success in the DCRA competition is the coveted "Sherwood Trophy" which is awarded each year to the unit team scoring the highest aggregate scores over a three month period. Army Headquarters, Ottawa, captured the trophy this year with a total of 1,484 but "A" Division came close with 1,482, just two points short of the winning figure. "HQ" Division occupied fourth place along with RMC, Kingston. "B" Division came sixth and a second team from "A" Division wound up in tenth position.

Individual competition brought cash awards to 24 members of the Force. In the first division, six targets to count, two members of "A" Division earned an appearance on the prize list: Cst. J. B. Saunders, 595-45 and Cst. M. N. McCulloch 590-43.

The second division drew a wider representation from all units and Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Regina finished above the 107 contenders with 595-45. Among the top 25 in this class were: Cst. C. E. Gaines, Supt. A. W. Parsons, Cst. R. H. Maxwell, Sgt. G. A. Cutting, Cst. B. C. Lensen, S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson, Cst. A. W. Starrs, and Cst. D. M. Langevin.

Cst. R. W. Storie won first place in the third division with a 582-33.

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Recent Cases . . .

R. v. Hollands

*Armed Robbery—Co-operation—
Fingerprints—Gazette Cards*

A LONE gunman, who escaped with \$8,285 in a paper bag, held up the Toronto-Dominion Bank in Lancaster, N.B., at 10.35 a.m. on Aug. 23, 1955. Followed from the bank by the manager, the gunman departed in the direction of Saint John, N.B., in a 1947 maroon Ford. The city of Saint John was immediately blocked off by the city police and RCMP.

An hour and a quarter later, the car, a stolen vehicle, was found in the east end of Saint John. It contained a plastic rain-coat and dark gray hat with white band, similar to articles worn by the gunman. Identification men from both police forces checked the car for fingerprints and found one print on the steering wheel. During the remainder of the day inquiries and patrols were maintained without results by Lancaster City Police, Saint John City Police and Saint John Detachment of the RCMP.

Next day a store owner at Hammond River, approximately 15 miles from Saint John, called the Mounted Police to report that at 1 p.m. the day before, a taxi from Saint John had dropped off a man fitting the description of the gunman at the cabins across from his store and then returned toward Saint John. The cabins were unoccupied however, and the man had hitch-hiked a ride in an easterly direction toward Sussex. The store-keeper told Police that the same man had stopped overnight with a woman at these cabins about a week earlier.

The owner of the cabins told Police that the man had given the name of Johnson. All RCMP *Gazette* cards on Johnson were drawn and one of Frank Haines Johnson fitted the description of the wanted man and witnesses were of the opinion that he looked like the gunman.

On August 25 investigators learned that a man who acted suspiciously had been registered at the Belmont Hotel, Saint John, under the name of Harold S. Johnson of Buffalo, N.Y. The room was searched and a suit-case containing clothing and papers was found. One of the items found was a baggage insurance policy in the name of E. C. Hollands, 34 Adelaide St., Toronto 1, Ont. The room was checked for fingerprints and two impressions were found. There was also a *Gazette* card on Ernest Charles Hollands, FPS No. 654321 and he was identified by witnesses as the wanted man. Fingerprints from the stolen vehicle and the hotel room were identified as Hollands'. Hollands, in using his own name rather than an alias to obtain a baggage insurance policy unwittingly helped Police establish his identity.

A charge under s. 288 (d) of the Criminal Code was laid and a warrant issued for Hollands' arrest. The information was then passed over the Police radio system. Information was next received through the owner of the cabins at Hammond River, that Hollands was in Halifax. Inquiries there showed that

Hollands had purchased a 1955 Oldsmobile, but in the meantime Hollands had left the Halifax area.

On the night of August 27 Hollands was arrested while driving the Oldsmobile, by the Quebec Provincial Police near Quebec City. At the time of his arrest Hollands was in possession of four revolvers.

Hollands appeared before Magistrate

W. R. Tippet at Saint John, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to five years in Dorchester Penitentiary. Other than a small amount all money was recovered. This case would not have been so swiftly brought to a successful conclusion had it not been for the co-operation extended by the various Police Forces and the assistance rendered by the general public.

* * *

R. v. Zamon

Smuggled Jewellery—Customs Act

EVERYONE looks to the day when he will be financially secure. In the process of arriving at that point many stumble, others achieve their ends by fair means or foul and a goodly number just give up. Until his 54th year, Joe Zamon had never given the idea of security much thought. Why should he? So far life had been good. His personality and ready wit had carried him far as a travelling auctioneer and circus concessionaire. In addition, he had used these attributes in the military field and by the end of World War II had attained the rank of a senior NCO.

The prosperous post-war years opened up lucrative horizons for Joe and he became well known in the jewellery auctioneering trade throughout most of the United States. His reputation for honest business dealings grew too, and it was not unusual for a diamond merchant to trust him with thousands of dollars worth of jewellery on consignment. All this time Joe had lived the "good life" by his standards, with good friends, beautiful girls, wine and song. Then in January 1955, time caught up with him or at least gave him a gentle nudge. Joe decided he must do something about his future. Where could he make a big killing to augment his bank roll and provide something for the future? His eyes finally cast northward across the border. There in Western Canada he would find his "pot of gold".

On Jan. 8, 1955 he obtained \$13,492 worth of diamond rings and watches on consignment from an old friend, Joe Green, diamond merchant of Los Angeles, Cal. He boarded a plane and headed straight for Lethbridge, Alta., neglecting to declare the jewellery en route. He also neglected to advise Joe Green of his destination.

In Lethbridge, Zamon set up shop and drew public attention to his presence by flamboyant advertising in the local newspapers. His efforts met with immediate success and the realization of his plans seemed to be assured. The open-hearted westerners welcomed him like a brother. After all wasn't he selling expensive jewellery at ridiculously low prices—in fact at prices of their own bidding? Then one day after moving his base of operations from Lethbridge to Calgary a new element entered his life in the form of an inquisitive member of the Force. His appearance gave Joe little cause for alarm because he had covered his sale of smuggled jewellery very well by combining it with goods which had been legally imported and shipped to him from merchants in Toronto and Winnipeg. However, the incident was sufficient to disturb him and after disposing of more of the smuggled jewellery in Edmonton he decided to leave the friendly western province and try his luck farther east.

His first stop was Winnipeg where he

looked up some old friends and also learned that the RCMP were even more inquisitive regarding merchandise of the type he was carrying, than in Alberta. By this time he decided that the best thing to do was head back to the U.S.A. via Toronto. After all he hadn't made a fortune but it had been a profitable trip and Joe was not greedy to the extent where he would stick his neck out unnecessarily.

As Flight 802 winged its way to Toronto Joe Zamon leaned back in his seat feeling satisfied with his efforts and looking forward to a visit with relatives in Toronto. He also thought about the other people he would contact in Toronto, to whom he would dispose of some of the larger pieces of jewellery. He thought back on his recent operations in Alberta and as the miles flew by an uneasy feeling gnawed in the back of his mind. Something was not right. His

plan, so perfect in the beginning, had gradually soured until now he found himself running from something or someone. What was this unfamiliar influence which was compelling him to leave Canada without fulfilling his mission? Only time would answer this question, and it did, sooner than Zamon expected.

Somewhere between Edmonton and Toronto persistent investigation into his operations had paid off, the eternal vigilance of the Force had bared his plans. It was known that Zamon was carrying close to \$10,000 worth of diamonds. All that remained was to pick the right person off Flight 802 at Malton Airport. A quick check of the passenger list revealed that there was no one by the name of Zamon on the plane, but there were five men answering his description. Consequently when the plane landed and the passengers disembarked each of the five had a personal reception committee.

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As luck would have it, the first man accosted identified himself as Joseph Zamon.

No longer was he the self-assured witty personality who had sold "bargain jewellery to innocent purchasers, but rather a man who was seeing his whole world tumble in front of his eyes. A world made of trickery, deceit and the tinsel and ballyhoo of the travelling auctioneer and circus concessionaire. He had drunk fully and now the bitter dregs were on his tongue.

A search of Zamon's person revealed two small boxes containing 61 diamond rings and five diamond wrist watches. In addition he was found to be conveniently carrying a copy of the invoice he had obtained from Joe Green showing that he had originally obtained \$13,492 worth of jewellery.

On Feb. 18, 1955 Joseph Zamon pleaded guilty to a charge under s. 203 of the Customs Act and was fined the maximum. Within six hours of his conviction he was on his way to Chicago, Ill., a

sadder but wiser man. Zamon was gone, but the results of his short-lived activities lingered on. For many months members of the Force across the Dominion backtracked the trails he had left and as a result several additional seizures were made.

On Nov. 15, 1955, Joe Green, the Los Angeles diamond merchant, as a result of an application under s. 166 of the Customs Act was able to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that he had no knowledge that Zamon was intending to dispose of the diamonds in Canada. Subsequently, on Jan. 19, 1956, the diamonds and watches which had been identified by Green as his property, were returned to him by an order issued at Toronto. The remaining diamonds and watches, which could not be identified by Green, were ultimately disposed of by the Crown.

At last report, Joe Zamon was still following his chosen profession but he remains far south of the International Border.

* * *

R. v. Fieldhouse and Zimmer

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

WHEN Jack Fieldhouse and Frank John Zimmer first met, their ensuing friendship was based on many common interests. Both were anxious to become wealthy, preferably with a minimum of exertion, and both of them had been thwarted in this ambition in the past. The stumbling block on their path to affluence was that each had chosen the wrong vocation, and their careers were periodically interrupted while they served sentences in various penal institutions for burglary, breaking, entering and theft, possession of safeblowing tools, and other criminal activities.

Having graduated from the same school, as it were, it was only natural that when they were thrown together by chance, they should decide to pool

their talents in a partnership. Illicit trafficking in narcotics appeared to be a lucrative field, and after some discussion they settled upon Calgary as a base of operations.

In the spring of 1955 the pair left Calgary for Winnipeg to establish contacts, and to obtain a supply of narcotics. Unfortunately for them, their intentions had become known to members of the Winnipeg RCMP Drug Squad. The Winnipeg Police Department and other municipal police forces in the Greater Winnipeg area were alerted, with the result that Fieldhouse and Zimmer were spotted on April 30 as they parked on Portage Avenue. They were intercepted and searched, and 200 gelatin capsules containing white powder were seized

from Zimmer. Analysis showed it to be diacetylmorphine. Fieldhouse and Zimmer were charged jointly with illegal possession of narcotics, under 4(1)(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. They were granted bail of \$10,000 each on two sureties of \$5,000 and directed to appear in Provincial Police Court, Winnipeg, on May 5.

Neither of the accused appeared on that date, and Bench Warrants were issued for their arrest. Inquiries revealed that the two had left Winnipeg by train that morning, and were due to arrive in Calgary at 12.30 p.m. The message was flashed to Calgary by telephone and Police radio, and the fleeing men were arrested as they stepped off the train.

Both accused appeared before Magistrate D. G. Potter upon their return to Winnipeg and were remanded in custody. Additional charges of possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking under 4(3)(b) of the Opium and Nar-

cotic Drug Act, were laid against them.

On May 19, 1955, they were committed for trial at a Preliminary Hearing. Application for bail was refused, but Defence Counsel made application to the County Court on behalf of Fieldhouse, and bail was granted in the sum of \$20,000.

Upon their release for the second time, they again departed for Calgary, and once more plunged into the illicit narcotic traffic. On October 4, Fieldhouse was arrested and charged with illegal possession for the purpose of trafficking, along with Dennis Stewart McNaughton. Zimmer was charged with drunken driving, hit and run, leaving the scene of an accident and false pretences.

Fieldhouse pleaded not guilty, and elected trial by Judge and jury. Zimmer pleaded guilty to all charges, and was sentenced to one year in Lethbridge Provincial Jail. McNaughton was sentenced to four years in penitentiary.

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Meanwhile, Fieldhouse had decided to change his plea. On Oct. 27, 1955, he appeared before a magistrate in Calgary and pleaded guilty to three charges under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. He asked that the charges laid in Winnipeg be disposed of in Calgary, under the provisions of s. 421(3) of the Criminal Code. Upon reviewing the circumstance, the Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba ruled that he did not consider that s. 421(3) of the Code applied in this case. Consequently, Fieldhouse appeared in Court at Calgary on the

first three charges, and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

On Feb. 7, 1956, both men were brought before the Court of Queen's Bench in Winnipeg, Mr. Justice DuVal presiding, and pleaded guilty. Each was sentenced to 14 years, the most severe penalty ever handed down under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act in Manitoba.

An interesting sidelight developed shortly afterwards, when four of the bondsmen who assisted Fieldhouse and Zimmer were arrested for posting false bonds in another case.

* * *

R. v. Page and Reinbold

B.E. and Theft of Safe—Footprints—Tire Marks

DURING the small hours of the morning a store-keeper in the little prairie town of Laird, Sask., was awakened by noises at the back of an adjoining hardware store owned and operated by Dueck Brothers. Arising to investigate, he knocked a bottle off a bedside table, and two men departed hurriedly from the rear of the hardware store in a small truck. A telephone call brought the owners of the hardware store to the scene and it was found that the premises had been unlawfully entered and a large safe removed from the office to the back yard. The neighboring RCMP detachment of Rosthern was contacted and investigators from there arrived on the scene shortly afterwards.

Investigation disclosed tire marks near the safe in the back yard of the store, and footprints were found on the wall of the office near the position formerly occupied by the safe. These prints were in an upside down position on the wall, and it appeared that the person moving the safe had braced a foot against the wall in order to gain leverage. Photographs and impressions of these prints were preserved as evidence.

Further investigation disclosed that a small truck containing two men had

crossed the north Saskatchewan River via Laird ferry shortly after the offence was committed. Local townsmen also reported the presence of two strangers in the beverage room at Laird during the previous evening and gave a description of a small, old truck driven by these men. The descriptions of the strangers were broadcast, and late the same day, the men were located in their vehicle in the Canwood District, approximately 60 miles from Laird. A check of the truck disclosed that it bore tires similar to those which had left impressions near the spot where the safe was found. The shoes worn by one subject, appeared to be similar to the footwear which had made the imprint on the wall of the office. Both men were arrested and identified as Carl Samuel Page and George Reinbold. Reinbold's shoes were confiscated for comparison with the impressions found at the scene of the crime. Impressions were also made of the tires on the vehicle.

Preliminary Hearing was held Sept. 1, 1954 and evidence introduced placed both suspects in Laird on the date in question. A member of the Identification Branch gave evidence that the footprints on the wall of the store were made by Reinbold's right shoe, and charts pro-

duced for comparison purposes, showed numerous points of similarity. Tire impressions were also declared similar to those made by vehicle driven by Reinbold and the presiding magistrate committed both subjects for trial.

Electing speedy trial, Reinbold and Page appeared before District Court Judge J. M. Hanbidge at Prince Albert on Oct. 14, 1954. At the last minute, Reinbold entered a plea of guilty to the charge and took full responsibility for the offence, claiming Page was too drunk to know what he was doing. Reinbold was sentenced to a two year term in the

Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

A stay of proceedings was entered in the case of Page because of the statement to the Court by Reinbold, and a previous history as a dipsomaniac.

It is of interest to note that while criminals have been educated in the disastrous results following the finding of fingerprints at the scene of the crime, they have not as yet realized that footprints are a similar means of identification. But for the footprints found in this case, it is doubtful if it could have been brought to a successful conclusion.

* * *

R. v. Drummond et al

R. v. Jones et al

A Burglar Alarm System Pays Off

THE White Rose service station operated by Phillip Conrad at Hubbards in Halifax County had been broken into on numerous occasions. Its location on the main No. 3 Highway, only 30 miles from the City of Halifax, made it vulnerable to attack and as thieves had always been successful in committing the offences without leaving any clues as to their identity, investigation was made more difficult.

During the course of a program aimed at stimulating the interest of shopkeepers throughout Nova Scotia in adopting better security measures, members of nearby Chester Detachment encouraged Conrad to take some steps to safeguard his property, and finally, with the distribution of the pamphlet "Crime in your Community", the proprietor was persuaded to install a burglar alarm. The arrangement of the property lent itself favorably to the installation, since the Conrad home was immediately adjacent to the service station. The buzzer was therefore installed in the proprietor's sleeping quarters, connected to the main door of the business premises.

At 1.25 a.m. of Oct. 7, 1955, Conrad was awakened by the buzzer and upon

looking out his bedroom window, observed a car making its getaway in the direction of Halifax. He was unable to obtain any description of the vehicle.



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He immediately reported the incident to the Chester Detachment, where contact was made with a night patrol operating out of Halifax. A road block was promptly set up and within a few minutes, a vehicle came within 300 feet of the road block, stopped, turned sharply and endeavored to avoid the patrol. It was immediately overtaken and found to be operated by Douglas James Drummond of Halifax, accompanied by John Hovey and Deborah Mary Nolan, both of Harrietsfield, Halifax County. Also in the car were two cartons containing a large quantity of assorted cigarettes and tobacco.

Although no goods had been stolen from Conrad's service station, it seemed apparent that these persons were responsible for the attempted break-in and it was likely that the goods found in the car had been stolen elsewhere. Through radio contact with adjacent detachments, it was soon established that stores at Bridgewater and at Martin's River in Lunenburg County had been broken into during the night, with the goods found in Drummond's car being identified as merchandise stolen from those two points.

Drummond and Hovey were both convicted of two charges of shop breaking. Drummond was sentenced on each

charge to serve six months in the Lunenburg County Jail, while Hovey was sentenced to serve nine months in the same institution. The girl was not prosecuted.

The service station owner was quite impressed with the effectiveness of the alarm system, but if further proof of its potentialities was required, it was furnished on November 5, when he was awakened by the alarm buzzer at 2.30 a.m. On this occasion, the thieves had successfully entered the building and had made their getaway in a car identified by the proprietor as a 1953 green Pontiac, bearing Nova Scotia Licence No. 80023. The car was believed to contain loot from the break, consisting of assorted tires, tobacco products and confectionery.

Radio contact was made with the Halifax night patrol, who, after setting up a road block, intercepted the suspect car about 15 miles from the scene of the offence, apprehended the operator, John Inigo Jones, and his companion Ernest Patrick Boudreau, and recovered all of the stolen goods.

Both of these men were convicted of shop breaking and are serving sentences in the Halifax City Prison.

(Submitted by Sgt. W. R. Lee, RCMP, Halifax, N.S.)

* * *

R. v. Trinder

Safebreaking—Fingerprint Evidence

IT WAS a quarter to two the morning of Sept. 15, 1953, when village constable Ziganash decided to turn in. Willingdon, a small farming community 75 miles east of Edmonton, Alta., had been quiet that night and during the constable's routine rounds no strangers or suspicious characters had been observed. A few hours later Ziganash was rudely awakened by Nick Shewchuk, excitedly reporting that his garage, the Doris service station, had been broken into and

his office safe containing business documents and 35 dollars cash, stolen. Ziganash dressed hurriedly and proceeded to the scene of the crime where he telephoned the Mounted Police at Andrew, requesting assistance. When the Police arrived at Willingdon, they first made arrangements for guarding the garage, to protect physical evidence pending the arrival of Identification Branch personnel who were en route from Edmonton. Local inquiries were also conducted, but



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the numerous residents questioned could supply no useful information, nor suggest any suspects.

Soon after their arrival at Willingdon, two RCMP identification men from Edmonton searched the premises for finger or footprints which might be connected with the culprits. During the tedious dusting of counters, desks, drawers, windows and countless other objects found in and around a garage office, numerous fingerprints were developed, all of which were eliminated as being those of reliable employees, except two found on the bottom of an aluminum file card box which had been removed from the top of the stolen strong-box by the thieves. There were no skid marks on the office floor, indicating that at least two men must have carried the 300-pound safe from within the inner private office, through the garage portion of the building to a car waiting on the street, a well-lighted thoroughfare.

In Edmonton, meanwhile, plain-clothes and highway patrol members studied brief reports of the offence before proceeding with their routine duties for the day. The particulars of the incident were broadcast to all prairie points over the RCMP radio system and nearby detachments were requested to be on the lookout for the missing safe and possible suspects. On September 26 a farmer reported finding a broken safe on his property, 13 miles from Andrew. A visit to the scene by the Police soon revealed

this to be the missing strong-box. It had been battered open by heavy hammers and axes and the contents other than the money had been burned.

Two days later while making a routine check in the town of Ryley, the RCMP constable in charge of that detachment questioned three suspicious characters, one of whom gave his name as Gordon Williams. This man had no identification of any kind and was unable to account satisfactorily for his recent movements. He was, therefore, detained for further questioning. Williams later admitted he was a deserter from the Army camp at Wainwright, Alta.; his real name was Stanley Gerald Trinder. He was arrested as a deserter and taken to Edmonton where he was found to have a previous record of theft and shop breaking. As a matter of routine, Trinder's fingerprints were compared with several prints connected with recent unsolved crimes and identified as those found on the bottom of the aluminum file card box removed from the top of the safe in the Doris service station.

