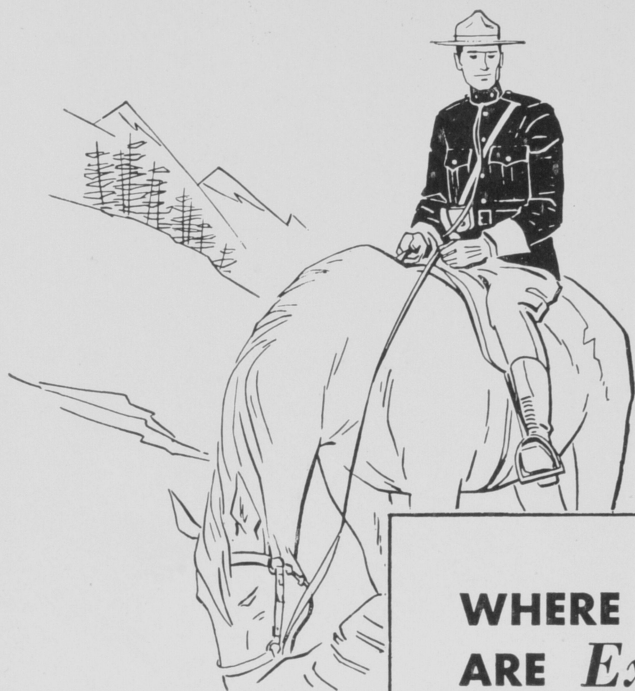




R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY

VOL. 17 — No. 2

October, 1951



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The Royal Tour

It is 12 years since Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth toured Canada and the visit of Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh is an event eagerly awaited by all Canadians.

While it is with genuine pleasure that we look forward to the visit of the Royal couple, the details involving such an event demand particular care on the part of those whose responsibility it is to see that no unpleasantness or untoward incidents of any sort mar an otherwise joyous occasion. Charged with the security of the tour and of the Princess and her husband, the Force has played an important part in shaping protective plans. To this end the experience gained during the Royal Tour of 1939 has been of value.

Nothing remains now but for Dame Nature to play her part. In the crisp, bright days of early autumn, the Canadian countryside presents a kaleidoscope of colors, a wonderland of beauty to match the brilliancy of an Oriental carpet; rolling hills, swirling rivers, picturesque lakes, prairies, deep forests and craggy towering snow-capped peaks of the Rockies all add up to an exciting tour for the Royal sight-seers. And while much of their time will be charted for them for public and state ceremonies, nevertheless they are still tourists. It remains for all Canada to put forward our utmost to see that as with all visitors, their stay with us is a happy one.

Life at an

Eastern Arctic Detachment



Pond Inlet Detachment.

By Cst. R. D. VAN NORMAN

An interesting account of life in the
Eastern Arctic, written by a member
of the Force stationed at Pond Inlet
Detachment, N.W.T.

UNTIL the year 1880 little official interest had been shown in that vast stretch of Arctic tundra and waste lying across the north end of the continent of North America. Franklin, Hudson and others had tried to find a route through it in their searches for a North-West Passage, only to perish in the attempt. There was nothing about this land to recommend it either as a valuable annexation or colony, and it produced no apparent quantity of natural products of any value. Great Britain had laid claim to these lands, but even she did not know their extent, nor was she

prepared to establish some system of supervision and control over them. Consequently as a result of Canada showing interest in annexing them to the Dominion, they were handed over to her by an Imperial Order-in-Council in 1880¹.

From this time until 1900 the newly-annexed North received increased public attention as white men were pushing into its unknown interior by boat and dog team, and more were urged on by the mysterious tales which found their way out of this strange new land.

¹The Northwest Territories Act, passed on May 7, 1880.

In an effort to shoulder this new responsibility, the Canadian Government fitted several vessels which patrolled into Hudson Bay waters, but no attempt was made to go farther north until August 1903, when a minute in Council was passed appointing A. P. Low officer-in-charge of an expedition into Hudson Bay and northward. The vessel *Neptune* was fitted for this purpose, and set out to patrol, explore and establish the authority of the Dominion Government in the Hudson Bay area and the islands to the north².