Confronted with this evidence, Trinder felt it was useless to assume an attitude of innocence and admitted the offence. In a statement he named four accomplices, but added that under no circumstances would he give evidence against them. The accomplices, Edward Hunter, William Ruptash, Donald Mitton and Lloyd Speers were all well known criminals who by their past performances were cause for concern to the police departments of Edmonton and many other points in northern Alberta. These men were soon arrested and charged with various similar offences committed in and around the city of Edmonton, but they would not admit their part in the theft of the Willingdon safe and insufficient evidence was available to justify their prosecution on this charge. They were, however, convicted of the other offences and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

Trinder was brought before Magistrate

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Simpson in Edmonton on October 6, and after pleading guilty to the breaking, entering and theft of the safe from the

Doris service station, Willingdon, was sentenced to a penitentiary term of three years.

* * *

R. v. Landry and Veniot *Shop Breaking*

ROUTINE night patrols in small towns are sometimes looked upon as monotonous duties, often serving solely as a preventive police function. The RCMP constable in Pictou, N.S., had no reason to believe that the evening of Sept. 27, 1954, would be any different.

At 3.45 a.m., however, his routine property check revealed that the rear door of the Stedman Store had been forced open, and re-closed. He pushed it open and shone his flash-light inside. There in the beam of his light stood Murdock Peter Landry, a well-known local criminal. As he moved forward, the constable ordered Landry to stop, but the man fled down a flight of stairs.

In the basement, the constable ran around a row of shelves to cut off the culprit. To his surprise, he encountered a second man standing in the shadows beside the freight door, and placed him under arrest. Meanwhile, Landry made good his escape.

At the lock-up the man in custody was identified as George Gerald Veniot. The detachment NCO was contacted, and the search for Landry was instituted. Twelve hours later he was arrested while attempting to reach his home.

Investigation at the store revealed that an attempt had been made to punch the safe. Failing in this, the men had pried off the bottom plate, and had broken through the mortar and wood. Approximately \$500 had been removed, part of which was found in Veniot's possession. The remainder was located in a box in the basement, where it had probably been hidden by Landry during the chase.

Both men were charged with shop breaking, and elected trial by indictment. Following the Preliminary Hearing, they elected speedy trial before County Court

Judge J. Welsford MacDonald of Pictou. Veniot pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Landry entered a plea of "not guilty", and based his case on the question of mistaken identity. He contended that he had not been in the Stedman Store. He insisted that he had been out in Pictou Harbour in his boat at the time of the offence.

Landry had under-estimated the ability of the investigator, who testified that during the course of his night patrol, he had seen the boat in question tied up at the wharf, where it had remained all night. Landry was convicted and sentenced to three years.

It had once again been demonstrated that routine night patrols, though often dull, are effective. Keen observation on the part of a lone Policeman had speedily brought another case to a successful conclusion. In addition, seven other outstanding cases of breaking, entry and theft, and auto theft were cleared up when Veniot admitted participation in them. No further prosecutions were entered, however, in consideration of the penitentiary sentences already imposed.



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R. v. Porter-Jennings and Ziehl*Breaking, Entering and Theft*

THE fact that crime takes no holidays was demonstrated during the 1955 festive season in and around Estevan, Sask. Between Christmas Day 1955, and Jan. 8, 1956, two young criminals in that area caused \$44,800 damage, and stole nearly \$2,500 in cash and merchandise.

Joseph Wercholuk, a farmer of Midale, Sask., was involved in a motor vehicle accident during the early morning hours of Christmas Day. When he returned after daybreak, he found that his car had been stripped of the radio, hub-caps, clock and battery.

On December 27, a granary containing 275 bushels of wheat, valued at \$500, was destroyed by fire. A burned grease can and pieces of the granary door lying about indicated arson.

The Massey-Harris Implement Agency at Midale was entered on the night of December 29, and a cash register stolen

from the premises. Parts of the cash register were found two miles south of Midale and other parts two miles north, a disconcerting fact to investigators.

A member of the Estevan Town Police, patrolling his beat at 2 a.m., December 30, discovered fire in the offices of the Imperial Oil Company warehouse. The local fire brigade rushed to the scene and extinguished the blaze, but not before nearly \$1,000 damage had been sustained. It was learned that a few dollars in silver had been stolen, and the fire deliberately set.

New Year's Day was a cold one, and Douglas Haigh, a hardware merchant in Oxbow, Sask., visited his store to stoke up the furnace. He discovered that thieves had entered the store during the night. Several rifles and electrical appliances, valued at about \$600, had been stolen. Two young men who had visited the store the previous day were suspected, but vague descriptions gathered by members of Carnduff Detachment failed to identify them.

On January 7, a radio, record player and other articles, totalling \$100 in value, were stolen from Eyer's Furniture Store in Carnduff, Sask. As in all other cases, no footprints or fingerprints were found. As investigators were working at the scene, they were advised that Potter's Hardware in the village of Carievale had also been robbed in the night, gaining the culprits a haul of radios, electric appliances and watches valued at \$700. To confuse the issue further, James Shaw, garage proprietor in Gainsborough, informed the police that his garage had burned to the ground. Subsequent investigation established clearly that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that the cash register and vending machine had been robbed of cash.

Members of the Identification Section, surrounding detachments and C.I.B. personnel patiently and thoroughly followed every avenue of investigation. The entire

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area was on the qui vive. It appeared that the thieves were heading east, when reports from Manitoba told of unlawful entries in Medora and Hartney, Man.

Two farmers from the Gainsborough district volunteered the information that on January 7, at approximately 1.30 a.m., they had seen a 1952 maroon Plymouth parked on the side road. They stated that it bore a Saskatchewan licence plate, the first three numerals of which were 127-. A great deal of time and effort was spent in trying to locate such a vehicle, without success. (It was later learned that the car involved was indeed a 1952 maroon Plymouth, but the licence number was 69-058.)

Still the offenders continued their nightly forays. On January 8, the NCO in charge of Estevan Detachment, was informed that several business premises in Benson, Sask. had been entered during the night and that two of them were still on fire. It was believed that the thieves were still in the vicinity.

Patrols from Weyburn, Fillmore and Carlyle Detachments converged on Benson, checking all vehicles en route. About two miles south of Benson, Police from Estevan Detachment intercepted a car, and upon searching it, found a collection of rifles, groceries, and other merchandise. The glove compartment was almost filled with nickels, dimes and quarters. The car was seized, and the two occupants, Albert Porter-Jennings and Gary Leroy Ziehl, were taken to Estevan.

After lengthy interrogation, the two youths admitted all the previously mentioned offences. In addition, they told of setting fire to a large five ton truck in the late afternoon of the previous day.

The statements and confessions involved LAC Charles Russell Theriault of the NATO Flying School at Moose Jaw, who allegedly acted as a receiver for some of the stolen property. Ziehl had met Theriault when both were members of the RCAF in Eastern Canada.

Searches revealed several hundred dollars worth of stolen merchandise, and

a large portion of the cash at Porter-Jennings' home in Estevan. It later became evident that Porter-Jennings was the instigator and ringleader, although he had no previous police record. Ziehl had been convicted before of automobile theft.

It was never determined just why these two embarked on their two weeks of criminal activity, nor why they went about it as they did. In several of the business establishments they had broken into, a great deal of senseless damage was inflicted upon property; eggs had been thrown about the store in some cases, flour bags ripped open and mixed with groceries, and expensive luggage slashed with knives.

They were arraigned before Police Magistrate Chard at Weyburn on January 16, and upon electing trial without jury entered pleas of "guilty". Each was charged with six counts of arson, 15 of breaking, entering and theft, one charge of breaking and entering with intent,

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one of theft, and one of wilful damage. Each was sentenced to three years on the arson charges, one year each on the breaking, entering and theft charges, one year on the breaking and entering with intent, three years on the wilful damage charges, and six months for theft, all to be served concurrently in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Theriault, the NATO airman, was charged with arson, having admitted being present when the granary was burned. He was also charged on two counts of possessing stolen property, and pleaded guilty on all counts. He was sentenced to nine months on the arson charge, and two months concurrent on the possession charge.

* * *

Missing War Prisoner Found

WHILE leafing through a Port Arthur newspaper, on Aug. 1, 1953, a citizen of Long Lac, Ont., was startled to find the picture of a previous acquaintance appearing with an article concerning escaped prisoners of war who were still at large.

Responding to a call from the citizen, the Nipigon Detachment of the RCMP made inquiries at several of the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company's camps and were rewarded with the information that an employee on the company's river drive closely resembled the subject of the news photograph.

The logger, known locally as Jan Dalekirk, readily admitted his true identity when questioned by a Policeman. This man was, in reality, Walter Braedt, a former German prisoner of war who had disappeared from a farm near Stittsville, Ont. in 1946. Before settling at Long Lac, Braedt had stayed and worked for four years at Barrie, Ont., having made his way there shortly after his escape.

According to Braedt, his reason for leaving custody had been, in effect, to go out and show the world that people like himself were able to forget all former prejudices and settle down to live a peaceful and useful life in a country once alien. Always regarding his final recapture as inevitable, he had managed nevertheless to remain at large for nearly seven years.

As the former German navy man was

ready to admit, two years previous to his recapture he had been convicted on a charge of common assault in Port Arthur Police Court. Except for this one misdemeanor, however, it appears that Walter Braedt had been of good behavior. Acquaintances at Long Lac had known him as a man of regular and temperate habits, quiet mannered, industrious, and efficient at his work. Some remarked that he seemed well educated. Many of his spare hours were said to have been spent in studying, writing music, and playing the piano.

In Germany before the war Braedt had been a playwright. After seven years of freedom in Canada he had grown so accustomed to his new life that he had no desire to return to his homeland. It seemed at first that his wish to remain would find fulfilment for when his case came before the Department of Citizenship and Immigration it was decided to allow Walter Braedt to remain in Canada under parole for one year. Before that time had expired, however, it became necessary for the Department to take action. Braedt had become an inmate of a hospital and on these grounds the authorities were compelled to follow through with deportation proceedings. In a matter of months, when Braedt seemed to have recovered from his illness, he was released from the hospital and on May 26, 1955 left Montreal aboard the *SS Neptunia* for Germany.

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Old-timers' Column

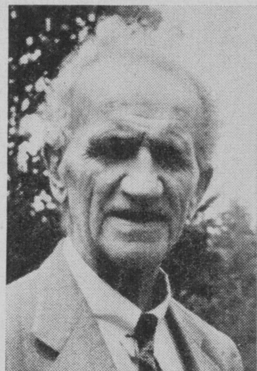
Reg. No. 1605 ex-Sgt. Gustave E. Hoerner, NWMP (1885-88)

One of the oldest ex-members of the North-West Mounted Police, Reg. No. 1605 ex-Sgt. Gustave E. Hoerner, resides at South Bolton, Que., in the heart of the well-known Eastern Townships.

Mr. Hoerner was born at Lennoxville, Que., on Aug. 2, 1863. He was educated at a private school in Montreal, where his father, Auguste Hoerner was a professor of languages. At the age of 14, young Hoerner's parents moved to Three Rivers, Que., and he continued to attend school until the age of 17. Having developed into a stalwart young man, he became a travelling salesman in pharmaceutical products and acquired a good working knowledge in the selling and in the preparation of various medicinal concoctions.

As a salesman, ex-Sgt. G. E. Hoerner found life gay and interesting, but not too adventurous. The Canadian West was developing. In 1885, Insp. A. R. Cuthbert of the NWMP, opened a recruiting campaign at Three Rivers and Gustave Hoerner was one of the first prospective recruits. Having met with all the basic requirements, he was enlisted in the Police on Aug. 10, 1885 and posted to Regina, N.W.T., for

Ex-Sgt. G. E. Hoerner today.



recruit training. At Regina, young Hoerner underwent a brief period of training which comprised such subjects as foot drill, cavalry drill, report writing, law enforcement and lectures on the art of survival in the Canadian West. Commr. L. W. Herchmer was in command of the NWMP at that time and the Regimental Sergeant Major was Robert Belcher.

Upon completion of recruit training, Constable Hoerner believed that the time had come for a posting to a law-enforcement troop; here at last was the gateway to adventure. His hopes were short-lived; someone spread the word that Hoerner was adept in administering "first-aid" and without further notice he was posted for duty at the NWMP Hospital, Regina, as Hospital Steward under Surgeon A. Jukes and Asst. Surgeon H. Dodd. After a few months of service as a Hospital Steward, he was

L. to R.—Cst. T. G. Kindred (Reg. No. 2096), Moise Racette (prisoner), Sergeant Hoerner, James Gaddy (prisoner) and Constable Jarvis (possibly W. M. Reg. No. 2083). Prisoners Racette and Gaddy were hanged at Regina on June 13, 1888, for murder.



promoted to the rank of sergeant and held this rank until he was discharged in 1888.

The nature of Sergeant Hoerner's duties prevented him from taking part in the actual law enforcement of the Canadian West of the '80's. However, he recalls the hustle and bustle around the Mounted Police barracks at Regina, on the day that Louis Riel was executed. He also recalls another notorious character by the name of Moise Racette, a half-breed, who was awaiting execution for the murder of Hector McLeish. Racette was forever in need of medicine and Sergeant Hoerner usually took care of his medical requirements.

On being granted his discharge from the NWMP, Mr. Hoerner returned to Montreal, where he again was employed as a commercial traveller. On Aug. 31, 1895, he married Mary Hilsden at Lachute, Que. Miss Hilsden, who was born at Lachute on Nov. 10, 1873, was until the date of her marriage, the assistant post-mistress there. After their marriage, the Hoerners traveled extensively and covered practically all the North American continent, in quest of a suitable location to settle and establish their home. Finally, in 1927, when Mr. Hoerner retired from the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he purchased a farm at South Bolton and established permanent residence. The couple, who had no children, operated the farm on a profitable

basis until 1940, and then decided to retire.

Ex-Sgt. G. E. Hoerner, who is now 92 years of age, still enjoys good health. He is cheerful and with his wife who is 82 years old, lives a tranquil, peaceful life.

Time, travel and experience have enabled this silver-haired veteran of the NWMP to acquire valuable knowledge, and he revels at the thought of relating some of his experiences to the younger generations who refer to him as "The Grand Old Man".

(Submitted by Cpl. H. H. F. Patenaude, Granby, Que.) ● ● ●

* * *

Mrs. Robert Belcher— Widow of One of the "Originals"

There are people in the west today who remember with keen affection a lady who possessed a talent for relating incidents from a past that had faded beyond the scope of most human memories. Her fondest recollections belonged to a period when the North-West Mounted Police was a young Force, and her late husband's contribution as an original member gave her every reason to be proud when she talked of those eventful years. Less than two years ago—on Oct. 15, 1954—those who had cherished her friendship bade solemn farewell when Mrs. Robert Belcher passed to her eternal rest, having reached the grand old age of 99.

As a young woman of 18, Mrs. Belcher

Mrs. R. Belcher in centre, with Mrs. D. M. Howard, left, and Asst. Commr. C. D. LaNauze at the cenotaph, Regina, in 1941, after the unveiling of the Belcher and Howard Memorial Tablets in the Chapel.



had arrived in the west at the end of a strenuous three-month trip by Red River cart over the rugged prairie trail that connected the two budding settlements, Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) and Fort Edmonton. The latter was a town of a few hundred people living in rough wooden houses clustered about a trading post. In November 1897, shortly after her arrival, she met her future husband. Troop Sgt. Robert Belcher might well have sympathized with her travel weariness at the time. One of his first experiences in the newly formed NWMP had been to take part in a difficult crusade from Fort Dufferin into largely unexplored regions of the north-west. The prime purpose of the trek—to locate Fort Whoop Up where whiskey traders were known to be operating—had been an important phase of a comprehensive plan to establish law and order in frontier Canada.

By joining at Lower Fort Garry on Nov. 3, 1873, Robert Belcher had been one of the first men to engage in the NWMP. Previously, he had served for three years in the 9th Lancers of the Imperial army, having

launched his military career with this unit at the age of 19. His birth place was Byron House, Ealing, England, and his birthday, Apr. 23, 1849.

On Sept. 13, 1880, Robert Belcher married the young woman he had met at Fort Edmonton and they spent their first year together in Battleford. Presently Police duties took the husband to Fort Saskatchewan. He left the Force in 1882 but rejoined one year and five months later at Regina and within a short time became Regimental Sergeant Major of "Depot" Division. His career as supervisor of a training establishment was a successful one. A sound schooling in all things pertaining to discipline had planted in him the necessary qualities to inspire respect for it in others. When something more than a glance from the Sergeant Major was needed to quell unsteadiness in the ranks, harsh words were used—in no uncertain way. Yet under that severe military manner was a warm heart belonging to a man whose brusqueness reflected only a concern for the upbringing of his charges and for their future well-being. For nine years every man who enlisted was molded

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into a Mounted Policeman under the careful eye of Sgt. Major Robert Belcher.

His constant devotion to duty and his efficiency were rewarded in 1893 when he was promoted to the rank of Inspector. Two years later the North-West Rebellion flared into being with bloody Indian massacres. Inspector Belcher was one of those who played a role in suppressing the disturbance. Afterwards, the safe custody of Louis Riel became his personal responsibility, all through the long trial and until the day Riel was executed. Just before the condemned man walked to the gallows, he presented the Inspector with his crucifix as a token of respect.

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 was a cause for momentous celebration and Inspector Robert Belcher was a member of the contingent sent to England to represent the NWMP. That same year marked also the beginning of one of the most stirring events in history—the Klondike gold-rush. For the Mounted Police it meant sending all available man-power to the Yukon to establish order and to protect impetuous gold seekers from self-destruction. Inspector Belcher was placed in charge of Chilcoot Pass, gateway to a favored route to the gold-fields and strategically located on the International Boundary. His first concern was the establishment of a detachment for collecting customs on the summit of the pass. From all reports, the first winter spent on the bare, elevated mountain pass was an uncomfortable one. The men had only tents to live in and these were ineffective protection against the blustery elements.

Many of the gold seekers had come ill-prepared and were in dire need of aid by the time they reached the summit; some were temper-frayed and frantic in their haste to get to the gold-fields, while others, in despair, were anxious only to return home. One day an appalling tragedy struck at Chilcoot when some 70 people were buried alive under a tremendous snowslide. Many of the Inspector's men were suffering illnesses from their diet and the weather; his job was to keep peace on an ant-hill of confusion where conditions could lead only to low morale. Mail was irregular and Mrs. Belcher spent two years of anxious waiting while her husband was stationed in that remote land of chaos.

A few months leave at the end of his stay

in the north gave Inspector Belcher a short respite before duty called once more. This time the trouble was in South Africa. While Lord Strathcona's Horse was being quickly organized, under the command of Sam Steele, it was a difficult decision that faced Mrs. Belcher when her husband was approached and asked to serve as Major and second in command.

In the South African war he saw action in Natal, the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, Belfast and Lyrenburg. Operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, Frederickstadt, the Orange River Colony and the Caledon river followed. His name appeared frequently in dispatches and Major Belcher served with such distinction that one could only consider this campaign as the climax to his whole military career. Afterwards he was honored by receiving the CMG and the South African medal with four clasps.

Upon his retirement from the RNWMP in 1908, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles. For 33 years he had served actively in the Police and now at 59 years of age the former Inspector was unwilling to let failing health and the discomfort of rheumatism defeat his desire to remain active. His next appointment was to the command of the 5th Cavalry Brigade of Alberta and at the outbreak of World War I he was employed at the cavalry school at Vernon, B.C.

Apparently, staying far removed from the scene of battle was a course that failed to measure up to Colonel Belcher's personal standards of patriotism. Returning to Alberta, he raised the 138th Battalion with which he proceeded Overseas. His son, Captain Percy Belcher went with him but was later transferred to the 49th. The Canadian cavalry camp at Shorncliffe was brought to a high degree of efficiency under Lieutenant-Colonel Belcher's command. He felt deeply the loss of his son, Percy who was killed at Passchendale.

Returning to Canada, he was appointed officer in charge of conditional leave of absence under the Military Service Act as well as camp commandant at Sarcee and officer in charge of the garrison at Calgary. Finally, in the Military Information Bureau in the YMCA building, Edmonton, Lieutenant-Colonel Belcher filled his last post in the service of his country. On Feb. 10, 1919

at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, he died suddenly of heart failure. Just a short while before, he had presided at a banquet honoring two of his military colleagues. The colonel's death came as a great shock to his many friends.

That summer, when a 200-bed hospital in Calgary admitted its first patients, the sign at its main entrance read, "The Colonel Belcher Military Hospital" in fitting tribute to a fine soldier.

In June 1941, a Belcher Memorial Tablet was dedicated in the RCMP Chapel at Regina. This occasion turned out to be a particularly proud and happy one for the widow of the man whose name was being honored. From Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, Que., Vancouver, B.C., Aklavik, N.W.T., and Edmonton, Alta., the one son and four daughters of her family rallied around her to commemorate the name of their deceased father. It was a memorable reunion for all concerned.

At a splendid ceremony attended by high ranking officers of the services, workmen, military nurses and prominent Calgary citizens, a new, modernly equipped "Colonel Belcher Military Hospital" was dedicated "in the name of humanity and the men in the armed services" in early August 1942. Mrs. Robert Belcher, then in her late years, was seated at a place of honor on the platform when the laying of the cornerstone took place.

By her remarkably keen interest in life and tireless participation in worldly activity, Mrs. Belcher, throughout her life, displayed those same qualities which had distinguished her husband. Nothing but courage could have endowed her with the will to endure the anxieties and sorrows, and to rise above them unembittered. During World War II, she knitted many pairs of socks and other articles for the troops Overseas, just as she had in World War I. In Edmonton where she spent her final quiet years, officers of the RCMP knew of a home where they would find an especially warm welcome. It was there that Mrs. Robert Belcher passed peacefully away in her 99th year. Men of the Mounted Police carried her to her final resting place, a woman who had shown a wonderful spirit, a devotion to her country, and a loyal dedication to her husband's ideals.



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ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
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**Insp. J. T. Brown, E.D., (Rtd.)
Dies in Ottawa**

Organizer of the RCMP Band and its musical director for ten years, Insp. Joseph Thomas Brown (Rtd.) died in Ottawa June 4, 1956 at the age of 61. Inspector Brown was engaged in the Force on Sept. 8, 1938 and was retired to pension May 1, 1949. Previously he had served in the Civil Service for over 24 years.

When the RCMP Band was formed in 1938 it was considered a new idea, but there had been other bands in the early years of the NWMP. However, there were few still living who remembered those earlier musical ventures and many more skeptics who felt that there was no place for a band in an organization like the Mounted Police. But Joseph Thomas Brown knew young men and he knew musicians and in a few short weeks of recruiting he had assembled the nucleus of a band. In a remarkably short time that group was augmented and welded into a musical organization that soon earned international fame and has continued to bring the Force much favorable publicity in the years since.

The man chosen to organize it had brought with him the wealth of 30 years' experience in the music field. As a boy he had played in the Governor General's Foot Guards Band at Ottawa under the watchful eye of his father who was the band's director. Fifteen years later, on his father's death, he succeeded to the leadership of the GGFG Band and during his years as its band-master it came to be acknowledged as one of the finest military musical organizations in Canada.

In a moving editorial tribute to Inspector Brown, *The Ottawa Journal* said in part: ". . . Joe Brown will best be remembered as a band-master of the old tradition. Ottawa has good reason to remember him with affection and pride. He instructed and led three brass bands which were a credit both to this city and to his ability. . . . Joe walked with pride at the head of many a famous military parade, knowing always there were bandsmen behind him who could both play good music and were a credit to his training. He has left a fine tradition." It is also true to say that Inspector Brown earned for himself a lasting place in the history of the Force. At his funeral on June 6, with RCMP honors, many citizens of Ottawa turned out to pay their last

respects to a man who for so many years had contributed so much to culture and entertainment in Canada's capital. ● ● ●

* * *

At Shellen's Cove Cemetery, Twillingate, Newfoundland, a monument stands in memory of Ernest Peyton, who was probably the first Newfoundlander to serve in the Mounted Police.

Born at Back Harbour during the year 1870, the son of Thomas Peyton, Justice of the Peace, Land Surveyor and Member of the Newfoundland Legislature, Ernest Peyton attended St. Peter's School at Twillingate following which he left home for Toronto, Canada, apparently possessed with the desire for travel and adventure—he had no relatives in Canada. He joined the North-West Mounted Police on June 27, 1888 as Reg. No. 2178, but his career lasted a brief 90 days. While in training at "Depot" Division, Regina, the youth complained of stomach pains. Despite prompt medical treatment and hospital care, he passed away within a few days. An autopsy showed that a ruptured appendix had been the cause of his death. He was buried in the Mounted Police plot at Regina. Brothers and sisters of the deceased had the monument erected at Twillingate. ● ● ●

* * *

Hero of the first contest for the Victoria senior golf buttons at Uplands yesterday was Capt. W. J. Kempston, 76-year-old former RCMP inspector who teamed up with Charles Robertson to best C. N. Montague and Basil Porritt by 4 and 3.

Kempston finished the match by holing out the 15th in a birdie three, after the winners had established a two-hole lead at the half-way stage.

His partner Robertson celebrated the winning of the buttons by holing out in one at the 16th hole.

(*Victoria Daily Times*, May 18, 1956)

* * *

**Portage la Prairie Marksman Leads
All-Canada Field**

With a score of 5,951 out of 6,000, W. J. C. Gamble of Portage la Prairie topped a field of 16 who qualified for the Dominion Marksman Expert Shield, it was announced here

Mr. Gamble is a retired member of the Portage Detachment of the RCMP. (Reg. No. 11200).

(*Winnipeg Free Press*, Apr. 12, 1956)

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" Division (Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 15833 Cst. and Mrs. C. G. Coates, a daughter, Melanie Anne, on Nov. 4, 1955 at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13497 Cst. and Mrs. A. MacEwan, a daughter, Karen Lynn, on Apr. 22, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 13172 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J. Duck, a son, David Arthur, on Apr. 29, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 14986 Cst. and Mrs. A. F. Wrenshall, a son, Donald Alfred, on May 4, 1956, at Ottawa, Ont.

Arrivals Cst. G. E. Reid from "H" Division to Crime Index Section, J. W. Merka from "F" Division (Swift Current Sub-Division) and W. H. Smith from "L" Division both to the Fingerprint Section.

Departures Csts. W. T. Nichols and D. M. Kendall from the Fingerprint Section to "D" and "E" Divisions respectively.

Courses From March 19 to April 27 an Identification Class met for daily sessions at Headquarters. Representatives from the RCMP, various municipal police forces, and the RCAF

were in attendance. Identification Branch members from "HQ" Division and representatives from each division throughout the Force held a four day conference in Ottawa commencing May 7.

Social Close to 200 people gathered in the Spadina Avenue gymnasium on April 6 and made the Identification Branch Party a lively success. In succeeding weeks the Curling Club, Bowling and Rifle and Revolver Clubs also held their annual parties and prize-giving nights. Good crowds, music and refreshments all contributed to the enjoyment of the evenings.

Civil Staff News Miss June F. Watts arrived in the Fraudulent Cheque Section on transfer from Ottawa Laboratory on March 12. Mrs. M. Simser resigned May 2, as stenographer, Crime Index Section and is now residing in St. Andrews, N.B. Miss Rita Dunn was married to Mr. J. Yvon Parent on May 21, 1956, at Hull, Que. Miss Marjorie Burton, Crime Index Section, flew to England on April 11 for a month's visit with relatives.

Golf The RCMP golf club for the Ottawa

"HQ" Volley-ball Team — Champions! *L. to R. (back)*—Sgt. H. P. Tadeson, Sub-Inspr. G. W. Mortimer, Csts. K. Stroud and S. Garrow, G. H. Bethel (F.B.I.); *Front*—Cpls. A. Ridley, H. Donner, E. Ard; Cst. R. Gavin.

Photo by Champlain Marciel



area has been reorganized for 1956 with the election of a new executive. Sgt. W. D. Johnson has succeeded Sgt. H. P. Tadeson as president, and Cpl. J. D. Fletcher replaced Cst. D. W. Thurston as secretary-treasurer. An increased number of members is evident in this year's club and once again play is being held at the Gatineau Golf and Country Club. This year all golfers have been playing under the same handicap—the weather.

Volley-Ball The RCMP volley-ball team, under playing-coach Cpl. Harry Donner, again established themselves as the power house in the Regiment de Hull League. The team won 17 games in a 20-game schedule, but in spite of this impressive showing, were forced into a tie-breaking series with an equally powerful Army Team, for the Regiment de Hull, "A" Group, pennant. RCMP won this series in straight games.

The team continued its winning ways in the play-offs for the Gaston de Repentigny Challenge Trophy, taking the semi-finals and finals in straight games, to retain the trophy which was originally won by RCMP in the 1954-55 season. Our team terminated the volley-ball season by defeating Wrightville, Group "B" champions. This endeavor won the Regiment de Hull Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in the Regiment de Hull League.

To use volley-ball terminology, the "spikers" or offensive points scorers were Sub-Insp. G. W. Mortimer, Mr. Glenn H. Bethel, Sgt. H. P. Tadeson, Csts. R. Gavin and Steve Garrow. The "setting-crew" or "play-makers" included Cpls. Harry Donner, Al Ridley, Ed Ard, Csts. Ken Stroud, Del Lee, Armi Cevraini, Quent Wenaus and Wes Scott.

Softball With prospects for a ball diamond to be constructed on "HQ" Division property this year, an extensive softball program has been planned. An all-star team comprising uniformed members from "HQ", "A" and "N" Divisions has been entered in the newly formed, six-team, National Defence Softball League.

The 12-game schedule opened on May 22.

A ladies softball team has been entered in the RA Softball League. The schedule for this league commenced in June. A Headquarters Softball League is under consideration but this venture must be held in abeyance until the ball diamond is a reality.

Dance Band Activities Few were in a better position to appreciate the spring siege of social functions than personnel of the Ottawa RCMP Dance Band who, during the months of April and May, attended to an uncommonly heavy schedule of commitments. The surge was about one-third attributable to the wind-up of seasonal sports activities. On several occasions the Band performed for the benefit of worthy outside organizations. During the course of 17 dances within the past nine months, four local divisions of the RCMP have grown happily accustomed to the programs the musicians have been supplying for dancing.

The full complement of 12 members is being used only on occasion since many halls favor the use of smaller numbers. The aggregation varies in size from five upwards. A current list of personnel includes: Cpl. D. L. Clarke (leader), Csts. C. J. Reid, B. W. Perry, G. D. Kitson, trumpets; Cst. D. B. Brehaut, trombone; S/Sgt. H. A. Blackman, piano; Cst. J. F. Duthie alternating with Cst. C. A. M. Johnston, drums; Cst. A. C. Minshall, string bass; Csts. W. R. Colvin, M. G. Roulston, D. A. King, C. S. Balik (vocalist), saxophones.

Illness Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, Supt. K. W. N. Hall and Insp. G. W. Mudge, are all back on duty after hospital treatment. Spl. Cst. P. S. Reckitt has undergone two operations and is now convalescing at home. His many friends will wish ex-Staff Sergeant Reckitt a speedy recovery. Sgts. J. Zubick and H. Tadeson are back on duty as are Corporal Hastey, Constables Purney and Garrow and Special Constable Ruzby. Sgt. W. M. Beatty after a lengthy siege of ill-health is expected to be his old self soon.

"A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 16971 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Bauckman, a daughter, Debra Ann, at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15957 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. G. Barbeau, a son, Joseph Paul Bernard, at Ottawa, on Jan. 14, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17194 Cst. and Mrs. P. M. Peterson, a daughter, Patti Christine, at Ottawa, on Jan. 19, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17157 Cst. and Mrs. B. L. Campbell, a daughter, Carol Ann, at Ottawa, on Jan. 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17457 Cst. and Mrs. P. R. Smith, a daughter, Janice Elizabeth, at Ottawa, on Jan. 31, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16970 Cst. and Mrs. M. J. Spooner, a son, Michael John at Ottawa, on Feb. 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14759 Cst. and Mrs. G. L. Soper, on Feb. 28, 1956, a son, Douglas Wayne, by adoption at Kingston, Ont.

To Reg. No. 17655 Cst. and Mrs. B. W. Dervin, a daughter, Susan, at Ottawa, on Mar. 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 17009 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Woolaver, a son, Keith Michael, at Ottawa, on Mar. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13114 Cpl. and Mrs. E. S. Schell, a daughter, Susan Eleonor, at Ottawa, on Mar. 25, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16702 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. MacMillan, a son, John Charles, at Ottawa, on May 10, 1956.

Presentations During April, tribute was paid to two members of long standing in the division, who proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. Reg. No. 10827 Cst. E. A. (Eddie) Lavigne who had been in "A" Division for all his service, was presented with a suitable gift and Reg. No. 10823 Cst. W. L. (Bill) Evans was presented with a brief case by Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division. "Bill" had all his service in "A" Division with the exception of four years spent in old "B" Division, which is now "G" Division. On March 27, his many friends and comrades also said farewell to Reg. No. 10596 Sgt. J. R. Pepin who recently proceeded on leave pending discharge to pension. A suitable gift was presented to Sergeant Pepin by Superintendent Poudrette. Sergeant Pepin saw service in "N", "Head-quarters" and "A" Divisions.

Promotions Congratulations to the following: S/Sgts. J. A. Peer and L. Gilchrist, Sgts. D. Culbert, R. Brown, E. Schell and M. Stevenson, and Cpls. E. A. Simpson, T. Magnusson, E. Brethour, W. Fridgen, J. Saunders and H. Hickling.

Personnel Movement Cst. C. M. Riou to Amos Detachment from Maniwaki Detachment, replacing Cst. J. A. P. E. Thivierge who has been transferred to Division Headquarters. Cst. J. A. P. Girard to Val d'Or Detachment from Ottawa Town Station, replacing Cst. J. R. L. Vaillancourt who has been transferred to Cornwall Detachment. Cst. J. J. L. St. Pierre to Hearst Detachment from Division Headquarters.

To Bisley Due to his high standard of shooting in the 1955 Meet at Connaught Ranges, Cpl. J. B. Saunders has been selected as one of the 18 members of the Canadian Rifle Team for Bisley 1956.

Bowling and Rifle and Revolver Clubs The "A" Division Bowling League and the Rifle and Revolver Club terminated another successful season by combining their banquets on April 20. The RCMP Dance Band supplied the music for the exceptionally large crowd. Refreshments were in abundance.

The trophies for bowling and marksmanship were presented by the Officer Commanding. Trophy winners for bowling were: Cst. Gord Woodley's team—league champions; Cst. Terry Smith's team—league runners-up; Cst. Mel

McCulloch's team—play-off champs; Cst. Charlie Marcoux—high average for men; Cst. Jerry Girard—high cross for men; Cst. Jim Armstrong—high single for men; Miss Louise Gowan—high cross for women; Mrs. Marg. McNally—high single for women; Mrs. I. Hayman—high average for women. Trophy winners for marksmanship were: S/Sgt. Carl Wilson—Connaught Cup for the highest combined aggregates for rifle and revolver; Cst. G. A. Walker—Rowan Cup—revolver aggregate master class; Cst. M. N. McCulloch—RCMP Cup—rifle aggregate master class; Cst. D. B. McMillan—Lauzon Cup for pistol—revolver aggregate expert class; Cst. G. E. Land—Lauzon Cup for rifle aggregate expert class; Cst. R. H. Byrtus—Canteen Cup—revolver aggregate sharpshooter class; Cst. J. Walsh—Tug-o-War Cup—rifle aggregate sharpshooter class.

Trophies were also presented to Cst. G. A. Walker and members of his team for holding the top position in the rifle competition and also to Cst. Mel McCulloch and the members of his team for winning the revolver competition.

Square Dancing April 19, was "graduation night" for the "Grand Square Club". After approximately 16 lessons, 50 members qualified for their club pins. These pins are of laminated plastic and depict stetson, spurs and crops

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Group picture of the "Grand Square Club".

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Superintendent Poudrette tendered a hearty welcome to all and after the club's theme dance, "The Grand Square", the evening swung away in a rollicking mood. Mrs. Poudrette who has been our gracious and faithful hostess all through the season received honorary membership, along with the guest "callers" and Supt. and Mrs. H. A. Maxted who have provided generous guidance to us new-comers in the square dance world.

A feature of the evening was a much deserved presentation of TV stools and crystal ware, by our chairman, Insp. H. S. Cooper to caller and instructor S/Sgt. "Jack" Batza and his good wife Lillian. Superintendent and Mrs. Maxted received engraved steins. Lunch followed.

One thing remains to be said—"A Record Was Broken"! During the evening a broken phonograph record was handed to S/Sgt. Batza by Inspector Cooper. Somebody nastily commented that this was so he would have his music with him all the time, but its true symbolism was in the breaking of a record—the formation of "The Grand Square Club", first square dance club formed entirely within the Force! Any challengers to that statement?

Curling A rink consisting of Insp. W. Dick, S/Sgt. H. G. Speers, Cpl. T. R. Magnusson and Cst. M. Kerr of North Bay Sub-Division and Detachment won the second event in the Business Men's Bonspiel held at the Sturgeon Falls Curling Club on April 14-15.

The prizes for this event were fishing rods and reels.

Sports in General A number of members' wives and female staff members of "A" Division took advantage of the rifle range facilities during the past winter and by the end of the season were turning in scores that made some members of the Force envious.

Members and ex-members of "A" and "HQ" Divisions met once a week during the winter months to play bridge at Spadina Barracks. Everyone enjoyed themselves tremendously and it is a sure bet that the bridge club will prosper.

Six members of "A" Division have teamed up with the "HQ" Division Golf Club this year. Membership is at the Gatineau Golf and Country Club in Quebec, and a very competitive season is anticipated.

During the past winter a volley-ball league consisting of seven teams was formed in the town of Pembroke. These teams were entered by the various church organizations and civic departments. Three members of Pembroke Detachment are on the police department team which led the league. One member of this detachment is also engaged in baseball preliminaries with the Pembroke Pirates. An organization known as the "Pembroke Amateur Athletic Association" has been formed and should do great work in promoting sport and curbing juvenile delinquency. Members of our Pembroke Detachment attend the meetings which are held monthly.

"Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Marriages Reg. No. 16776 Sgt. E. G. Vardell to Miss Sheila Mary Alice Walton at Prince Albert, Sask., on May 5, 1956.

Reg. No. 15661 Sgt. Jack Austin to Miss Jean Godden at St. John's, Nfld., on June 8, 1956.

Arrivals Mrs. Jean S. Todd to "Air" Divi-

sion Headquarters at Rockcliffe on March 5 for duty as clerk. Mrs. Todd, originally from Scotland, replaces Mrs. Jean Bussieres, who left in February.

Mr. Herb Ayers, civil servant in the Accounts Section at Rockcliffe, reported back to the "Air" Division on May 7, for duty after a long period of hospitalization and convalescence in the Ottawa Civic Hospital and DVA Rideau Health Centre necessitated by the amputation of a leg. He had been hospitalized since August 1955.

Departures Cst. J. E. "Josh" Purney, who had been "on command" at "Air" Division Headquarters at Rockcliffe vice Mr. Ayers, since January 1956, was transferred to RCMP Headquarters in May.

Promotions Congratulations are in order to W. Henderson of "Air" Division Headquarters confirmed in the rank of Staff Sergeant; D. W. Mills, now at Prince Albert, appointed to the rank of Staff Sergeant; M. W. Ney of Rockcliffe appointed to the rank of Acting Staff Sergeant; A. F. Dye of Regina, and R. L. Fletcher of Churchill, appointed to Acting Sergeant and H. B. Fallis of Churchill appointed to the rank of Corporal, all effective May 1.

Transfers Cst. F. R. Howe was posted from Ottawa to Edmonton on April 23, where he will act as co-pilot of the Edmonton Beechcraft. Cst. V. G. Rose, formerly at Edmonton is temporarily transferred to Vancouver for training purposes.

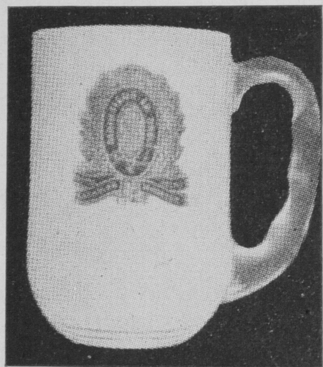
Courses Cst. F. R. Howe and Cst. B. M. Thomson completed the RCAF Winter survival course in February-March 1956. From their comments, it was no picnic living in snow shelters in the Cambridge Bay area in mid-winter.

Flights of Interest The March 1956 flying return for DHC2 Beaver aircraft CF-MPN based in St. John's, Nfld., reported that they transported Constable Hopley to Port Burwell, N.W.T., to investigate a report of Eskimo families starving at that point. Three hundred pounds of food were taken in, and a young girl Anatok requiring medical attention was taken back to Chimo Post in the aircraft. This same aircraft with crew of Cpl. Jack Austin and Spl. Cst. Charlie Ross, carried Constables Hopley and Lawlor from Fort Chimo to Diana Lake to investigate the fatal accident to "Whitey" Dahl, whose name had made newspaper head-lines for many years.

Flying Statistics Flying statistics for the past fiscal year have just come to hand. They

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- Sterling plated enamel spoon colored coat of arms and Mountie: \$3.
- R.C.M.P. sterling silver crest: .75 (not illustrated)

show that the DHC2 Beaver aircraft based at St. John's, Nfld., topped the list with 763.25 flying hours, mainly on floats and skis, during this period. Next came the Stinson aircraft then based at Regina, Sask. which flew 724.25 hours on wheels and skis. The Stinson was flown by several different pilots during this period. Third was the DHC3 Otter Aircraft based at Churchill which flew 611.45 hours, mainly on skis and floats. This total was compiled by S/Sgt. Don Mills and Cpl. (now Sgt.) Lorne Fletcher. In addition, the Otter made an all-time record for one calendar month when it flew 121.10 hours in March 1956. This barely topped the mark of 112.10 hours of the Beaver in Newfoundland and Labrador in the same month, also on skis. Both of these figures topped the previous high mark for one calendar month's flying.

Total flying hours of RCMP aircraft set a new annual high of 6,402.25 hours for an air mileage of 635,403 from Apr. 1, 1955 to Apr. 1, 1956. The best previous calendar year in "Air" Division was 4,899.10 hours in 1954. Passenger miles in 1955-56 totalled 1,210,415, also a new high, with freight additional. This compares with 1,055,357 passenger miles the previous year.