Supt. J. D. Moodie of the North-West Mounted Police was delegated to accompany him on this trip. Colonel White, Comptroller of the Force, instructed him that it would be his duty to impress upon the Eskimos and traders, that, as the land was a part of the Dominion, Canadian laws would be enforced there as in other parts of Canada. The Government however did not wish any harsh introduction of law enforcement, but did wish to bring to the immediate attention of those people that as Canadian citizens they had to meet certain obligations toward their country. He was given the additional power of a Commissioner under the Police Act, and a sergeant and four constables were placed at his disposal.

Thus the genesis of the administration of the northland evolved from the coming of the whalers, the explorers, the Franklin expeditions, scientific expeditions, the Hudson's Bay Company and finally was assembled by the Dominion Government's supervision. Little did anyone dream that this land would someday reveal minerals, coal, oil, uranium and through the development of the airplane it would become an over-the-top-of-the-world next-door neighbor of the Old World.

For the present purpose of administration the northland is divided into Eastern and Western Arctic, the dividing line

being the boundary of the districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin continued north as far as islands are to be found.

The largest Island, Baffin Land, is typical of most of the country in the Eastern Arctic. Its jagged, rocky coast line juts out of the sea and inland flattens to a desolate rocky and rolling stretch of glacier and snow-swept land. An island of some 201,600 square miles in area, it is policed by four Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments. Pond Inlet which is situated on the northern tip of the island administers the northern half of it, as well as Bylot Island.

At this post the RCMP is the only Government department stationed, and consequently upon its personnel fall the duties which other Government departments require performed. Family allowance and old age pension administration, reporting on game conditions, registration of births, deaths and marriages, post office, issuing coal mining permits, collecting royalties on exporting furs, issuing general hunting licences, recording weather, plus the normal duties involving enforcement of the Northwest Territories Ordinances and Criminal Code, patrolling by dog team to various Eskimo camps to determine native living conditions, and such remaining duties which the Government deems advisable to enforce.

The work is, however, limited due to the fact that the Eskimos are a fairly self-reliant, law abiding people, and distances and weather will not permit frequent visiting of the far-away posts.

A routine year starts with the arrival of the supply ship about the middle of September. Aboard it comes the Commanding Officer of "G" Division—or a representative—and the annual inspection of the detachment follows. The ship docks just long enough to unload whatever tonnage of supplies is to be landed, so care must be taken to insure that all have arrived and are in good condition. A postal authority and one representing family allowances and old age pensions

²The expedition actually sailed out of Halifax Harbor on Sunday, Aug. 23, 1903. Earlier—in the 19th century—the Franklin search parties did much valuable work in exploring northern waters.



**Issuing
Rations
to Wives
of Native
Special
Constables.**



**Issuing
Family
Allowance
Credit
to
Natives**

also inspect the detachment records pertaining to their departments. This is the highlight of the year, arrival of supplies, inspections, departure and arrival of personnel, incoming mail, and the meeting of many friends. It comes quickly and just as quickly the ship slips out to the next northern post on the long route. A whole year must pass before another visit, so one settles down to prepare for the coming long Arctic winter.

Winter is the longest season. When it arrives it brings snow, 50-below zero temperatures, driving blizzards, and for over two months the sun does not cast a glimmer onto this part of the earth. During a portion of this period one gets about an hour per day when it is light enough to walk outside unaided by artificial light.

The ice forms quickly in October and breaks up the following July, allowing just a little over two months of summer. Even then the frost does not leave the ground, the season is too short to grow anything requiring deep soil and over one month longevity, the nights are cool, and the seas often rough. With it comes the midnight sun. Everything is stretched up here, time, distances, temperatures, and the repeated tales of the few white men whose lot is found amidst this.

The Family Allowance Act sets out to pay to parents a regulated sum of money to be spent on the care of their children. The Eskimo here presents a peculiar problem. Firstly they are largely a nomadic people, making it practically impossible to keep official records of the number of their offspring, and there is