"Air" Division Ex-members Quarterly readers may be interested to know the whereabouts and activities of some earlier members of "Air" Division who are no longer in the Force. Jack Crawford, formerly co-pilot at Edmonton, was last reported flying for Merrill Petroleum out of Calgary, Alta. Don Quistberg, another ex-co-pilot at Edmonton and Ottawa, is stated to be flying right seat in a TCA Vickers Viscount out of Winnipeg, Man. Bill Wainwright, a former co-pilot at Edmonton, when last heard of was flying right seat in one

of Canadian Pacific Airlines Douglas DC-6's on the Trans-Pacific run to the Orient from Vancouver, B.C. Bob Ellis, once stationed at Ottawa, has been flying right seat in Avro York and Bristol Freighter aircraft out of Churchill, Man., on DEW line operations for Trans-Air Ltd. (formerly Central Northern Airways).

Luke Stewart, who used to be Air Engineer in charge at Regina, when last heard from was with Dowell Oil Co., in Edmonton. He is reported to be slated for a move to their office in Calgary, as superintendent of their western area. He is one of the few "Air" Division ex-members no longer directly connected with the aircraft business. Frank Thomas, ex-BCPP and RCMP member, former Air Engineer at Vancouver, is flying in a De Havilland Dove with Shell Oil Co. out of Calgary. Altogether, Calgary seems to have attracted the majority of our ex-members.

Rae Farrell, formerly Air Engineer at Vancouver and Edmonton, was also previously stationed at Calgary as crew man on Imperial Oil DC3, Otter, and Beaver aircraft. When last heard from he was in charge of maintenance of two DeHavilland Otter aircraft belonging to Imperial Oil Co. stationed at Dawson Creek, B.C. Harold McCready, ex-Air Engineer at Edmonton, is now crew man with DH Dove and Douglas DC3 aircraft for Interprovincial Pipelines working out of Edmonton. Johnny Nesbitt, who flew the RCMP Norseman CF-MPF until 1946, was last reported to be a partner in the Nesbitt-Labine Exploration Co. of Edmonton, with uranium mining interests.

No information is available on the whereabouts or activities of Charlie Cowherd or Russ. Ingaldston, formerly of Fort Smith and Prince Albert respectively.

"B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

Births To Reg. No. 16217 Cst. and Mrs. L. S. Saunders of Grand Falls, Nfld., a son, David Roy, on Dec. 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16197 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Crowther of St. John's, Nfld., a son, Dudley Paul, on Feb. 20, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14967 Cst. and Mrs. S. E. McDivitt of St. John's, a son, John, on Apr. 16, 1956.

Adoption On Mar. 20, 1956, age six months, Jean Pierre, son of Reg. No. 16178 Cst. and Mrs. L. Cochrane of St. John's.

Marriages Miss Roberta Walters, of headquarters, St. John's, and Sgt. George J. Michelau of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Base Chapel of Pepperrell AFB, St. John's, on Apr. 5, 1956.

Promotions Best wishes to the following on their recent promotions: S/Sgt. R. B. Coupland, St. John's Sub-Division Patrol NCO; S/Sgt. J. G. Fitzpatrick, Corner Brook Sub-Division Patrol NCO; Sgt. C. A. McCormack, Placentia Detachment; Cpl. J. A. E. Bourque, St. John's Sub-Division; Cpl. J. M. LaFosse, QM Pay and Accounts Section; Cpl. D. Randell, Whitbourne Detachment; Cpl. C. Parsons, Placentia Detachment; Cpl. C. J. Goodyear, Glovertown Detachment; Cpl. A. R. Stevens, Lewisporte Detachment; Cpl. W. J. Wiseman, Twillingate Detachment; Cpl. J. S. Weir, Channel Detachment and Cpl. H. E. Rankin of Stephenville Detachment.

Farewell To Cst. W. J. O. Regitnig, dog master, stationed at St. John's for the past year

and a half, and P.S.D. "Bruce" to Yorkton Sub-Division in "F" Division, on May 11. The Officer Commanding, at an informal gathering presented Wally, on behalf of the many Force and civilian guests present, an engraved silver mug.

Bowling With the final play-downs held at St. Patrick's Bowling Alleys on April 21, to decide the winner of the league trophy and the better individual trophies for the past season, history has repeated itself in deciding the winning team. Again it was the second place team which defeated the first place aggregation. To the victorious "Aces", captained by Cynthia Dancy we extend heartiest congratulations. Other members of the team were Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Miss Winnifred Gosse, S/Sgt. Ron Goodyear and Charlie Udle. The annual bowling dance was held in June and the team and individual trophies were presented. Individual trophy winners are Miss Bernice Spurrell and Insp. R. W. Duff, high average winners; Mrs. Fred Brown and Cst. George Sproule, high match winners and Mrs. Helen Delaney and Sgt. Gord Clark the high frame winners. It was a season well played, well enjoyed and the future promises even greater interest.

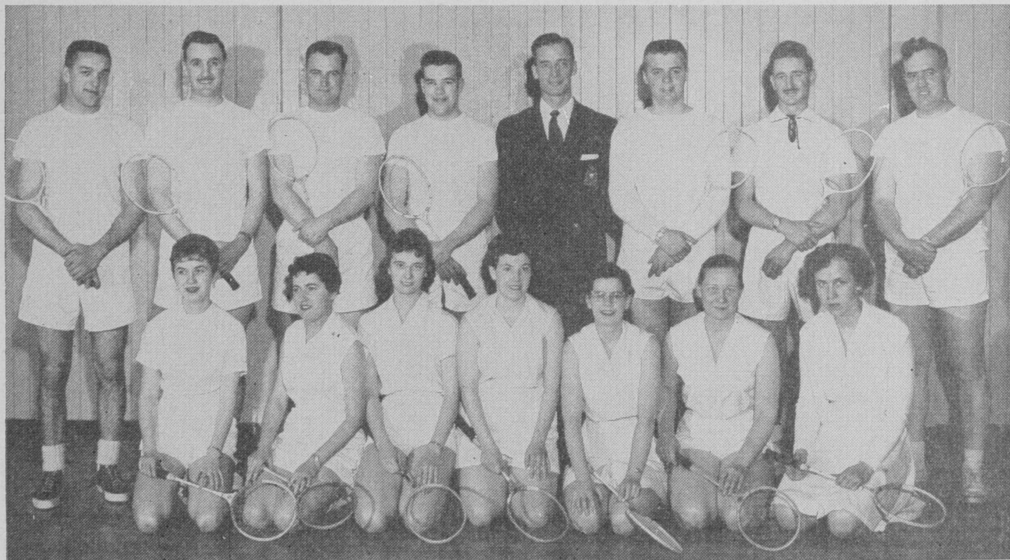
Badminton The badminton season was brought to a successful climax during the latter part of March, with this division's entries victorious in two out of the three classes entered. The six teams in each of the three

classes were made up as follows: RCMP; Memorial University; St. John's Club; USAF Pepperrell AFB; St. John's Independent's and the RCAF. In the "D" Class mixed doubles, our group finished in first place, playing in 40 competitions with a win-loss credit of 25 and 15 for a percentage of .625. In the "D" Class men's doubles, out of ten games played, we again finished in first place with eight wins and two losses for a .800 percentage. Our efforts in the "C" Class men's doubles were nothing more than efforts—we were up against top-notch adversaries, whose many years of experience in this higher class competition made us all realize that we have a lot to learn. Much credit is due Lt.-Col. Van O. Tanner, USAF, who spent many an hour before, during and after the season in compiling statistics, schedules, press releases and so forth, without whose valued help much of the success of the season could not have been accomplished.

Social Activities About 65 couples attended the Easter dance, held on April 6, in the gymnasium. Music was supplied by the "Queen's Men" aggregation. Cst. H. N. Chafe was the recipient of the Long Service Medal, presented to him by the Officer Commanding, during a parade held recently in the Drill Hall. . . . We welcome Miss Blanche Bragg of St. John's, to the HQ Steno's Pool. . . . We greet also Mr. "Ike" Boone, civilian employee, as store-keeper in the Division's QM Stores.

Championship Team "D" Class Mixed Doubles, St. John's RCMP Badminton Club.
Back row, L. to R.—Cst. W. J. Regitnig, Sgt. G. L. Clark, Csts. K. E. Koch, C. H. Spofford, Supt. A. W. Parsons, Dennis Parsons, Cst. G. M. Sproule, Cpl. J. Pinto.
Front row—Shirley Parsons, Alice Dower, Regina Maddigan, Joan Cooke, Anne Chatwood, Sophie Lucas, Alice Reardigan. *Missing from picture*—Insp. R. W. Duff, Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Csts. G. L. Laidlaw and B. F. J. Brown.

USAF Photo



“C” Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

Births To Reg. No. 14910 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. P. Berthiaume (by adoption), a son, Pierre Andre, in St. Jerome, Que., on Nov. 26, 1954.

To Reg. No. 15988 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. J. B. Giroux, a daughter, Marie Yvonne Helene, in Montreal, on Nov. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15194 Cst. and Mrs. J. G. M. Crevier, a daughter, Marie Gisele Monique, in Montreal, on Jan. 17, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15068 Cst. and Mrs. V. P. Cormier, a son, Joseph John Paul, in Montreal, on Mar. 4, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13684 Cpl. and Mrs. J. P. Romain, a daughter, Mary Lynn, in St. Regis, Que., on Mar. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15571 Cst. and Mrs. J. I. B. Proulx, a son, Joseph Andre Bertrand, in Quebec City, on Mar. 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15870 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. J. G. Dansereau, a daughter, Marie Carole, in Verdun, Que., on Apr. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15881 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. G. Charron, a son, Joseph Charles Paul, in Sweetsburg, Que., on Apr. 25, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14972 Cpl. and Mrs. W. C. R. MacKay, a son, Glenn Brian, in Montreal, on May 15, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16857 Cst. J. J. M. Maynard to Miss Grace Lister Burnett at Westmount, Que., on Feb. 25, 1956.

Reg. No. 16859 Cst. J. L. R. F. Boivin to Miss Marthe Lavoie at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 2, 1956.

Rifle and Revolver Club In the rifle section the following members formed our No. 1 team: Sgt. J. H. Blais, Spl. Cst. R. Doucet, Csts. J. P. F. Plourde, captain, J. J. F. Maynard, J. E. D'Entremont, G. A. Savoie and G. Houde. This team placed third in the PQRA indoor winter competition and fourth in the February competition of the DCRA. Despite the fact that our two main experts—Cpl. R. Racine and R/Cst. P. Niemi—did not participate during this season's activities the efforts and spirit shown by our junior members are promising. Our intermediate team comprised of: Csts. J. G. R. Turcotte, captain, J. M. Leduc, D. R. N. McCleary, J. J. Tierney, J. A. Y. C. Pare, J. M. L. Auger and R/Cst. J. W. Morrison won the championship and the General Rolland Challenge Cup in the winter competition of the PQRA.

One team comprised of female personnel employed at division headquarters entered the PQRA Ladies' Postal competitions. This group captained by Miss C. Fournier (Mrs. H. Hanneman), consisted of: Misses T. Lapierre,

C. Lalonde, T. Lamarche, T. Domingue, F. Choquette and Mrs. J. E. Baird. They won the PQRA women's championship. Twelve other members of the fair sex have also shown great interest and enthusiasm in this sport.

Two teams were entered in the Montreal rifle and revolver winter competition and although they made a very good showing the senior team lost by six points to the CNR “A” team and the intermediate team by four points to the CNR “C” team. In the individual standing our club fared somewhat better with Cpl. W. C. Rahm taking the high average and winning the Memorial Trophy. The senior team of five members entered the New England Police Revolver League January matches and took first place over some 200 teams. Corporal Rahm took the high individual medal in this competition with a score of 1,180 out of 1,200 points. Three members—Cpl. W. C. Rahm, R/Cst. W. Lutes and R/Cst. L. Davies—represented our club at the Province of Quebec 7th annual indoor tournament held at the 17th DYRC Hussars Armory on April 18. Approximately 90 competitors from Quebec, Ontario and the U.S.A. participated in this tournament and scores were exceptionally high with the numerous American sharpshooters and the Canadian champion, Cpl. J. Zavitz of “N” Division, in evidence. Our members did not win any special awards but again were not far from the top.

Promotions Congratulations to the following: Sgts. J. L. Gendron, J. W. B. L. Descent, J. O. Gorman; Cpls. J. F. G. Gauthier, J. E. C. Dupras, P. Zinyk, J. D. L. Belair, J. E. B. Robitaille, J. R. D. Cardinal and J. G. L. Lantagne.

Retirement Miss Cecilia M. Fournier was appointed on July 16, 1932, and served as secretary to “C” Division Officers Commanding—Supts. T. Dann, F. J. Mead, R. R. Tait, H. A. R. Gagnon; Asst. Commrs. J. Brunet, N. Courtois and Supt. J. R. Lemieux. She resigned on April 16 to be married. On April 11, on behalf of the female staff of “C” Division Headquarters, Superintendent Lemieux presented Miss Fournier with a French crystal flower vase and two candlesticks. Following the presentation, an informal reception was given in the Officers' Mess in honor of Miss Fournier. On behalf of the officers, Supt. E. Brakefield-Moore, presented her with a travelling clock. Superintendent Brakefield-Moore, who has travelled extensively across the country, mentioned the fact that Miss Fournier had friends in all divisions of the Force and that she will be missed by all. On April 21, Miss Fournier was married to Mr. Harold Hanneman. They

sailed for Europe on a two-month trip. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Hanneman will reside in Montreal.

Social—Barn Dance The transformation of "C" Division's gymnasium to that of a newly raised barn on April 6, resulted in members of this division gathering to let their hair down. Bales of hay, parts of harness, Coleman gasoline lanterns, pitchforks and so forth were prevalent. It proved to be a successful affair, thanks again to the efforts of our Sports and Social Club Committee.

Illness Insp. Carl Ledoux is presently undergoing treatment at Queen Mary's Veteran Hospital, Montreal. It is hoped that he will have a most speedy and successful recovery.

Reserves "C" Division Reserve was increased by some 30 members at the beginning of the year. These men have undergone training, taking Part I of the course which covered various subjects and dismounted cavalry drill for a total of 41 hours. Part II will resume in the fall. This new group has shown a keen interest in all phases of the training program.

"D" Division

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

Births To Reg. No. 13313 Cpl. and Mrs. K. B. MacFarlane, Deloraine, Man., a son, Douglas Brent, on Mar. 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14468 Cpl. and Mrs. H. K. Joudrey, Dauphin, Man., a son, Ronald Kenneth, on Mar. 12, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15397 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. M. Webdale, Selkirk, Man., a daughter, Pamela Dawn, on Mar. 25, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14700 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Steer, Elphinstone, Man., a daughter, Donna-Lee, on Mar. 27, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15543 Cst. and Mrs. K. McNicoll, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Patricia, on Apr. 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 11758 Cpl. and Mrs. W. D. Cain, Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Beverley Nicole, on Apr. 2, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13298 Cpl. and Mrs. A. R. Nicholas, Brandon, Man. (adopted son), David Rowland on Apr. 16, 1956 (born Apr. 6, 1956).

To Reg. No. 14858 Cst. and Mrs. C. T. Ingalls, Gladstone, Man., a son, David John, on Apr. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15166 Cst. and Mrs. C. M. Walker, Gimli, Man., a daughter, Carol Maureen, on Apr. 11, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14635 Cpl. and Mrs. J. C. Mansbridge, Sprague, Man., a daughter, Lorraine Cecile, on Apr. 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14563 Cpl. and Mrs. R. F. Pollock, The Pas, Man., a son, Garry Harvey Frederick, in April 1956.

To Reg. No. 13437 Cpl. and Mrs. E. A. I. Cosstick, Shoal Lake, Man., a daughter, Catherine Margaret, on May 14, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16033 Cst. G. S. Clark to Miss Elsie Billy of Flin Flon, Man. on Aug. 20, 1955. To reside in Winnipegosis.

Reg. No. 17241 Cst. C. G. Hall to Miss Lois Anne Allan of Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 1, 1956. To reside in Portage la Prairie.

Reg. No. 16269 Cst. R. J. Cudmore to Miss Marlene Ruth Lang of Selkirk, Man., on Mar. 24, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 15911 Cst. D. R. Devries to Miss Shirley Elaine Shipley of Swan River Man., on May 5, 1956. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17995 Cst. W. J. Hryciw to Miss Barbara Joan Woolstone of North Vancouver, B.C., on May 19, 1956. To reside in Kamloops, B.C.

Reg. No. 17813 Cst. W. A. Stokes to Miss Marna Lois Graeb of Winnipeg, on May 26, 1956. To reside in Kamloops, B.C.

Deaths It is with deep regret that we have to report the death at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, of Reg. No. 15975 Cst. N. J. Godden on Apr. 17, 1956. Burial took place in the Military Plot, Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg, on April 20. "Norm" will be greatly missed. His friendly and cheerful attitude was maintained throughout a long illness and the sympathy of all members of this division goes out to his widow.

Notice to RCMP Personnel

The attention of members of the Force is directed to the following Commissioner's Standing Order (No. 3042) issued June 9, 1956:

Subscriptions to the R.C.M. Police Quarterly, purchased by members of the Force for themselves by the pay stoppage system, will hereafter be considered as permanent subscriptions and will be subject to an annual stoppage until the subscriber notifies the Quarterly office that he wishes the subscription to be discontinued. This does not apply to gift subscriptions purchased by members of the Force for the general public.

Sports Another successful bowling season came to a close with a banquet and dance on April 13. The league this past year was made up of eight teams, with five players to a team. Among those in attendance were Asst. Commr. and Mrs. S. Bullard, Supt. and Mrs. J. Bella, Insp. and Mrs. P. Cox, Insp. and Mrs. A. Argent and Insp. and Mrs. L. Somers. In all, over 80 were present.

Assistant Commissioner Bullard presented prizes to the following: winners of first event—Miss D. Aiello, Mrs. D. Jenkins, Miss N. Nimchuk, Cst. D. Rivers, P. Boyer; winners of second event—Mrs. E. Ripley, Miss B. Franklin, S/Sgt. A. C. Gillespie, Cst. J. Collins, E. Bailey. Individual prize winners were: ladies' high average—Mrs. J. Collins; men's high average—Cpl. L. Jones; ladies' high single—Miss Y. Fourneaux and Mrs. A. C. Gillespie (tie); men's high single—Cst. H. Rokosh and E. Bailey (tie); ladies' high three—Mrs. M. Cudmore; men's high three—Cst. D. Rivers; most improved bowler—Cst. D. Currie.

Curling While the sport of curling has attracted widespread interest in "D" Division in the past, the fact that the first National Police Association Bonspiel was to be held in Winnipeg on March 5, gave added impetus to the various competitions.

On January 3 the Winnipeg District Annual RCMP "Spiel" was held at Winnipeg and the champions were: Cpl. D. Jordan (skip), Cpl. G. J. Wiens, Cst. J. A. Hornett and Cpl. W. W. Squires. Following this all sub-divisions arranged individual bonspiels to establish representatives for the division bonspiel. The winners of this latter event were to be given the distinctive honor of representing the entire Force in the National Police Bonspiel. The division 'Spiel was held at Winnipeg on February 17, and declared the winning team and our representatives were: S/Sgt. W. W. Gray (skip), Sgt. W. C. Richardson, Cpl. S. C. Cundal and Cst. J. L. Johnston.

The champions in the Manitoba Police Curling Association were declared the representatives for the Province of Manitoba in the National Bonspiel. The victors in this league for the past winter was a rink from this Force comprised of: Insp. A. Argent (skip), Insp. P. B. Cox, Cst. T. J. Collins, Cpl. S. Harbin.

On March 5, a successful Police Association Bonspiel was held at Winnipeg under the chairmanship of the CPR. The victors in this event were: first, Moose Jaw City Police; second, Ontario Provincial Police and third, CNR Police.

Sports—Dauphin Sub-Division The RCMP bowling team operating in the local mixed five-pin league, won the fourth quarter and advanced to a play-off berth.

Staff Sergeant Dobson's curling team won first prize in the local mixed novelty bonspiel. Staff is quite happy in view of the fact he had to beat his skip in regular curling to win.

Shooting—Brandon Sub-Division On March 15 the annual rifle tourney was held for the Whillier Shield. The 26th Field Regiment were hosts to the RCMP shooting team at the Brandon Armouries. The coveted shield, which has been in our possession for several years, finally fell to the challengers.

Competing in this competition were: Army team—Lt. D. M. Doig, Sgts. M. W. Graham, R. A. Nixon, E. A. Gosnold, O/C R. V. Carriere, WO2 D. Bardsley; RCMP—S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser, Cpls. E. Hodgson, H. Newton, Csts. A. Bischoff, D. Turnbull and L. Moore. The team scores were 545 and 521. The top scores were posted by Lieutenant Doig and Staff Sergeant Fraser, 95 and 94 respectively.