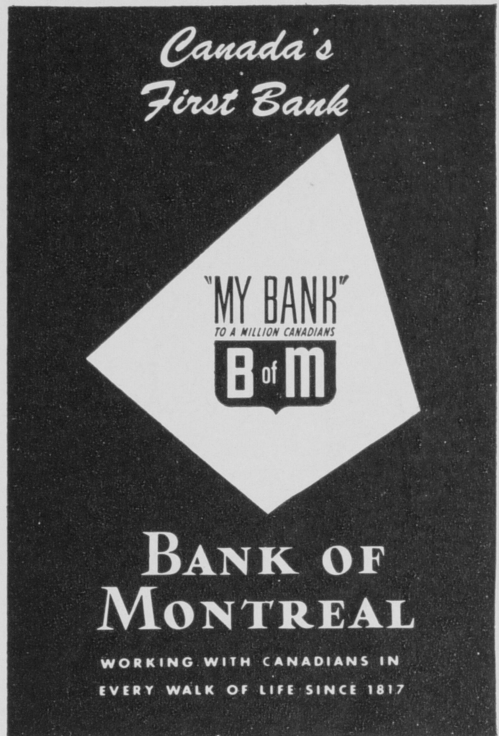
the difficulty of knowing where to issue them this allowance. Care must be exercised to insure that the parents understand the meaning of it, and apply these funds as is intended for the welfare of the child. Lastly these children require foods which are lacking in their native diet so attention must be given to selection.

Records are kept of each child and he is issued credit accordingly, in his mother's name. When a family wishes to make use of this credit they apply to the RCMP Registrar of Family Allowances, who issues a voucher for goods at the local Hudson's Bay Company Post. Milk, pabulum, sugar, flour, tomatoes and clothing are the basic requirements.

Old age pensioners are treated in the same way. Occasionally destitute rations must be issued to hungry camps or individuals and clothing and skins provided. Starvation is not uncommon in the north-land.

A small store is maintained at each detachment from which native special constables may select goods in lieu of wages. Every Saturday morning—or depending upon the individual detachment—a ration of food stuffs is issued to them to supplement their native diet for the following week. Eskimo families working for white establishments lead a very comfortable life as compared with their people who must live on a meat diet and in a snow house for most of the year. These special constables are also provided with a small house, light and fuel.

All is not work, there is the social aspect of life. It is limited to a usually small group, comprised of two or three white establishments. There are two Hudson's Bay employees, a Roman Catholic priest, an Anglican missionary and his wife, the H.B.C. manager's wife and two police constables here. This is a pretty average group at any of these settlements, although at some of the more southerly points there may be a hospital with its doctor and staff of nurses.



The long winter nights are spent playing cards and games, story-telling, singing, and listening to the Northern Messenger, a CBC radio program service which brings messages to those in the North from their families, keeping one huddled close to the radio until two and three in the morning. The climax of visiting is a big lunch, for everyone in the North eats heartily.

The standard of living is high, all the departments provide their employees with a generous ration which is based upon research and careful planning to provide a well balanced diet. Vitamin pills supplement what the normal foods cannot provide.

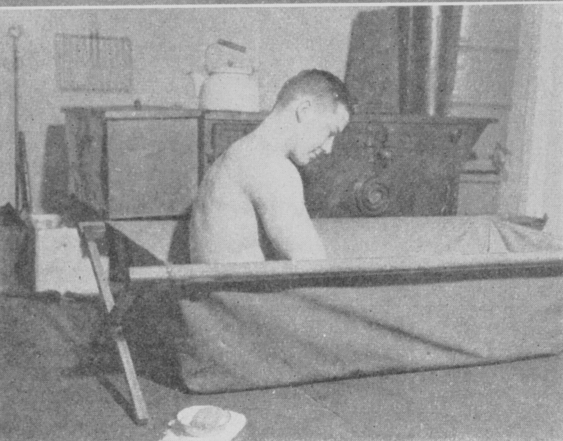
We have to cook our own meals, wash dishes, clean the floors and walls, haul water, wash and iron clothes, cut each other's hair, and generally speaking do everything for ourselves. After a couple of years in the North one may become a fair cook, even though cooking was before disdained as woman's work. Bread baking is usually the introduction to



1. Baking bread.



2. A good library, magazines, radio, comfortable chair add up to relaxation.



3. Saturday Night Bath.

a high platform, for nothing is missed by the dogs. In many places it is recommended that the water be boiled before using.

If you are lucky you will have electricity, otherwise you live by the light of an oil or gas lamp. Saturday night after the visiting natives have left, is bath night. The kitchen doors are closed to let the room warm up and stop draughts, and the rubberized tub is brought out of its corner. Water is poured from the big hot water kettle, then you settle down to soaking it out. There is no use leaning back, you will go through the tub, and you can't read comfortably in it, but soon you question whether or not there are any better tubs in existence than this big portable model. Up here everything is at your elbow, you fit into the atmosphere and find that this is it, peace and contentment.

this art. Compensation is largely found in the satisfaction of doing the work involved by yourself and in knowing that it really is essential to the functioning and general routine of the department.

A supply of water presents the greatest difficulty. In summer it is taken from a running stream, but in winter it must be hauled by sled from a lake or if a big iceberg is near it will afford good clear water. Even then care must be taken not to use any of the sea ice which has coated it. When the ice has been hauled to the detachment it must be stored on

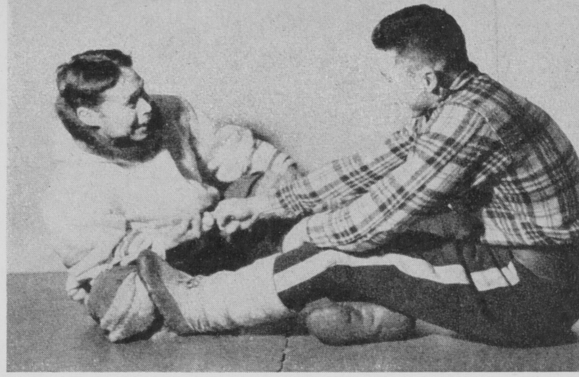
A man has to keep busy, so the hobbyist occupies himself carving ivory, reading, listening to the radio, writing letters (in anticipation of the coming mail), cooking fancy dishes to satisfy the 40-below whetted appetite. The dogs need exercising and they have to be fed every other day. An average team has 12 dogs, so each feed requires a little more than one seal. The meat has to be cut up into pieces small enough to be readily devoured; if they are too large the dog will have to chew each morsel and meanwhile an aggressor is upon him trying to take it from him. Survival of the fittest is the much evident law of the land.

Outlying Eskimo families are forever coming into the settlement to trade their foxes for knives, tea, tobacco, sugar and miscellaneous articles. It is a must that they visit each white man's home for a mug-up, so the tea-pot is always handy for brewing. These people love games—and surely it is something to contest the Kabloona (white man)—so you must get down on the floor and pull thumbs, do stunts, twist arms and so on until you have run the gamut. It is not always the arm that is strongest with these people who are not addicted to the use of soap and water. But they are a lovable people, friendly, honest, unhurried, sincere and respectful.

Though game is not over plentiful, the country does support rabbits and ptarmigan which are a tasty addition to any meal. The lakes inland teem with Arctic char³, the most delicious fish that can be found. In many places there are caribou. Polar bear steaks, not easily digestible, are generally disdained and though seal and walrus meats are native delicacies, the white man generally avoids them. Great quantities of seal, walrus and whale meat must be taken to keep the dog teams alive, and here the native special constable shines, for he has been selected for duty because he is a big hunter.

During spare time, dog harnesses can be mended, boats patched, rifles cleaned, tools sharpened, stove pipes cleaned, houses banked with snow, cupboards built, runners and sleds kept in repair, nets mended and a thousand and one other small items attended to.

It is generally recognized that a command of the Eskimo tongue is a good introduction to dealing with the natives. There is however, more to this complex creature who is in the chrysalis stage, never to completely emerge. He does not think as we do. Everything with him is practical—his language for instance is built about that which he can see and



Cst. C. A. Fryer pulls fingers with Idlout, prosperous Eskimo trapper.

physically execute. The white man's mental processing confuses him, this man from the south being decidedly mad and without purpose. They do not consider anything privately owned as we do, it simply belongs to the Eskimo and if another asks for something it is generally given, inconvenience to give not being considered by either party. They blurt the truth with childish innocence, a lie is simply unheard of and in the very few cases where a man has told an untruth he has been looked down upon heavily by the rest of his people. No white man has ever thoroughly mastered the language, their thinking, use of the eyes and hands to assist in conveying thought, even though he may have spent some considerable time living among them.

Then too the Eskimo is a different person in front of the white man. Despite the splendid work being done by missionaries, many still believe in their old religion—even though professing to be Christians, for the benefit of the white man—still believe in reincarnation and spirits and live according to their old codes and superstitions.