Course On March 15, 37 members of the RCMP gathered at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg to attend the first National Race Track Supervision Course to be held in Canada. These men were from every province in Canada except Newfoundland and during the four weeks that the school was in progress they were to learn how to compile and calculate and prove the different pay-off prices on the different pools, how to compute odds, the supervision of the cashiers, sellers and other parimutuel employees, and also to assist the track governing bodies. They were also made familiar with the regulations pertaining to running and trotting races. The course was under the supervision of Mr. S. B. Pratt, Assistant Supervisor of Race Track Betting for the Department of Agriculture. He was assisted by Cst. B. Toews of "O" Division, who was in charge of the supervision of the running races in Ontario for the past three years.

Social A highlight of the social activity of the division was a supper dance held at Winnipeg on May 16 in honor of Deputy Commr. and Mrs. J. D. Bird, and Insp. W. G. Gordon, S/Sgt. J. R. McFarland and Cst. B. M. Sturrock of the Inspection Team. The dance was attended by officers and members and their wives, from points throughout the division.

A social evening was organized by the Dauphin Women's Auxiliary and held in the sub-division recreation room on the evening of March 22. A large number of members and their wives were in attendance and enjoyed the films, games and the excellent lunch.

Arrivals Cpl. J. R. Galbraith from "HQ" Division, Cpl. A. A. G. Webster from "G" Division and Cst. D. J. Vickerman from Visa Control duties.

Departures Cst. F. F. Urquhart to "O" Division, Cst. J. L. Laliberte to "G" Division



Race Track Supervision Course, Winnipeg—1956, 1st row—L. to R.—Cst. R. A. Tucker, Cpl. H. R. Greaves, Csts. M. R. Nan, R. L. Aldrich, J. Sekulic, W. Coughlan, Cpl. C. F. Curtin, Sgt. L. Backler, Csts. W. McDonald, C. L. A'Hearn. 2nd row—L. to R.—Csts. D. J. Farquharson, W. J. E. Pomeroy, G. H. M. Annand, D. E. Hooper, H. G. A. Franks, J. K. Dane, K. J. Bird, D. W. Maulsby, R. E. Wingrove, G. L. McCully. 3rd row—L. to R.—Cst. S. B. Pratt, Cpl. G. C. Ridge, Csts. E. L. Parker, R. S. McClure, F. A. Howe, C. H. Thomas, P. C. Gilliatt, H. D. Zwicker, L. G. Copeland, J. Borys, B. Toews. 4th row—L. to R.—Csts. E. F. Michayluk, M. R. Bahn, C. P. Hill, B. M. V. Middleton, R. W. Berggren, J. L. Clifford, J. C. Fortin, W. R. Davidson.

(Chesterfield Inlet), and Cst. L. R. Wells to "G" Division (Fort Smith).

Miscellaneous The Recreation Club Committee is to be congratulated for the excellent face-lifting job done on our combined library and recreation room. New drapes, new furniture, which includes comfortable easy chairs,

floor lamps, smoking stands and coffee tables together with a decorative color scheme combine to produce an atmosphere of quiet comfort. For the sake of nostalgic memories of old friends of "D" Division, we have contrived to leave those spur gashes on the ceiling and retain that scarred old billiard table.

"Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 16736 Cpl. and Mrs. R. Cave, at Regina, Sask., on Feb. 19, 1956, a daughter, Roxanne.

To Reg. No. 16673 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. J. Langevin, at Regina, on Mar. 27, 1956, a son, Richard David.

To Reg. No. 13352 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. McLeod, at Regina, on Apr. 28, 1956, a daughter, Margaret Anne.

Retirement At a mixed gathering held in the Regina Sergeants' Mess on April 27, the officers in the Regina area joined with members of the Mess to pay tribute to Reg. No. 10870 Sgt. Sidney E. Jenks. The occasion was the impending retirement of this NCO, better known throughout the Force as "Pop" Jenks. Some readers will no doubt recall the actual dubbing of this nickname while he was sta-

tioned in Vancouver and employed as farrier at the time. An engraved wrist watch was presented to the guest of honor on behalf of the division by Supt. C. N. K. Kirk and this was followed by a presentation to Mrs. Jenks by Mrs. Kirk. We know his many friends throughout the Force will join with us in extending to "Pop" and his good wife, a happy future in Vancouver where their next home is to be located.

Transitions An exchange transfer of Riding Instructors was made in April involving S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson of "N" Division and S/Sgt. R. R. Van Patten of "Depot". Cpl. R. L. Stewart of "A" Division has been added to the "Depot" Q.M. staff and Cst. W. G. Stocker of our Driver Instruction staff was transferred to "E" Division. Three promotions dating from May 1 saw Band-master Sgt. C. C. Bryson

raised to Staff Sergeant, Cpl. C. J. W. Chester of the Orderly Room to Sergeant and Cpl. W. Pomfret of the Drill staff to Sergeant.

Sports At the time of writing, as a result of our spring floods, the "Depot" Division sports field is still a bit soggy, to say the least. However, we are expecting some of that hot dry windy weather that Saskatchewan is famous for, which we know will soon dry up our field, and incidentally make the farmers happy too.

The past winter season has seen a strong interest in badminton with staff and C.P.C. No. 28 members active in monthly tournaments. The Junior Badminton Club has also progressed well and tournament winners for the past season were as follows: first events—Miss Cynthia Stokes and David Canning; second events—Miss Janice Hanman and Brian Kirk. A fine season of curling was enjoyed in "Depot" this past winter by a large number of members and their wives, as well as civilian staff. We started curling in November and kept going into early March. Only two bonspiels were held, but there was a great deal of pick-up curling between members and a number of games arranged where our rinks played Service personnel as well as city and railway police forces. There is nothing like curling to cement old friendships and make new friends and it is certain there is no one who has

played on our ice who has anything but the fondest memories of the games played, however hard fought and keen the competition. Our grand award winner following play-off of the two 'spiel winners was the rink skipped by Cst. D. M. J. Langevin, with Csts. R. L. Firby, E. S. Murphy and Miss M. I. Pearce. They are to be presented with suitable trophies to commemorate their victory. On April 16, the Scarlet and Gold Bowling League with Sgt. W. Pomfret as president, commenced operations for an eight-week period.

Rifle and Revolver Club Small-arms instructor Cpl. L. W. Paige reports plenty of action in the shooting department and a highlight of this club's activities occurred on March 20 when the members joined with personnel of the Regina Garrison Military Rifle Association to bid farewell to Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, prior to his retirement to pension. The gathering was held in the RCMP Regina Corporals' Mess. Assistant Commissioner McGibbon, an enthusiastic supporter of the club, was the recipient of a 10-X shooting jacket and score book presented by Insp. J. A. Stevenson on behalf of the RCMP Club and on behalf of his many friends in the RGMRA, Sgt. Major Joe Tatham presented the guest-of-honor with a shooting box.

Spring Ball On May 11, the annual regimental spring ball was held in the festively

Aerial view of "Depot" Division looking south, showing inundated areas along the banks of the swollen Wascana. The road leading into the south side of the barracks is flooded and the foot-bridge leading into the east side of the barracks by the Officers' Mess is also covered at one end. The sports field was flooded and Dewdney Avenue at the bridge near the north driveway is sandbagged on both sides and was almost covered with water.



decorated gymnasium with fresh-cut spring flowers adorning the tables. The cabaret-styled event was attended by 200 members and guests who danced to music supplied by the dance orchestra section of the Regina band under the direction of Cst. R. H. D. Twemlow. Included among the guests were: Brig. H. W. Love, Saskatchewan Area Army commander and Mrs. Love; Capt. A. Macdonell, President, Army Officers' Mess; Flt. Lt. W. N. Caddey and Mrs. Caddey; Lt. Cmdr. W. B. McGregor

and Mrs. McGregor; A. M. Nicol, President of United Services Institute and Mrs. Nicol; J. L. Salterio, Deputy Attorney-General and Mrs. Salterio; Chief of Police A. G. Cookson and Mrs. Cookson; Supt. T. W. Chard (Rtd.) and Mrs. Chard; Supt. W. H. Williams (Rtd.) and Mrs. Williams. Mayor L. H. Hammond and Mrs. Hammond were also in attendance and accompanied by Mayor P. B. Scurrah of Victoria, B.C., who was visiting Regina at the time.

"E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

Births To Reg. No. 16541 Cst. and Mrs. N. Sharpe, at Victoria, B.C., on Aug. 31, 1955, a son, Gregory Roland.

To Reg. No. 15472 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. B. Riddell, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on Jan. 7, 1956, a son, James William Scott.

To Reg. No. 15575 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. Sutherland, at Duncan, B.C., on Jan. 9, 1956, a daughter, Deborah Helene.

To Reg. No. 15226 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Pooler, at Golden, B.C., on Jan. 10, 1956, a son, Gary Allin John.

To Reg. No. 16308 S/Sgt. and Mrs. M. B. MacBrayne, at North Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 14, 1956, a son, Donald Craig.

To Reg. No. 16843 Cst. and Mrs. J. Becker, at North Vancouver, on Feb. 16, 1956, a daughter, Patricia Fay.

To Reg. No. 17506 Cst. and Mrs. M. P. Robertson, at North Vancouver, on Feb. 20, 1956, a son, Gregory James Stuart.

To Reg. No. 16345 Sgt. and Mrs. E. G. Sarsiat, at Campbell River, B.C., on Feb. 23, 1956, a son, David George.

To Reg. No. 14914 Cst. and Mrs. H. K. Coulter, at Vanderhoof, B.C., on Mar. 6, 1956, a daughter, Marlene Devonna.

To Reg. No. 15355 Cst. and Mrs. H. A. Whetstone, at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 11, 1956, a daughter, Carrie Anne.

To Reg. No. 17466 Cst. and Mrs. F. C. Dalziel, at Nanaimo, B.C., on Mar. 12, 1956, a son, Michael Richard.

To Reg. No. 14030 Cpl. and Mrs. A. J. Leas, at Vancouver, on Mar. 16, 1956, a son, William Gerald.

To Reg. No. 14824 Cst. and Mrs. T. F. Kelly, at Victoria, on Mar. 16, 1956, a daughter, Beverly Jean.

To Reg. No. 14606 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. S. Band, at Enderby, B.C., on Mar. 27, 1956, a daughter, Dale Elaine.

To Reg. No. 14855 Cst. and Mrs. K. B. McDonald, at Nanaimo, on Mar. 30, 1956, a son, Kenneth David.

To Reg. No. 15482 Cst. and Mrs. W. F.

Johnstone, at Victoria, on Apr. 2, 1956, a son, James Compton.

To Reg. No. 14863 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Morley at New Westminster, B.C., on Apr. 2, 1956, a daughter, Patricia Irene.

To Reg. No. 15954 Cst. and Mrs. J. R. Brown at North Vancouver, on Apr. 20, 1956, a son, James Bruce.

Adoptions By Reg. No. 13510 Cst. and Mrs. L. E. Taylor, at Kamloops, B.C., on Feb. 1, a daughter, Katheryn Dianne.

Marriages Reg. No. 16804 Cst. D. G. Kinloch to Miss Shirley Constance Oates of Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 21, 1956, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 14679 Cpl. W. G. Campbell to Miss Isabel Eleanor Irving of Edmonton, Alta., on Jan. 25, 1956, at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Reg. No. 17578 Cst. L. A. Davidson to Miss Joan Florence Timothy of Ladysmith, B.C., on Jan. 28, 1956, at Nanaimo, B.C.

Reg. No. 17273 Cst. P. Drescher to Miss Celestina Bachmeier of Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 11, 1956, at Lulu Island, B.C.

Reg. No. 15885 Cst. R. M. Crookshank to Miss Blodwin Mae Strachan of Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 1, 1956, at Victoria.

Reg. No. 16674 Cst. A. G. Borschneck to Miss Gloria May Butchart of Chilliwack, B.C., on Mar. 3, 1956, at Chilliwack.

Reg. No. 16844 Cst. R. W. Hobson to Miss Mary Kathleen Jacobsen of Stevenston, B.C., on Mar. 9, 1956, at Lake Cowichan, B.C.

Sorrow Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. Betts suffered a grievous loss on May 2, when their two-year-old son died at Vernon. We extend to them our deepest sympathy.

Departures The following members carry with them our best wishes on their transfers to other divisions: Sgt. C. S. Dryden to "K" Division; Csts. R. J. L. Grainge and W. Kowtun to "O" Division; Cst. J. A. G. Human to "D" Division and Cst. C. K. Hill to "Depot" Division.

Arrivals The past few weeks have seen us extending a welcome to the following: from



The winners! The Victoria RCMP Curling team—L. to R.—Sgts. G. L. Simons, W. F. Austin, Cst. N. Sharpe and Cpl. E. Dunk.

"L" Division, Insp. W. H. G. Nevin to Vancouver, as Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division; from "A" Division, Csts. J. A. Fay to Maillardville and R. H. Pilling to Prince George; from "D" Division, Cst. P. Drescher to Burnaby; from "O" Division, Cpl. A. White to Vancouver and from "HQ" Division, Cst. B. Barbour to Revelstoke.

To Pension The following members retire to pension on the dates shown: Spl. Cst. W. F. Conlan—Apr. 17, 1956; Reg. No. 10750 S/Sgt. A. Allen—Apr. 30, 1956; Reg. No. 16287 S/Sgt. J. G. M. Lock—Aug. 15, 1956; Reg. No. 16308 S/Sgt. M. B. MacBrayne—Aug. 15, 1956; Reg. No. 16301 Sgt. T. D. Brunton—Aug. 15, 1956; Reg. No. 16326 Sgt. E. Murphy—Aug. 15, 1956. The three first named were serving at Division Headquarters; with all of them, their parting from the Force is keenly felt. We wish them every success and happiness in their future endeavors.

Recreation The curling season in Victoria ended with a bang. The rink skipped by Sgt. Wes Austin rolled into the finals of the local Civil Servants' League, and in a ding-dong battle emerged the winners. They established something of a record; the hard fought game, won 10-9, went to a thrilling 14 ends and our men literally tottered off the ice after Austin's final rock did the trick.

From Prince Rupert comes a report of an enthusiastic bowling season. Two teams, competing in separate five-pin leagues, were each successful in winning their league championships, while a third team entered in the ten-pin league was unfortunate in being eliminated in the final play-off. Curling also was a popular sport in our north-western sub-division; a team skipped by Cpl. W. Campbell, with Csts. R.

Wainwright, R. Wallin and R. Stohl, went to the final eights before being eliminated in the annual Prince Rupert Bonspiel. A second team skipped by Cst. K. Moore also made the final eights in three events.

With spring in the air, the men of Prince Rupert Detachment and Sub-Division again entered a team in the senior men's softball league, and played their opening game on May 14. They didn't win, but gave enough evidence of speed, hitting power and pitching to promise tough competition to opposing teams.

Shooting The Division Headquarters team, competing for the first time in the first division of the DCRA winter competition, felt quite pleased with the results; they occupied ninth place for the month of March and were among the prize winners for three months in a row. Pistol and rifle shooting moved outdoors in April for the summer season. Constables Bishop and Walker, in the open rifle events at the local Heal's Range, have been shooting consistently well—as usual! The revolver men are practising assiduously for the coming season's events; the loss of Spl. Cst. W. Conlan (retired) and Sgt. C. S. Dryden (transferred to "K" Division), two of our best shots, has aroused a spirited quest for new young blood to replace them.

Social The spring season was one of the busiest on record for organized social affairs. Chilliwack Sub-Division started it off with its fourth annual ball, again held at the Army's Camp Chilliwack on March 9, through the courtesy of the commandant, Col. D. W. Cunningham. Next came the third annual Nelson Sub-Division ball held in the Civic Auditorium on April 6. The Kelly Douglas Auditorium in Burnaby was the setting for Burnaby Detachment's second annual ball on April 13, so

popular this year that scores of would-be participants had to be turned down for lack of accommodation—372 persons took part. The 15th annual police ball at Kamloops, sponsored by the Kamloops Sub-Division, was held on May 8. The organizers introduced a novel approach to the advertising problem. Prizes totalling \$30 were presented to school students for posters which illustrated the ball. Some 15 posters were adopted and displayed with the co-operation of local stores. The Officer Commanding "E" Division, Asst. Commr. C. E. Rivett-Carnac and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, were fortunately able to be present at the Chilliwack and Burnaby events, and all these highly enjoyed gatherings were patronized by members of the judiciary, the armed services, and prominent local citizens. Winding up the season, the Division Headquarters Social and Recreational Club held its yearly spring dance in Victoria in June.

Youth Activities The active participation in softball by our Prince Rupert members, mentioned above, has not prevented them from finding time for the youngsters. Cst. L. Harrington has been elected president of the local Pony League, with other members serving as umpires. Constables of Prince Rupert and Burns Lake Detachments have been giving P.T. instruction at local schools, while throughout the sub-division, several members continue their keen interest and good work in Scouting and Cub activities.

Some authorities have recently been telling the public that among juveniles, a large proportion of trouble involves the 17 and 18 year-olds. If that is so, Cst. Roy McKay of Burnaby Detachment was busy during the indoor season doing something about it. A keen basketballer himself, he coached a team of 17 to 21 year-old lads to be one of the best in the Vancouver and District League; after a highly successful

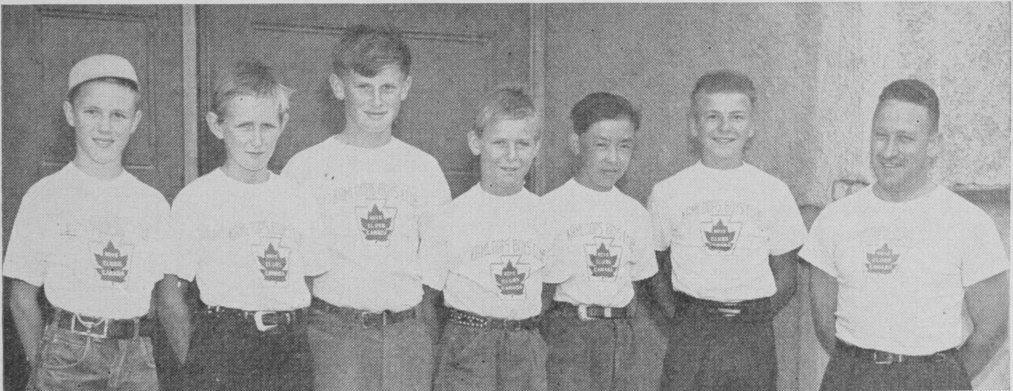
season, his boys narrowly missed winning the finals in the league play-off.

Again in Burnaby, Cst. Harry Twist, an expert boxing coach, has been achieving ring wonders with his boys. At the Junior Golden Gloves Tournament held at Trail, B.C., four of Harry's boys won championships in their respective classes, and in addition, members of his group won the awards of "Most Sportsmanlike Boxer" and "Most Scientific Boxer". A journey to Victoria with three boys entered in the Victoria Optimist Club Tournament of Champions, saw two more championships won by Harry Twist's boxers. All credit to the boys for their fine displays, but they and the citizens of Burnaby owe a lot to Constables Twist and McKay for their unselfish and untiring efforts among the young folk.

Nelson Sub-Division reports that Csts. G. V. F. Murray and G. C. Scorgie coached the Nelson Red Wings to second place in the Nelson Minor Hockey League; several players were selected for the all-star team at season's end.

Our Cloverdale Detachment, lying astride the province's two heavily travelled arterial highways, has a traffic detail which is one of the busiest in Canada. Members of the highway patrol, under Cpl. K. Jensen, got a chance to give a boost to good driving habits and manners when they were invited early in May to test the competitors in the Cloverdale Teen-age Safe Driving Road-co. The Road-co, sponsored by the Canadian Junior Chamber of Commerce and prominent oil and insurance organizations, went off without a hitch under the expert handling of the competitors by our members, who conducted all the written and practical tests. With the increasing stress being laid on the problem of youthful drivers, our Cloverdale highway patrolmen were happy to help in making a success of this worth-while program organized by Canada's young businessmen.

Cst. S. H. Foulgar and a group of his proteges of the Kamloops Boys' Club.



“F” Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

Births To Reg. No. 15004 Cst. and Mrs. P. J. McKerral of Regina, Sask., a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth (adopted), born Oct. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14660 Cst. and Mrs. R. C. Hornett of Torquay, Sask., a son, Gerry David, on Jan. 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14464 Cpl. and Mrs. W. M. Lee of Shellbrook, Sask., a son, John Charles, on Feb. 21, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14604 Sgt. and Mrs. E. R. Lysyk of Saskatoon, Sask., a son, Thomas Ronald, on Feb. 28, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15637 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Oates of Lanigan, Sask., a son, Charles Edwin, on Mar. 5, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14697 Cst. and Mrs. W. Sorokan of Regina, a son, Mark William, on Mar. 18, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14315 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Hruszowy of Saskatoon, a son, Leonard George, on Mar. 30, 1956.

To Reg. No. 13708 Cpl. and Mrs. S. J. Lawton of Radville, Sask., a daughter, Beverly Ann, on Apr. 17, 1956.

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

Marriages Reg. No. 15062 Cpl. A. Sikora of Regina, Sask., to Miss Joan Margaret Guilbault, on Feb. 14, 1956.

Reg. No. 16734 Cst. G. W. Fraser of Prince Albert, Sask., to Miss Elvera Hudwig Lummerding at Prince Albert, on Feb. 25, 1956.