A question usually foremost regarding these people, is that concerning wife trading. This used to be a common custom, but has been much discouraged by the missionaries and others, so that now it is frowned upon by many of the natives themselves, though still practised. To the Eskimo it is a perfectly natural and understood matter, especially with the consent of both the men and women, although it doesn't matter greatly what the women think about it for theirs is a

³*Salmo salvelinus*—of the trout family. Commonly known in the East as speckled trout and in the West as "Dolly Vardens".



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secondary role in everything. This again is purely Eskimo and we don't hear much about it. Since we are interested in the general welfare of the native and his obligations as a citizen, it is essential that he understand the laws of God and the statutes of man, hence we discourage many of these old ways of their living and guide them along lines more suited to modern living and thinking.

You can't hurry an Eskimo, he just wasn't built that way. In fact if you attempt to do so you will find him purposely slow. This easy-going pace is at first irksome, but gradually one fits into this way of doing things. For instance, it never fails that when patrolling and about an hour from camp, tea is on the menu. This is the last thing imaginable; it is windy and cold and this stop will take over half an hour, for what—a mug of tea! The time wasted would take one almost to camp, but then there

is lots of time and when you get there you can have another cup of tea. If you appear impatient, the dog harness traces will receive an extra careful untangling and straightening, the runners may get an icing, and possibly the whole load will be untied and refastened before you set out on the last lap of the trip. He domains over this land, no one tells him how to travel or build a snow house. The centuries have left little mark on him and it will take a few more to change him.

During the latter part of winter each year, a patrol is made from this detachment to Arctic Bay and Igloodik, a distance of about 500 miles, and another to Clyde River 300 miles to the south. A native special constable guides each patrol and drives the dogs and komatik. Each patrol occupies a good part of more than a month in travelling and in executing duties at the point of destination.

The purpose of the patrols is to investigate any complaint which may have arisen at any one of these posts, make inquiries concerning Eskimo living conditions, gather information for compiling game returns, for vital statistics returns, examine the Family Allowance Sub-District Registrar's records and to carry the mail.

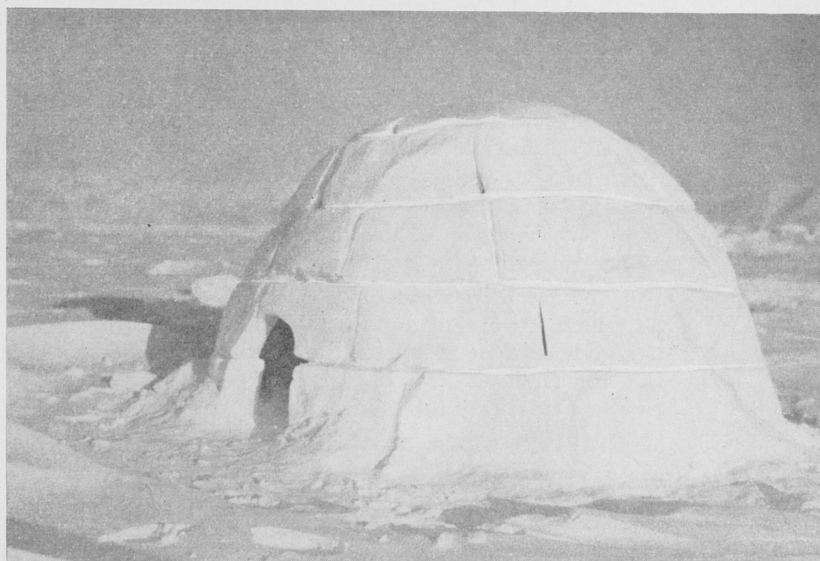
Prelude to patrol is preparing food for the dogs and yourself. Fish and seal meat cut up into small pieces and individually frozen so that they won't harden together is sacked for the dogs. The team will require about 150 pounds per 100 miles on a long trip. Greater care must be taken in preparing your own food, for if any of it is lost you will suffer more from its lack than would the dogs who are hardened to hunger. You must consider that it will be frozen, so you want something which will thaw readily over the heat of a primus stove. Meat, beans and "what-not" is boiled in a big pot and then frozen in shallow pans, broken into small chunks and placed in a bag. In this form it takes only a few short minutes to prepare a panful of hot, nourishing food and after a long day of patrolling over rough ice, it tastes pretty good. Hard biscuits and tea supplement the basic requirements of the meal. Due consideration must be given to keeping the load light, for every pound means minutes of lost time. You can't travel slowly for fear of getting caught in a

blizzard and having to camp for a week or so, particularly if your food supply is light.