Reg. No. 15595 Cst. D. C. Imrie of Prince Albert to Miss Muriel Anne Haight at Saskatoon, Sask., on Apr. 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 16741 Cst. T. E. Andrew of Milestone, Sask., to Miss Lois Bye at Estevan, Sask., on Apr. 7, 1956.

Reg. No. 14823 Cst. L. P. Lynch of North Battleford, Sask., to Miss Patricia Finnegan, on Apr. 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 15952 Cst. J. Wylie of Regina to Miss Jean D. Wallace at Prince Albert, on Apr. 14, 1956.

Sub-Division Activities—Regina The second annual bonspiel of the Regina Sub-Division Recreation and Sports Club was held on March 15-16 with a social evening being enjoyed by all present on the night of the 15th. The winning rink in the 'spiel was skipped by Cst. R. J. Schrader and comprised Csts. S. A. Martin and R. C. Hornett and Cpl. A. Brewin, to whom the Rigby Trophy was presented at the spring dance held on June 1. The team winning second place was skipped by Cst. K. E. Campbell and included Csts. D. W. Armstrong, P. J. McKerral and H. M.

Hoswitschka, to whom awards were also presented.

The curling team from this sub-division which took part in the Saskatchewan Police Curling Association Bonspiel, held in Regina on March 1 was made up as follows: Cpl. W. R. L. Doane (skip); Csts. A. E. McAuley, A. Sondergaard and T. E. Andrew.

Saskatoon—Social On April 13 the bulk of the sub-division personnel attended a farewell “get-together” for S/Sgt. D. McLay at the RCAF Sergeants’ Mess, on the eve of his transfer to Division Headquarters, Regina as Chief Clerk, after serving 24 years in this sub-division. Among those in attendance were a number of Staff Sergeant McLay’s civilian friends. Presentation of a gift on behalf of the members of Saskatoon Sub-Division was made by Insp. K. Shakespeare.

Shooting There has been some good shooting on the indoor ranges at Saskatoon during the winter months by an enthusiastic but comparatively small group. In the final wind-up of the season—the Saskatoon Services Rifle Association Matches—Sergeant Bennett took third position with an average score of 98, closely following scores made by Corps Sgt. Major W. E. George of the 21st Battery and Sgt. A. M. Kelly of the 2nd North Saskatchewan Regiment.

Curling Hopes of the sub-division ran high in anticipation of our curling team comprised of Cpl. L. C. Stephenson (skip), Cst. L. J. Hruszowy, Cpl. S. J. Leach and Cst. J. N. R. G. Marcoux, representing the sub-division in the Police Curling Association Bonspiel at Regina on March 2, taking top position and continuing on to Winnipeg for a try at the Dominion police championship. They were successful in downing rinks from “F” Division Headquarters, Yorkton Sub-Division, and the Regina City Police, to bring them to the final against Moose Jaw City Police. However, the strain appeared to be too much and they were knocked out in their final game.

Yorkton—Social A smoker was held in the Yorkton Recreation Club Room on February 28 in honor of Cpl. G. R. Ringer who has been transferred to Niagara Falls Detachment. On behalf of all members of the sub-division he was presented with a mantel chime clock by Insp. G. R. Engel, Officer Commanding the Sub-Division.

The Yorkton RCMP Ladies’ Bridge Club held a turkey supper and dance, with their husbands as guests at the home of Mrs. Doreen Sanderson on April 14—a highly successful venture in all respects. We sometimes wonder

about their bridge game but have to admit that they can sure throw a good party.

Sports On March 16 Yorkton Sub-Division's "Men of Valor" again donned skates and sawed-off brooms to defeat the Yorkton Elks Lodge, B.P.O.E., 4-1 in a broomball game held in the local arena, all proceeds going to the "Save the Children Fund", a service project of the local lodge. A sum in excess of \$250 was raised for this worthy cause and all participating members were entertained at a buffet luncheon and dance following the game. We must be getting better at this game with only two broken ribs reported.

"F" Division Headquarters—Curling As a matter of record it must be reported that "F" Division Headquarters was also represented in the Police Curling Association Bonspiel held in Regina at the beginning of March. Personnel of our entry were: Sgt. K. G. Pedensen (skip), Cst. K. E. Campbell, Sgt. L. C. Rooney and Cpl. J. W. Warbey and they came out with a one win, two loss record. Our congratulations to the Moose Jaw City Police rink which won the provincial title in this event and then went on to Winnipeg to emerge as

Dominion champions in the Canadian Police Bonspiel.

Retirement On March 24 a reception was held in the Officers' Mess, Regina in honor of Asst. Commr. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon on the eve of the former's retirement to pension. The party was attended by the officers of "F" and "Depot" Divisions and their wives, and a number of special guests. Presentation of a mantel clock was made to Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. McGibbon and he was also given a 35 mm. camera. At a subsequent gathering in the Division C.I.B. offices, Assistant Commissioner McGibbon was presented with a projector, and a .303 No. 4 rifle with which to maintain his interest in shooting. Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. McGibbon will reside in Fredericton, N.B.

On March 29 members of "F" Division Headquarters staff gathered in one of the offices to bid farewell to one of their number, Reg. No. 11183 Cst. A. Cameron who was proceeding on leave pending retirement to pension. A suitable gift to mark the occasion was presented by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, on behalf of those present.

Farewell for Asst. Commr. and Mrs. D. L. McGibbon. *1st row—L. to R.—F. O. Baker, Mrs. Woodward, Supt. W. H. Williams (Rtd.), Mrs. Chard, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Robertson, Supt. J. A. Peacock. 2nd row—L. to R.—Sub-Insp. H. Robertson, Mr. J. L. Salterio, Q.C., Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Mrs. McGibbon, Mrs. Mudiman. 3rd row—L. to R.—Director Griffiths, Insp. G. R. Engel, Mrs. Engel, Mrs. Mason-Rooke, Mrs. Dube, Mrs. Lapointe, Mrs. Salterio, Insp. F. H. French (Rtd.), Supt. C. N. Kirk, Mrs. Kirk, Supt. T. W. Chard (Rtd.), Mrs. Atherton, Insp. J. J. Atherton, Insp. J. A. Stevenson. 4th row—L. to R.—Insp. T. A. Horn, Insp. A. Mason-Rooke, Mrs. Horn, Sub-Insp. M. J. Y. Dube, Mr. Smart, Insp. T. E. Mudiman, Insp. L. M. Lapointe, Sub-Insp. G. A. Woodward.*



"G" Division

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

Births To Reg. No. 14740 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Green, a son, Richard Terry, at Goose Bay, Labrador, on Oct. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15494 Cst. and Mrs. D. F. Friesen, a daughter, Shannon Marie, on Feb. 6, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14538 Cpl. and Mrs. W. G. Thurber, a daughter, Sheila Kathleen Laura, at Whitehorse, Y.T., on Mar. 1, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15634 Cst. and Mrs. H. Milburn, a son, Alan Hudson, at Whitehorse, on Apr. 10, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15120 Cpl. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., on Apr. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16116 Cpl. and Mrs. H. T. Nixon, a son, Donald Blair, at Whitehorse, on May 7, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16916 Cst. C. M. Tomas to Miss Therese Boulianne of Amos, Que., at Whitehorse, Y.T. on Apr. 17, 1956.

On Apr. 14, 1956, at Fort Smith, Sub-Division stenographer Mr. Douglas Robbins and his bride Miss Lois Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins journeyed to Ontario for their honeymoon.

Arrivals We welcome Cst. R. R. Hogg who arrived at Whitehorse in February on transfer from "F" Division. Members of Fort Smith welcome Constable Maitland upon his

recent transfer to that sub-division. Cst. A. R. Roddick recently arrived in "G" Division headquarters from Fort Norman, N.W.T. Mrs. D. K. Fredericks commenced work with us on April 16 succeeding Mrs. A. A. Hubard as typist at Whitehorse Detachment.

Inspections During the latter part of March, Whitehorse Sub-Division was visited by the Inspection Team consisting of Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird, S/Sgt. J. R. McFarland and Cst. B. D. G. Sturrock.

Visit to Whitehorse by the Governor-General On April 2 at approximately 6.15 p.m. the wheels of the RCAF North Star aircraft gently touched down on the runway at RCAF Station, Whitehorse. Thus began the memorable visit to Whitehorse of His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada. On his arrival, the Governor-General was met by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Mr. F. H. Collins, Mr. Aubrey Simmons, member of parliament for the Yukon Territory, His Worship Mayor Gordon Armstrong of Whitehorse, Wing Cmdr. F. H. Pearce, AFC, Commanding Officer RCAF Station, Whitehorse, Brig. H. L. Meusier, Commander of the North-West Highway System, and Insp. J. R. Steinhauer, Honorary A.D.C. Among the highlights of the visit was the presentation by the

The Robert Campbell Bridge, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Canadian Army Photo





From left to right—His Excellency, the Governor-General, Mrs. Black, the Hon. George Black, P.C., Q.C., Insp. J. R. Steinbauer, during visit of His Excellency at the Black home.

Governor-General of the new Coat-of-Arms of the Yukon Territory to Commissioner Collins, and the naming of the new Yukon River bridge at Whitehorse. The bridge, as yet uncompleted, will be known as the Robert Campbell Bridge, in commemoration of a pioneer of the early days of the Yukon Territory.

At the airport, the Governor-General inspected a Guard-of-Honor of Canadian Army and Air Force service men. On arrival and departure of His Excellency the boarding ramp at the aircraft was flanked on either side by members of the RCMP, drawn for the occasion from various points of the Yukon Territory.

“H” Division (Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

Births To Reg. No. 13832 Sgt. and Mrs. N. Credico, at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 22, 1955, a son, Christopher Miles.

To Reg. No. 13389 Sgt. and Mrs. K. B. M. Fraser, at Halifax, on Mar. 26, 1956, a daughter, Marion Jo-Anne.

To Reg. No. 16249 Cst. and Mrs. G. Howard, at Windsor, N.S., on Mar. 29, 1956, a son, Christopher Patrick.

To Reg. No. 14947 Cst. and Mrs. H. E. Daves, at Halifax, on Apr. 17, 1956, a daughter, Stephanie Doreen.

To Reg. No. 11959 Sgt. and Mrs. T. D. Trenouth, at Pictou, N.S., on Apr. 22, 1956, a son, Alan Murray.

To Reg. No. 15876 Cst. and Mrs. R. M. Dick, at Sydney, N.S., on Apr. 23, 1956, a daughter, Debra June Marie.

To Reg. No. 15497 Cst. and Mrs. E. G. Blizard, at Liverpool, N.S., on Apr. 29, 1956, a son, Wade Scott.

Marriages Reg. No. 18138 Cst. W. O. McTavish of Sheet Harbour Detachment to Miss Georgia Lorena Hogg of Barrington Passage, N.S., at Barrington Passage on May 21, 1956.

Miss Joan Quaade of Division Headquarters Records staff to Ross Eugene Brooks of Halifax, at Halifax on May 19, 1956.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to the following members recently transferred to “H” Division: Sub-Insp. G. A. Woodward

from Regina; Cpl. G. A. Scott from "HQ" Division; Csts. R. S. Barnum and J. P. Murray from "A" Division, Ottawa and Cst. W. R. C. Rowan from "Depot" Division.

Departures We have recently said farewell to the following: Cpl. H. C. Frankum, transferred from Bridgewater Detachment to "O" Division Headquarters in Toronto; Cst. G. E. Reid from Sydney Detachment to "HQ" Division; Cst. J. F. G. A. Kennedy from Halifax P.S. Section to "G" Division.

Promotions Congratulations to the following: S/Sgt. K. J. Parkins; Sgts. N. Credico, E. G. Moxham, G. A. Teeft and J. G. Skinner; Cpls. J. R. L. Phinney, H. A. Marlow, C. H. Johnson, J. W. Beaman, S. R. Gardiner and M. R. Christensen.

Social Activities Two enjoyable informal parties have been held at Thornvale Barracks, one on March 16 and another on April 13. The second party presented an opportunity for saying farewell to Cst. and Mrs. J. F. G. A. Kennedy prior to their departure on leave before proceeding to Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

The first annual Truro Sub-Division Recreation Club ball was held in the Canadian Legion Hall at Truro, N.S. on April 12. A jovial crowd of 130 couples enjoyed the music of Carl Beazley and his orchestra and the affair was a great success.

An informal gathering was held at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Park, Sydney, N.S. on April 6, which was well attended by sub-division members, their wives and friends.

Bowling The bowling season came to a close for members of the Recreation Club in Halifax on May 5 with a play-off match between the teams captained by S/Sgt. W. J. Lawrence and our genial chef, Bill Marnes. Marnes came through with a win. Other members of his team were—Cpl. A. M. Cart, Csts. A. L. Gallagher, C. J. Dickey and Miss Peggy Gray.

Shooting Members of the Divisional Headquarters Rifle and Revolver Club were active

during the winter season. The Halifax Garrison Indoor Rifle League wound up their activities on May 4, with a banquet at the Barrington Street Armouries and the presentation of trophies. The RCMP senior team placed second in the competition winning the Probert Trophy. Our junior team also placed second winning the Maritime Tel and Tel Trophy. Weekly spoon winners were: Senior—Sgt. N. Credico (2), Sgt. J. G. Skinner and Cst. J. E. M. Jordan. Junior—Cpls. P. McGough, S. R. Gardiner; Csts. H. C. A. Chandler, R. O. Walling, J. F. Entwistle, A. E. Marshall and J. M. R. Cyr.

A team was also entered in the DCRA winter competition. This team placed 16th in the February standings and 27th in the March competition. The Halifax club also entered teams in both rifle and revolver competition in the annual Inter-Divisional Shoot, final results of which are not yet known.

Arrangements for active participation in the spring and summer outdoor revolver shooting at the Bedford Range are well under way.

One team was entered by the Truro Sub-Division in the Inter-Division revolver competition.

Members of the Sydney Sub-Division Sports and Social Club were active in matches held in Sydney throughout the winter months at sub-division headquarters. Teams were entered by the club in Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver competitions and during February and March shot the best scores yet recorded by the club. A team was also entered in a competition for the Canadian Legion Trophy emblematic of the Cape Breton Small Bore Championship. This trophy had been won by the RCMP team in 1955. A new range record was established this year by the Sydney Rifle Club with a total of 790 out of a possible 800. The RCMP team comprised of S/Sgt. E. Swailes, Sgt. G. A. Teeft, Cst. J. Cook and Spl. Cst. S. W. I. Remmler tied their former range record of 788 established in the previous year.

"J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

Births To Reg. No. 16250 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. Hall at Fredericton, N.B., on Sept. 27, 1955, a daughter, Marilyn Marie.

To Reg. No. 16239 Cst. and Mrs. R. G. Haynes at Grand Manan, N.B., on Jan. 10, 1956, a daughter, Melanie Sue.

To Reg. No. 15722 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. J. D. Prince at Saint Leonard, N.B., on Mar. 20, 1956, a son, Joseph Jean-Paul.

Marriages Reg. No. 16771 Cst. J. P. Y. R.

Aubin to Mary Ina Casey at Campbellton, N.B., on Jan. 9, 1956.

Reg. No. 16083 Cst. W. E. Snow to Mary Jane Mehan at Saint Stephen, N.B., on Feb. 26, 1956.

Reg. No. 16921 Cst. K. I. MacNevin to Patricia Antoinette Joyce at Lancaster, N.B., on Apr. 14, 1956.

Promotions Our congratulations to the following: S/Sgt. N. J. McKenzie; Sgts. C. R.

Bone, L. F. M. Strong, H. H. MacLeod; Cpls. M. A. Gillis, E. R. Madill, J. R. R. Quintal and A. R. LeCocq.

Instructional During the period April 3-13 a First Maritime Instructional Course on Traffic Training for Patrolmen took place at "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton. The course, under the direction of Insp. J. A. A. Thivierge, C.I.B. Officer, was attended by members from all four Maritime Divisions.

Sub-Insp. E. A. F. Holm, Officer in charge of Traffic Section, Headquarters, Ottawa, attended and lectured to the class on various subjects. Traffic supervisors from all four divisions were also in attendance and all were used to supplement the instructors from "J" Division. A farewell party was held for attending members and lecturers on the night of April 13.

Shooting Shooting activity commenced for the winter season with senior and junior rifle and revolver competitions being fired during December at our indoor range. The "daylight" lighting which was installed in 1954 proved beneficial and exceptionally high scores were chalked up by competitors. Cst. J. A. Lawson won the senior rifle championship by eliminating Sgt. H. H. MacLeod by two points while Cst. K. S. Hall claimed the junior rifle championship from Cst. H. K. Parsons by a comfortable margin. Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter proved top man in the senior revolver series when he claimed the championship over Supt. D. O. Forrest with such scores as 98 on a rapid fire target and Cpl. J. Gongos took the junior revolver championship over our master mechanic, Carl MacNabb.

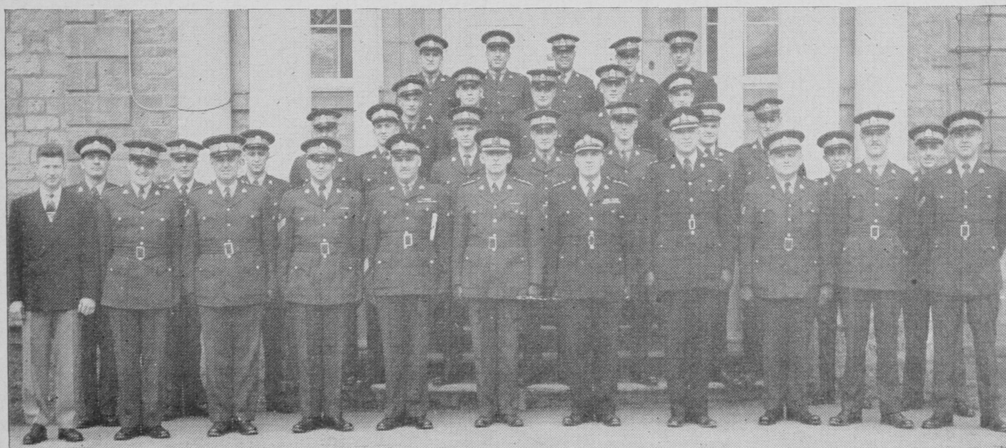
After the December competition, the members went to work on the DCRA and Inter-Divisional Competitions with a will, and with

satisfying results. For the first time in a number of years, entry was made in the New Brunswick Rifle Association small bore winter competition which culminated in a team of eight members attending the final meet in Saint John, N.B., on April 22. Our standing of first place in the elimination shoot was maintained when our team claimed first prize money over HQ NB Area and 112 Coy. RCASC in the Services competition. Our team finished a day's hard shooting by winning the Birks Trophy in a shoot-off with the top eight men from the 64th LAA Regt. RCA, winners of the Regiment Shoot with the result that we now have a new trophy gracing our shooters' "Hall of Fame".

The pleasure of acquiring a new trophy was short-lived, however, when we fell before newcomers who entered the Shute Cup Competition held in our division headquarters range on April 27. For the first time, the HQ NB Area joined in the competition which had been formerly confined to the Fredericton Garrison Club and the RCMP. The Garrison Club, holders of the cup in 1954, were eliminated by two points, and the HQ NB Area team tied with our members for the cup. With the captain of the losing team as tie breaker, and all scores evenly tested with a Jennings Eze-Scorer, it was found that HQ NB Area had a total of 25 10-X shots while our team had a total of 20, making the Area Team the victors. The shoot finished off with coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts.

During the winter months, several of our members have joined the Dominion Marksmen competitions with Insp. H. C. Forbes winning the bronze, silver and gold buttons, embroidered crests and finishing with the Sporting Rifle Expert Shield. Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter now has the bronze, bronze and silver, silver

First Maritime Traffic Training Patrolmen's Course—Apr. 3-13, 1956, Fredericton, N.B.



and the silver and gold hand-gun medallions. Cst. M. H. Schmidt won the bronze, bronze and silver medallions. Miss B. J. Hughes, our Orderly Room stenographer, has proven that the ladies are also deadly shots by claiming the sporting rifle bronze, silver and gold pins. Our club has also sponsored a junior division with six youthful members now busy sending in claim sheets to the Dominion Marksmen, for sporting rifle pins and buttons, proving that they are well on the way to becoming as fine shots, if not better, than their RCMP parents.

Bowling "J" Division Headquarters bowling team was winner of the Federal Civil Service Bowling League. The team: Miss Betty Farrell captain, Miss Mary Simcock, Cpl. F. G. Wolno, Cst. D. F. Christen and Mr. G. Anderson. The season terminated with a banquet on

April 17, held at Nashwaaksis, N.B. The team received individual bowling trophies, as well as the league trophy which was donated by Federal Hardware Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. This was the first year that this trophy had been up for competition.

Social At Fredericton, on May 4 "J" Division held a spring ball in the main ballroom of the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. The members and their guests were received by Supt. and Mrs. D. O. Forrest and Mrs. Hunter. A good program of music was provided by the "Modernaires" and the dancing was thoroughly enjoyed. For the occasion the ballroom was draped with multicolored flags which blended with the scarlet uniforms and evening dresses. Supper was served in the main dining-room where 284 covers had been set.

"K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

Births To Reg. No. 14170 Cst. and Mrs. K. Sargent, at Calgary, Alta., on Nov. 18, 1955, a daughter, Valerie Gail.

To Reg. No. 15288 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Coombs, at Calgary, on Jan. 6, 1956, a daughter, Catherine Theo.

To Reg. No. 16032 Cst. and Mrs. W. Lohm, at Red Deer, Alta., on Feb. 3, 1956, a son, Clayton William.

To Reg. No. 15738 Cst. and Mrs. H. D. A. Pringle, at Ponoka, Alta., on Feb. 26, 1956, a son, Bertram Ernest.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cockburn (Post Garage), Lethbridge, Alta., on Feb. 29, 1956, a son, Wesley Allen.

To Reg. No. 15858 Cst. and Mrs. M. S. Stevenson, at Red Deer, on Mar. 19, 1956, a son, Kevin Russell.

To Reg. No. 15388 Cst. and Mrs. A. G. Elliott, at Grande Prairie, Alta., on Mar. 20, 1956, a son, David Allan.

To Reg. No. 14983 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Metcalfe, at Lethbridge, on Apr. 4, 1956, a daughter, Corinne Charlotte.

To Reg. No. 13191 Cpl. and Mrs. W. C. A. Constable, at Red Deer, on Apr. 22, 1956, a son, Keith Francis.

Adoption To Reg. No. 13960 Cpl. and Mrs. C. P. E. Brownschlaigle, of Rocky Mountain House, Alta., on Apr. 2, 1956, a son, Kevin Francis.

Marriages Reg. No. 16009 Cst. D. W. Gingara to Miss Betty Mae Peterson, at Lacombe, Alta., on Dec. 24, 1955.

Reg. No. 15834 Cst. R. I. Fendrick to Miss Rena Rose Maki, at Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Mar. 8, 1956.

Edmonton — Shooting The Edmonton RCMP Rifle and Revolver Club remained active throughout the winter months, the rifle enthusiasts in particular making good use of the indoor range. The rifle team competed in the DCRA and Inter-Divisional matches as well as in the local EGRA shoot. The team managed to reach the prize money once in the DCRA and finished second in the EGRA. The ladies club and the junior club were active throughout the season.

Scarlet and Gold I.O.D.E. On March 20 the Scarlet and Gold Chapter, I.O.D.E. at Edmonton celebrated the first anniversary of the granting of their charter. A special out-of-town guest was Mrs. J. D. Bird, wife of Deputy Commr. J. D. Bird of Ottawa. A gift of an engraved sterling silver spoon with RCMP crest, was presented by Mrs. C. F. Wilson, Regent, to Mrs. C. L. Morton, past Municipal Regent, as a token of appreciation for the work she had done in organizing this Chapter. Beautiful bouquets of scarlet tulips and golden daffodils, a gift of Mrs. Calenso's Floral Company, decorated the tables.

Promotions Our congratulations are extended to the following upon their recent promotions: S/Sgts. W. C. Ferguson, J. F. Steininger and R. J. Sangster; Sgts. J. R. Moffatt, B. M. Pound and C. S. Dryden; Cpls. P. Morris, D. L. Madill, J. B. Pennett, J. R. Hovey and J. R. Kenny.

Red Deer Sub-Division—Social On April 3 the Officer Commanding and members of Red Deer Sub-Division held a smoker for the purpose of bidding farewell to Reg. No. 11223

"K" Division
NCOs who
recently retired—
L. to R. ex-Sgts.
F. A. Amy, H. L.
Martin and
R. H. McKinney.



ex-Sgt. F. A. Amy who recently retired to pension.

On April 27 a smoker was held in Red Deer with the Officer Commanding and members present. On this occasion Long Service Medals were presented to Reg. No. 12499 Sgt. H. L. Martin and Reg. No. 12648 ex-Sgt. R. H. McKinney. A parting gift was also presented to Sergeant Martin on his retirement to pension.

Promotion Congratulations to Cpl. R. D. Novikoff on his recent promotion.

Calgary Sub-Division—Social The second annual Calgary Sub-Division ball sponsored by the Recreation Club, was held on February 17 at HMCS *Tecumseh*, Calgary. Approximately 300 guests were present and enjoyed a successful evening with music by our band from "Depot". Cpl. J. M. Nelson was in charge of arrangements and the sumptuous buffet supper served at 11.30 p.m. rounded out an enjoyable evening.

Curling An RCMP Calgary team again won the curling laurels in the Calgary Police Curling League this year. The Continental Casualty Company Railroad Division Trophy this season was captured by a rink skipped by Cpl. R. C. Jones. Other members of the rink were Csts. D. Peddie, G. O. Offley, G. L. Richardson and S/Sgt. C. E. Gray.

Hockey Through transfers, the Calgary Sub-Division hockey team was weakened somewhat as the season progressed and ended up in fourth place in the Inter-Service Hockey League. In the play-off with RCAF the RCMP team lost to the Air Force 4-3 in the last minute of play.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following: Sgt. L. E. Duffield; Cpls. W. Sayko, E. G. Pederson, J. M. Nelson, R. K. Chalk and R. H. Simmonds.

Lethbridge Sub-Division — Arrivals We welcome the following: Csts. W. S. Petkau, R. J. Gilbertson, W. D. Jones and J. N. White who arrived here recently from Edmonton. We also welcome Mr. Jim Park, our new

civilian radio operator, whose engagement fills a much needed want in our Communications Branch.

Sports There is little to report in this regard at the present time. Tentative plans are under way for the formation of a baseball team and members of the sub-division may be seen on any warm, sunny evening behind our present barracks "limbering up" their pitching arms.

Promotions Congratulations to the following members of this sub-division: S/Sgt. D. P. McLauchlan and J. L. Wilson; Sgt. W. A. Shaw and Cpl. G. R. Johnston.

Transfers Sgt. D. J. L. Williams has been transferred from Medicine Hat Detachment to take charge of Red Deer Detachment, the transfer being effective on April 26. Sergeant Williams is one of the oldest members of Lethbridge Sub-Division, having served in this area since 1932. On the evening prior to his departure, a surprise gathering was held at his residence in Medicine Hat, consisting of Inspector Shank, Commanding Officer of Lethbridge Sub-Division, and a number of NCOs and constables. The evening was spent in reminiscing over past years and the usual Police "shop talk". A small gift was presented to Sergeant Williams by the Officer Commanding. All members of the sub-division join the O.C. in wishing this NCO, his wife and family success in their new posting.

Following the transfer of Sergeant Williams, as a sort of chain reaction, additional transfers have been completed within the sub-division—Cpl. E. O. Kumm from Foremost Detachment is now in charge of Medicine Hat Detachment and Cst. L. A. O'Brien from Lethbridge Detachment is in charge of Foremost Detachment. Other transfers, which are pending but have not actually taken place to date, are Cst. H. C. Berry from Hilda Detachment will take charge of Highway Patrol, Fort Macleod Detachment and Cst. K. E. Tillsley from Highway Patrol, Lethbridge, will go to Hilda Detachment.

Social An enjoyable supper dance, arranged by the Recreation Club, was held at the Lang Yu Dial and Dine, on the outskirts of Lethbridge, on the evening of May 4. Approximately 60 persons attended, including the Officer Commanding, Mrs. Shank, NCOs and constables of the sub-division and their wives and guests. Excellent music was provided by a three-piece orchestra and a tasty supper of Chinese food was served. The dance was considered a success from all points and it is hoped to be able to repeat it in the near future.

General It is almost exactly a year since we moved from our old barracks in the Civic Centre site at Lethbridge to our temporary accommodation here at the Airport. While our present quarters are far superior to the old buildings we were in, nevertheless we are looking forward to the time when we will be able to move permanently into our fine new building, which is located on the old site. We hope that we will be able to accomplish this by September of this year. One of the features of our new building is the separate garage which contains in the basement an excellent indoor revolver range. Indeed, when completed, it is believed that it will be one of the finest in Western Canada. So shooters from other sub-divisions in Alberta had better look to their laurels in the future. Those members who are

interested in the revolver shoot are eagerly planning the formation of a revolver club and activities connected therewith. It is hoped that by the end of the year we will be able to submit for publication a complete description of our new quarters, including photographs, for publication in some forthcoming issue of the *Quarterly*, as it is felt that such an article will prove of great interest to those serving members of the Force and others on pension, who at some time in their service were quartered in the old barracks at Lethbridge.

Peace River Sub-Division—Correction Please note Peace River Bulletin in the last *Quarterly* on page 349, and the following correction:

At the conclusion of the Christmas Party on Dec. 18, 1955, Reg. No. 12497 Sgt. M. L. Allen was presented with the RCMP Long Service Medal by the Officer Commanding, Insp. A. S. McNeil. Mrs. Allen, who attended the presentation suitably decorated her husband, Sergeant Allen, with the Medal. The proudest child there was Master William Allen, son of Sergeant and Mrs. Allen, who was heard to say "That's my Dad".

Promotions We offer our congratulations to the following members of the sub-division on their recent promotions: Sgt. R. C. Morris; Cpls. C. R. Mains and R. J. Mills.

"L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

Arrivals The following members have been welcomed to "L" Division: Csts. H. V. Cameron and R. H. Lawford from "A" Division; D. G. Hawker and J. M. C. Cote from "Depot" Division.

Departures Farewell, with a suitable memento, was given to the members transferred from this division: Csts. J. B. White, L. W. Grant and E. F. Hamilton have left for "G" Division, Csts. J. T. Murrant and M. F. Barrie have been transferred to "J" Division; Cst. W. H. Smith to "HQ" Division.

Conferences Insp. E. L. Martin, Officer Commanding "L" Division, attended a Highway Traffic Safety Conference at Winnipeg.

Courses Csts. W. J. P. Coughlan, C. P. Hill and P. J. Borys have returned from Winnipeg, where they attended a course on "Race Track Supervision".

Cpl. R. M. Stunden, Csts. J. O. Murray, A. R. Fischl and W. A. Wilson attended a Traffic Patrolman's Course at Fredericton, N.B.

Promotions Congratulations have been extended to S/Sgt. M. F. Hagan on his recent promotion.

Youth and the Police Cst. W. J. R.

Macdonald, has formed a Motorcycle Club consisting of motorcyclists of Charlottetown and district for the purpose of a safety program and better driving habits. All club members have taken a course in first-aid. They have their own club-room, in which are held weekly meetings and the showing of safety films. All members are in possession of uniforms which display a club crest and shoulder flashes. Future activities embrace parades and tours, and the travelling cyclists will render aid to motorists in trouble. Arrangements are also being made with the local Red Cross Division to use these club members as dispatch riders in the event of a Provincial disaster.

While stationed at Montague Detachment, Cst. P. F. Austin, organized a "Teen-age Safe Driving Road-E-O" in conjunction with the program carried out across Canada by the Junior Board of Trade. The purpose of this program is to teach highway safety. Arrangements have been finalized to hold a meet "Road-E-O", and the number of applications received and the prizes donated by business men indicate the keen interest displayed by all in this connection.

“Marine” Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 19106 Cpl. and Mrs. F. J. H. Lavoie, a son, Michael Maurice, on Feb. 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 15896 Cst. and Mrs. K. S. McPhail, a daughter, Kathleen Louise, on Mar. 8, 1956.

To Reg. No. 18720 Cpl. and Mrs. G. T. Piccott, a daughter, Barbara Ann, on Mar. 9, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14670 Cpl. and Mrs. B. G. Boutilier, a son, Randolph Kevin, on Mar. 30, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 14969 Cpl. Wilfred Howard Mott to Ruby Ann Wilson, at Moncton, N.B. on Mar. 1, 1956.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to the following: S/Sgts. F. H. Brooksbank, R. O. Newman and N. C. C. Roberts; Sgts. J. A. Campbell, E. A. Parsons, J. F. McNair, J. A. LeBlanc and A. P. Doney; Cpls. C. H. Dowden, K. E. Bruce, J. R. Emmett, A. E. Reid and G. F. Connolly.

New Members A welcome is extended to the following who have joined “Marine” Division: Spl. Csts. R. W. Davidson, H. T. Lowe, E. W. Lewis, D. B. Taylor, W. C. Dexter, J. L. Lannon, W. A. Skuce, D. Dowler, R. F. Laing, M. F. O’Rielly and J. J. Farrel.

Departures Best wishes are extended to Reg. No. 12820 Cst. J. A. E. Fortin who has retired to pension.

New Addition The RCMP *Fort Frances II* is a new addition to “Marine” Division. This craft will be based at Fort Frances, Ont. Speed trials on this semi-cruiser craft were carried out successfully at Toronto on April 17. Although fairly rough water was experienced with a cross-chop, this craft was dry forward at both high and normal cruising speeds. Particulars: length—25 feet; beam—eight feet, eight inches; draft—21 inches; speed—in excess of 25 mph; engine—215 B.H.P. Dearborn Marine Interceptor; accommodation—two bunks in forecabin.



The RCMP *Fort Frances II* during speed trials.

“N” Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

Promotions To Cpls. A. G. Vaillancourt and P. J. C. Morin, congratulations on their recent promotions.

Arrivals A warm welcome is extended to Sub-Insp. H. C. Russell, S/Sgt. R. R. Van Patten and Cst. G. W. Armstrong. Sub-Inspector Russell comes here from “A” Division as Duty Officer. Staff Sergeant Van Patten from “Depot” Division, takes over duties as

Riding Master. Constable Armstrong from the canteen at “HQ” Division has become canteen manager at “N” Division.

Departures S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson and Cpl. E. A. Hartt. Staff Sergeant Anderson came to this division from “Depot” in May 1940 and remained here as Riding Master until leaving on transfer to “Depot” Division April 18. He and Mrs. Anderson will be much missed at “N”

Division and by their countless friends throughout the area. Prior to his departure "Andy" was honored by members of the staff at a gathering when the presentation of a silver cigarette box was made by Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil, O.C. "N" Division. Corporal Hartt came from "A" Division to take over the canteen in September 1951. Transferred to "HQ" Division in charge of the canteen Corporal Hartt will still be available to his friends in the Ottawa district.

Courses Sgts. J. P. Slattery and G. L. Newman to RCAF Instructional Course at Trenton, Ont. Cst. J. F. Duthie to Refresher Course, "Depot" Division and Sgt. Major Wm. Taylor to Canadian Police College, also at "Depot".

Graduation exercises of Canadian Police College Class No. 27 were held here on March 16. Introductory remarks were by the O.C. "N" Division and Commr. L. H. Nicholson, MBE, then introduced the Honourable W. Ross Macdonald P.C. leader of the Government in the Senate, who addressed the graduates and presented diplomas. (See also p. 32.) The class valedictorian, WO D. H. Van Buskirk, RCAF spoke of the excellent co-operation between the Armed Forces and the various police organizations and the interest taken by the instructors in the class both individually and as a whole.

The RCMP Band, Ottawa, was present in connection with the graduation exercises and added much to the occasion.

Sports The second and final boxing tournament for the recruits in training in the 1955-56 winter season was held in the gym on the night of March 15. Judges were: Deputy Commr. A. T. Belcher, Supt. H. A. Maxted, Sgt. Major Wm. Taylor; referees: Cpls. E. C. Curtain and W. R. C. Leitch; time-keeper: Cpl. A. R. Wilvert; master of ceremonies: Sgt. G. L. Newman. An exciting show was put on by the recruits, who participated before a large and enthusiastic crowd. The winners were: welter-weight—N. V. Harris, No. 20 Troop; middle-weight—L. L. Minion, No. 22 Troop; light heavyweight—R. MacLaren, No. 22 Troop; heavyweight—W. L. Goobie, No. 22 Troop. Cpls. W. F. MacRae and H. M. Gilbey acted as seconds and provided the "strategy" for the contestants

Corporal Curtain, in charge of the P.T. Staff reports a successful season of volley-ball and broomball. At the end of the volley-ball activities which featured teams from the troops in training and staff, it was found that the staff team was tied in first place with the team representing No. 22 Troop. In a two-out-of-three play-off, victory went to No. 22 Troop, the finals going to three games. A suitably

inscribed plaque provided by the "N" Division Social and Sports Clubs, was presented by the Officer Commanding to Cst. Larry Hok, captain of the winning team on the occasion of the Troop's Part I pass-out.

In broomball also, the season's end found No. 22 Troop and the staff team tied for first place, and once again the young fellows won out, by a score of 3-2 in a sudden death game on March 19. Presentation of a plaque signifying victory in this event was presented to Cst. W. L. Goobie, captain of the broomball team. Cpl. W. R. C. Leitch of the P.T. staff advises that a successful intra-troop basketball season was concluded with all troops in training taking part and close competition between Nos. 22 and 24 Troops for the honor of finishing on top. No. 22 Troop once more won out by a score of 38-29 in the final. The plaque for this event was presented by the Officer Commanding to Cst. Reg. Boughen, captain of the troop basketball team.

Bowling Sgt. Ken Chapman reports that the "N" Division Bowling League wound up an enjoyable season with play-offs completed on April 11. With eight teams in the league a run-down of the final standings of teams and players is as follows: champions—"Beavers": Cpl. P. J. C. Morin (captain), Mrs. Morin, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Bussieres, Constable Adams; runners-up—"Wanderers": Fred Leydon (captain), Miss Whitmore, Special Constable Chartrand, Mr. Portugaise, Special Constable Roy; "Boxers": Special Constable Bob Buchanan (captain), Miss Code, Cst. J. Duthie, Mr. Code, Sgt. K. Chapman; Ladies' high average, Miss J. Buchanan (186); ladies' high cross, Mrs. A. Johnson (739); ladies' high single, Mrs. W. Taylor (312); men's high average, Fred Leydon (211); men's high cross, Cpl. P. J. C. Morin (803); men's high single, Sgt. D. K. Chapman (328); perfect attendance: Mrs. W. Morin (90 games), Spl. Csts. R. M. Buchanan and J. Roy.

Shooting On April 8 Cpl. J. R. Zavitz attended the winter pistol championships sponsored by the Province of Quebec Rifle Association in Montreal. In a field of over 100 competitors he racked up 11 firsts and two seconds including the .22 Aggregate, Centre Fire Aggregate, Grand Aggregate and International Aggregate.

Social The "N" Division bowling league dance, an annual event, was held on April 20 in the auditorium at "N" Division. All attending enjoyed a pleasing mixture of round and square dancing. During the intermission, the O.C. "N" Division asked Commissioner Nicholson to present the prizes to teams and individual winners.

General Reg. No. 12682 Sgt. D. K. Chapman and Reg. No. 12461 Cpl. E. A. Hartt, received Long Service Medals at a colorful ceremony



Canadian Police College Class No. 27—1st row—L. to R.—Det. D. H. MacFarlane; Det. M. R. Simmons; Inspr. J. G. C. Downey; Commr. L. H. Nicholson; The Hon. W. Ross Macdonald, P.C.; Supt. R. A. S. MacNeil; Sgt. Major W. Taylor; Sgt. A. Nickles; CPO S. P. Reid. 2nd row—L. to R.—S/Sgt. G. Mohr; Sgt. W. P. M. Kirkman; S/Sgt. J. D. L. Gray; Sgts. R. J. Wall, G. R. Cunningham and H. S. Suttill; Det. J. Harrison; Sgts. J. H. Poole, R. J. Cherry, R. Lefebvre, L. C. Cawsey and H. D. Kelly. 3rd row—L. to R.—Sgts. D. F. Fitzgerald, J. D. Dunbar, G. N. Jones, and W. R. Lee; Flt. Sgt. A. J. Cameron; Sgt. S. F. Cunningham; WO D. H. Van Buskirk; Sgts. A. M. Erskine, J. P. F. M. Pelletier, H. B. Luross, W. D. Johnson, D. S. Davis and J. K. G. Austin.

held in connection with the graduation exercises of C.P.C. No. 27.

The old log cabin on "N" Division grounds, vacant since the retirement of Cpl. D. A. Hadfield, is undergoing a face lifting and is being transformed into a museum. S/Sgt. H. S. Graves, has had fatigue parties working in and around the cabin and hopes to have it ready for visitors soon.

In the middle of April members from across Canada, selected for the Musical Ride arrived at "N" Division to begin training. The schedule

of the Ride is as follows: Belleville Fair, Belleville, Ont.—August 13-16; Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont.—August 24-September 8; Eastern States Exposition, West Springfield, Mass.—September 15-23; Provincial Fat Stock Show, Sherbrooke, Que.—October 10-13; Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Ont.—October 23-27; National Horse Show, New York, N.Y.—October 30-November 6; Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, Ont.—November 9-17; International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.—November 23-December 1.

"O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

Births To Reg. No. 12891 Sgt. and Mrs. W. S. Ramsay, a son, James Stuart, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14551 Cpl. and Mrs. L. D. Libke, a daughter, Lana Marie at Hamilton, Ont., on Apr. 3, 1956.

To Reg. No. 14560 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. Macauley, a son, George David, at Toronto, Ont., on Apr. 24, 1956.

To Reg. No. 16059 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Gailliard, a son, Mark Edward, at Toronto, on Apr. 27, 1956.

Marriages Reg. No. 16850 Cst. F. E. Evans to Miss Lillian Rumanski, at Niagara Falls, N.Y. on Mar. 31, 1956.

Reg. No. 16864 Cst. R. Nichols to Miss Joan

Sands at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Apr. 14, 1956.

Arrivals A warm welcome to the following members who have been transferred to this division for duty: Sgt. L. Tunnah and Cpl. H. C. Frankum from "H" Division; Cpl. G. R. Ringer from "F" Division; Cst. W. Kowtun from "E" Division; Csts. L. D. Rowan and B. J. Paynter from "N" Division; Cst. F. F. Urquhart from "D" Division; Csts. C. P. Evans, E. P. Craig, D. D. Dewar, D. F. W. Marshall, R. A. Jewell and R. D. Crerar from "Depot" Division; Csts. G. L. Kilpatrick, R. B. Einarson, T. F. Penkala and D. A. Carpenter from "A" Division; Spl. Csts. R. J. D'Eon, F. C. Bastie, L. R. W. Leadbetter, A. G. Kemp and Cst. J. M. Richards from "Marine" Division.

Departures Members of "O" Division join in offering best wishes to the following who have been transferred: Sub-Insp. R. P. Harrison to "A" Division; Cpl. A. White to "E" Division; Cpl. G. A. McIver and Cst. D. B. Blackburn to "F" Division; Cst. R. I. Evans to "N" Musical Ride; Csts. R. F. Lunney, A. B. Hennan and A. Penteluk to "G" Division; Csts. H. H. Kempster and J. A. Harvey returned to "HQ" Band; Cst. A. D. C. Carroll returned to "Depot" Band; Spl. Cst. H. C. Walker resigned.

Pensioned Reg. No. 11529 Sgt. Duncan MacKinnon Lindsay who has been associated and in charge of our Q.M. Stores since 1945 left on retirement leave on April 1. Sergeant Lindsay joined the Force in 1932 after having completed short terms of service in the Preventive Service and the Canadian Army. His career in the Force began in "C" Division where he was stationed at Clarenceville, Frelighsburg and Bedford. Transferred to "O" Division in 1938, he was assigned to the Preventive Branch and then to the Q.M. Stores. On behalf of all members, the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. Geo. B. McClellan presented an appropriate gift to the departing member whose pleasant disposition will be greatly missed.

Rifle and Revolver Club With a total

membership of 90, the Rifle and Revolver Club is enjoying an active and successful year. Scores have not yet been posted but it is anticipated that our two teams in the Inter-Divisional Shoot should give a good account of themselves. Competition is keen with considerable improvement being observed over last year. Weekly prizes are awarded for the top score on each team.

Approximately 25 members of our female staff have taken up shooting under the able tutorship of Sgt. R. S. MacDonald and Cst. A. Kozak who report great progress in the small bore rifle shooting.

Members of London Sub-Division Headquarters and Detachment participated in both the DCRA and Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Competitions during the months of January to March. Although the scores generally were not too high the averages climbed steadily and hopes are held for greater success next year.

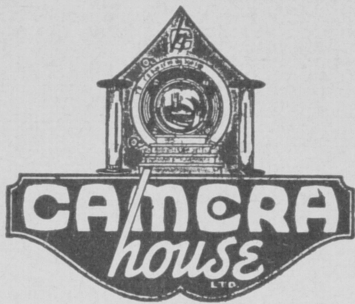
Members of Sarnia Detachment have also participated in revolver practice.

On May 5 the Sarnia City Police Association Revolver Club played host to four members of the U.S. Immigration Border Patrol, Port Huron, Mich., in a pistol shoot. The Border Patrol Team tallied a 91.8 average for 20 targets while the Police Team tallied a 91 average for 25 targets. Members of this detachment are honorary members of the Police Association Revolver Club and Csts. R. C. McLean and W. R. Siemens, were two participating members of the Police Revolver Team. The Border Patrol Team were entertained socially after the shoot.

Sports The hockey season has been most disconcerting with our team playing only two games and being unsuccessful in both. A home-and-home series with the "Headquarters" team saw Ottawa win one game at home and tie the score in Toronto. The team manager hopes to have more support next season and provided we are favored with the transfer of a few of those good Ottawa players we should make the grade next year. Our appreciation is extended to our devoted manager Cst. R. P. Power.

Our defeat on the rink has not entirely discouraged our sportsmen who have formed a softball club and hope to affiliate with the Toronto Civil Service League.

Bowling The "Goofies", "Shmoos", "Nit-wits" and "Alleyrats" are the names given to the four teams making up the Mixed Bowling League at Divisional Headquarters. Under the leadership of Cst. A. Kozak, Misses S. Pickering and R. Corazza the teams competed every Friday evening and were made up of regular members, Civil Servants and friends. Our champions are as follows: men's high single and high cross are held by Cst. S. Barentsen



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July, 1956]

**Asst. Commr. G. B. McClellan presenting
farewell gift to Sgt. D. M. Lindsay.**

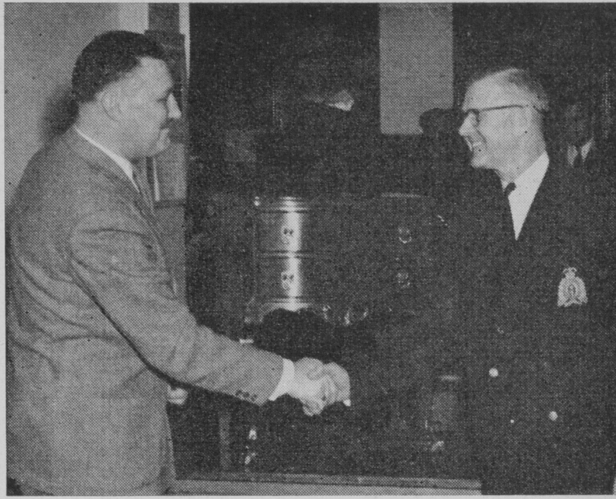
with 356 and 759. The ladies' high single, cross and average are held by Miss Joan Taylor with scores of 256, 759 and 146 respectively.

Social The celebration of the anniversary of the Force has become an established tradition in this division. A formal dinner was held in the Officers' Mess on May 25 in commemoration of our 83rd anniversary as a police force.

On April 28 members and honorary members of the Sergeants' Mess with their wives enjoyed a successful steak dinner at Beverley Barracks. The newly decorated mess added color to the event and the dancing music supplied by Red Kelly (honorary member) was up to its usual good standard. It was a most enjoyable evening.

Congratulations to the 26 members of this division who with dignity so aptly represented this Force on the CBC televised program "Tabloid" on April 10. Our 15-minute contribution in which the members typified a group of recruits leaving a training centre for active police duties has evoked favorable comments in all circles.

Several civic dignitaries and members of this Force were special guests at the annual dinner of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires held at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto on May 10. The guests and 300 attending members of the Corps were treated to an inspiring address by Assistant Commissioner McClellan as guest speaker. A sumptuous banquet pleased the palate of even the most fastidious diner. Later they were treated to feats of magic and legerdemain which left the audience spellbound and goggle-eyed as the performer pulled six-foot



flag poles out of his vest pocket and conjured up several members of the animal kingdom. In all it was a most memorable occasion and one to be recalled as a bright page in the lives of those fortunate enough to attend.

Humanitarian A certain incident which exemplifies the unselfishness that prevails in the ranks would appear worthy of mentioning in these commentaries. Some months ago, an unfortunate accident occurred to the son of Mrs. Hendrickson, who is assistant to the Dietitian and Chief Cook at Barracks. The injury required many blood transfusions and within a short time 11 members and one civilian voluntarily supplied 12 pints of blood. It is gratifying to note that the patient is now progressing satisfactorily.

Promotions Our heartiest congratulations are extended to Sub-Insp. R. P. Harrison, S/Sgt. E. I. Touchie, Sgts. R. S. MacDonald, A. M. Appleton, J. N. Craig, Cpls. N. S. Glanfield, S. O'Handley, L. H. Hunro, R. A. Robertson and C. J. R. LaBrash, who were recently promoted to their present rank.

Book Reviews

VIGILANTE JUSTICE, by Alan Valentine. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. Illustrated from photographs and sketches. Pp. 173. \$4.

Here is a book interestingly written about an era in the last century, when law and order was in its infancy in San Francisco. The antidote of that day to the unlawful pursuits of gamblers, ex-convicts, prostitutes and murderers had to be grim and severe punishment was meted out by upright citizens, implacable at times. Volunteers were organized in a body to suppress crime,

maintain safety and guard against social debauchery.

Drama races across every page of this book, and apparently the author used giant-sized bull-dozers to dig into research for facts. Here indeed society was threatened by the law of the jungle and to crush the growing outlawry, the Vigilantes were organized.

Swiftly and smoothly the story unfolds, telling of crimes in 1849 and 1850. We have the ironic situation of a murderer planning his crime, committing it and fleeing to the

safety of the town jail where his friends, he was sure, would effect his acquittal. He was right. They did—the first time. But later on, through Vigilante Justice, this schemer and killer paid for his crime and was hanged.

Among the actors of this dramatic period were two colorful Americans, namely General Sherman and Captain Farragut. In short this is the story of the rise of corruption and vice in the early days of San Francisco history and the fall of that same corruption brought about by determined citizens who fought not only against criminals but against the tragedy of their own indifference to responsibility. It is a story of democracy in the raw and its gradual budding or formation into a procedure that eventually resulted in the maintenance of law and order.

To those readers interested in history which is exciting, educational and pleasant to read, this book is recommended. Vigilante Justice was necessary, and it fulfilled a very important duty. Gangsters and criminals felt the weight of its heavy hand and either fled to other fields of activity or decided to alter their ways of living and become upright citizens. This is a story which should be read by anyone who wishes to understand how the American people in difficult situations reacted to a combination of civil corruption and unrestrained gangster activity. E.J.D.

THE FRIENDLY FORCE, by Douglas Spettigue. Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 134. \$2.75.

Although it is aimed at younger readers, "The Friendly Force" will provide informative reading for many adults. The book opens with a brief sketch of the Force's early history, and then goes on to deal with recruit training, identification work, the crime detection laboratories, northern duty, "Marine" Division, "Air" Division, the dog section and many other phases of the Force's work. It is liberally sprinkled with anecdotes illustrative of the situations in which members so often find themselves.

Members of the RCMP who read the book will probably voice two criticisms; the inordinate use of the word "Mountie" which appears on almost every page, and

the fact that many of the photographs used are slightly outdated. (Incidentally the *Nascopie*, facing p. 118, did not belong to the RCMP, but to the Hudson's Bay Co.) These are minor faults, however, which are outweighed by the overall excellence of the material and the manner in which it is presented. The work is not presented as a glittering life of red-coated glamor, nor are members depicted as a group of mass-produced Sherlock Holmes's. Mr. Spettigue seems to have captured the spirit of quiet efficiency that has always prevailed within the Force. In the last chapter he succinctly sums up by saying "Today's Mountie adds the skills of a new day to the great heritage of the old".

The attractive dust cover bears an exceptionally good full-color impression of the Force's official crest. R.C.K.

TREE TOPS, by Jim Corbett. Oxford University Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Pp. 30. \$1.25.

This is the last piece of writing by the great naturalist-hunter whose books—*Man-Eaters of Kumaon*, *Jungle Lore*, *My India*, to name a few—have enjoyed great popularity since they first appeared 12 years ago. "Tree Tops" differs from Colonel Corbett's other books in the sense that there is no hunting in it and it is not set in India. Actually it is a personal account of the Visit of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to a famous Kenya hunting lodge in 1952. It was a memorable occasion historically, because the Princess received news of her father's death shortly after leaving Tree Tops and returned home to be crowned Queen of England.

Colonel Corbett was in attendance on the Royal Party at the hunting lodge. That he was deeply moved by the honor is reflected in this simple heart-warming story of their experiences in the heart of an African jungle, surrounded by elephants, wart-hogs, baboons and other wild life. H.E.B.

JOSEPH BRANT: MOHAWK, by Harvey Chalmers and Ethel Brant Monture. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 364. \$5.

This book brings into sharp focus the conflicts of American Revolutionary days and the moves and counter-moves which

so often found the Indians being used as pawns in a game of international intrigue. Joseph Brant knew well the merits of white men and Indians alike; he also knew their weaknesses. No man was better suited to the task of trying to establish a reasonable place for his people, but it was an immense problem and he worked against tremendous odds.

About Joseph Brant's parentage there is some doubt; about his stature in North American history there can be none. This is the moving story of the great Indian leader's struggles to bring about an understanding between the whites and Indians; it is also the story of his own personal turmoil as he strove to reconcile his Indian blood and his white upbringing. H.E.B.

NORTHERN TRADER, by H. S. M. Kemp. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 253. \$3.50.

"Northern Trader" is not, as the title and outward appearance might suggest, a work of fiction. The fact that it is autobiographical is considered by the author to be incidental since his purpose was "to paint a series of word-pictures of the North" as he knew it.

Contact with the Canadian northland began with the author when at 16 he joined the Hudson's Bay Company at Prince Albert and within a year became clerk at the fur trading post of Lac La Ronge. His experiences from that time on taught him the ways of the North and of its people and creatures. He was impressed by its wild grandeur and the excitement of isolation from civilization and its conveniences. He learned to speak the Cree language and among the Crees and Chipewyans he made lasting friendships. When, after an attempt at homesteading, he returned to the scene of his adolescence, a married man with a family, he displayed perhaps a more mature human reaction to peril but excitement was still his yearning and dangers had a way of lurking in ambush.

Mr. Kemp has a flare for story telling and one of the most pleasing features of his writing is that description and action are combined skilfully so that one complements the other. By reminiscing on paper, Mr. Kemp has captured and conveyed that spirit of the northland which some poets and novelists have with their own devices sought vainly to express. M.G.R.

OBITUARY

Insp. Joseph Thomas Brown, E.D. (Rtd.), 61, died at Ottawa, Ont., on June 4, 1956. He joined the RCMP on Sept. 8, 1938, was promoted to commissioned rank June 1, 1939 and retired to pension May 1, 1949. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Reg. No. 9429 ex-Sgt. Thomas Garrett Scrogg, B.C.L., 55, died May 24, 1956 at Montreal, Que. He joined the RCMP Sept. 16, 1920 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 15, 1923. On July 25, 1925 he re-engaged in the Force and took his discharge July 24, 1929. Re-engaging in the Force June 26, 1930 he was discharged to pension June 25, 1943. Mr. Scrogg served at Regina, Weyburn, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Vancouver, Prince Rupert, B.C., Carmacks, Dawson, Whitehorse, Y.T., Montreal, Quebec City, Que., Halifax, N.S. and Ottawa, Ont.

Reg. No. 10974 ex-Cst. Charles Douglas Gray, 50, was killed in a traffic accident on Apr. 21, 1956 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Aug. 18, 1931 and was discharged July 20, 1936. He served at Regina, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Ohsweken, Port Arthur, Toronto and Rockcliffe, Ont.

Reg. No. 6125 ex-Cst. George Sayce, 74, died Feb. 12, 1956 in British Columbia. He joined the RNWMP Sept. 5, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 4, 1915. He served at Regina, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta.

Reg. No. 11508 ex-Cst. Lloyd Vernon Humphrey, 56, died Mar. 7, 1956 at Moncton, N.B. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 30, 1936. Prior to joining the Force he had served with the New Brunswick Provincial Police from Sept. 10, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1932. He had served at Campbellton, St. George, Sussex and Fredericton, N.B.

Reg. No. 5099 ex-Sgt. Arthur Patrick Colfer, 69, died in British Columbia on Mar. 4, 1956. He joined the Force May 3, 1910 and was discharged to pension May 2, 1939. He served at Regina, Watrous and Prince Albert, Sask., Red Deer and Calgary, Alta., Port Nelson, Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, Man., Kenora, Ont. In World War I Mr. Colfer served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Squadron "A".

- Reg. No. 3849 ex-S/Sgt. Edwin Miller Jacques, 70, died Mar. 16, 1956 at Regina, Sask. He joined the Force Mar. 31, 1902 and served till Mar. 24, 1906, re-engaged Mar. 30, 1911 and purchased his discharge again on Nov. 17, 1913, rejoined the RCMP Sept. 22, 1919 and purchased on Sept. 2, 1920, re-engaged on Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Aug. 9, 1947. From Aug. 1, 1927 until Mar. 31, 1932 he served with the Preventive Service of Canada and during World War I joined the CEF on Mar. 25, 1916 and was demobilized July 7, 1919. In the Force he was stationed at Regina, Melville and North Portal, Sask., Dawson, Y.T., and Ottawa, Ont.
- Reg. No. 18264 ex-Cst. John Albert Colin Behan, 21, was killed in an automobile accident near Perth, Ont., on Apr. 14, 1956. Joining the RCMP July 22, 1953, he purchased his discharge Nov. 3, 1955. He had served at Regina, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., Windsor, Halifax and Glace Bay, N.S. He was a member of the Ontario Provincial Police at the time of his death.
- Reg. No. 9119 ex-Cpl. David Rennie, 73, died Apr. 15, 1956 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RCMP Feb. 1, 1920 and was retired to pension May 1, 1939. Prior to joining the Force he had served with the Dominion Police from May 2, 1917 to Jan. 31, 1920. He rejoined the Force on Sept. 5, 1939 and served for three years before retiring to pension once more.
- Reg. No. 1599 ex-Cst. Marshall Wheeler, 96, died Apr. 15, 1956 at Kingston, Ont. He joined the NWMP Aug. 8, 1885 and was discharged "time expired" Aug. 9, 1890. On Aug. 6, 1891 he re-engaged in the Force and took his discharge "time expired" Aug. 5, 1895. He served at Prince Albert.
- Reg. No. 11377 ex-Cst. Joseph Henri Alderic Trudel, 65, died Apr. 13, 1956 at Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital, Que. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1942. Prior to engaging in the Force he had served in the Preventive Service from June 15, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932. During World War I Mr. Trudel served as an officer with the Canadian Army and British Expeditionary Force from Nov. 28, 1914 to Apr. 8, 1920. He also served with the Army from Jan. 15, 1921 to Apr. 10, 1926. He had been stationed at detachments at Niagara Falls, Ont., St. Agnes de Dundee, Huntingdon and Montreal, Que.
- Reg. No. 7975 ex-Cst. Dominique L'Heureux, 57, died Feb. 7, 1956 at Montreal, Que. He joined the RNWMP on June 13, 1919 and purchased his discharge May 4, 1920. He served at Regina, Sask. and Brandon, Man.
- Reg. No. 3791 ex-Cpl. Robert Edgar Chanler, 79, died Mar. 9, 1956 at Elk Point, Alta. He joined the NWMP May 16, 1901 and was discharged "time expired" May 15, 1906. He re-engaged in the Force Sept. 7, 1914 and was discharged "time expired" Sept. 6, 1915.
- Reg. No. 2121 ex-Cpl. James Reid Manson, 88, died Feb. 15, 1956 at Vancouver, B.C. He joined the NWMP Apr. 25, 1888 and was discharged "time expired" Apr. 24, 1893. He re-engaged in the Force Aug. 15, 1893 and purchased his discharge Aug. 16, 1895. Re-engaging in the Force Aug. 22, 1898 he was discharged "time expired" Aug. 24, 1901. He served at Lethbridge, Fort Macleod, Calgary, and Wetaskiwin, Alta.
- Reg. No. 4736 ex-Sgt. Frederick Walter Mann, 73, died Jan. 25, 1956 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the RNWMP July 21, 1908 and was discharged "time expired" July 20, 1916. Re-engaging in the Force July 11, 1919 he was discharged to pension Sept. 10, 1937. He served at Regina and Ceylon, Sask., Ottawa, Ont. During World War I he joined the CEF, served Overseas and was demobilized July 7, 1919.
- Reg. No. 5709 ex-Sgt. Harry Harvey, MSM, 67, died at Vancouver, B.C. on Feb. 26, 1956. He joined the RNWMP Aug. 9, 1913 and was granted his discharge Sept. 30, 1914 to enable him to rejoin the Royal Engineers (Imperial Army) with which he served from Nov. 30, 1914 to May 1919. Re-engaging in the Force on May 1, 1919 he was discharged to pension Oct. 7, 1939. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Dawson, Y.T. and Vancouver, B.C.
- Reg. No. 11642 ex-Cpl. Henry George Lomas, 61, died May 18, 1956 at Windsor, Ont. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension on Nov. 11, 1946. Prior to joining the Force he had been a member of the Preventive Service from Nov. 1, 1930 until Mar. 31, 1932. In World War I he had served in the CEF from Sept. 21, 1914 to Nov. 28, 1918. Ex-Corporal Lomas had been stationed at Gananoque, Brockville, Toronto and Windsor, Ont., Halifax, N.S.
- Reg. No. 2858 ex-Sgt. John Thomas Browning, 80, died May 18, 1956 at New Westminster, B.C. He joined the NWMP Jan. 1, 1893 and was discharged Apr. 19, 1900. On June 16, 1902 he re-engaged in the Force and purchased his discharge July 9, 1908. On Sept. 25, 1915 he re-engaged in the Mounted Police and was discharged to pension Mar. 31, 1924. From Feb. 3, 1940 to Oct. 14, 1944, Mr. Browning served as a Special Constable. He had been stationed in the Yukon, and at Calgary, Banff, Alta., Regina, Meota, Battleford, Sask., Nelson, Vancouver, B.C.