Patrolling itself is a routine. You wake up early and reach out of your sleeping bag to light the primus stove. It is probably 40° below or so in the snow igloo, so it takes some courage to make that final lunge from the sleeping robe to your deerskin socks and parka. You sleep with most of your clothes on, for this is the only way of drying them. Breakfast is prepared and by and by you pack your sled and bind the load. Now all is ready—the dogs are harnessed, the driver picks up his whip, and if you don't jump on the komatik quickly you find yourself left behind. At noon hour you stop for tea and frozen fish, untangle the harness again, straighten the load and hastily surge on. One hill and another, then a lake or frozen stream, a small valley, so on you go until evening. The dogs and yourself need a rest, so at the first good snow drift you stop and build an igloo, tend to the dogs for the night, prepare your evening meal and rest after the day's travel.

The country is fascinating. You have the opportunity of observing wild life such as foxes, rabbits, ptarmigan, lemming, wolves, caribou, snowy owls and polar bears, and before you know it you are nearing the end of the patrol. It was good to get away, but equally as pleasant to return to your settlement.

Small temporary igloo made on patrol.





Mug-up
beside
Komatik
on
Patrol.

First thing you observe is that the year is just about over, so you scurry to take stock in the store, order required supplies and prepare the detachment for ship time. There will be an accumulation of family allowance credits to issue, monthly returns to make up, a large inventory to check and plenty of other work to occupy you until summer comes. Then there are stones to whitewash, sealing trips, outside carpentry work, dog lines to be moved to clean ground and innumerable jobs that require special attention.

In spite of hardships and privations, very few white men dislike the North.

There is something about it which fascinates them, they prefer to remain there. Probably it is the life of contentment, the unhurried living, the independence and the good fellowship that binds them. It is not a retreat from life, but a new, exciting, vibrant and forceful living. To-day one is sent up here to perform ever-increasing and important duties; bearing this in mind one can lead a purposeful and contented life. The era of the new North is here. The wild west has now been tamed and the old saying "Go West" has changed its direction—"Go North, young man! Go North!" ●●●

National Immunization Week - 1951

For the ninth consecutive year the Health League of Canada is sponsoring a Canada-wide educational campaign to call to public attention the dangers of such preventable diseases as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox and the means for their prevention. National Immunization Week will be observed Oct. 14-20, 1951.

Last year there were 305 deaths from 12,182 cases of whooping cough and 49 deaths from 421 cases of diphtheria—a tragic and unnecessary waste of life, according to the Health League of Canada.

The Health League of Canada points out that both of these diseases are preventable—through diphtheria toxoid and whooping cough vaccine, respectively. Health departments and family doctors throughout the country are able and willing to provide this protection against these two diseases, yet both continue to take annual toll among Canada's children.

(Health News Service)

Hoist With His Own Petard

By Cpl. R. S. MILLER

THE criminal mind is forever on the alert to profit at the expense of others. Like the diamond, the mind in its original state is rough and unpolished but as the latent virtues are soon revealed in the finishing process, so too are exposed its hidden frailties. The following article deals with a typical example and will serve to prove that in a conspiracy it takes more than one to make a bargain.

A Saskatchewan farmer who had evidently spent many a sleepless night pondering over the apparent injustice of having to hand over the fruits of his toil in Income Tax to the Government, suddenly conceived what to him appeared to be a brilliant idea and forthwith proceeded to put his brain child to the test. With the connivance of his hired man, seven head of cattle were taken into town for sale. It was mutually agreed that the hired man should sell four of the animals in his own name and thereafter hand over the proceeds to his employer at a prearranged rendezvous. The scheme progressed favorably and the hired man, having completed his part of the sale, received a cheque in his own name for an amount in excess of one thousand dollars, which he promptly cashed at the bank. It only remained for our conspirators to celebrate the success of the venture at the trysting place—but something went wrong.

The sudden acquisition of so much wealth gave our hired man some ideas of his own with the result that he soon disappeared from the scene. Meantime, the

“brains” of the scheme was left at the post in a quandary. To disclose the nefarious arrangement to the police would assuredly invite disaster but not so with this son of the soil. He proved himself equal to the occasion and notified the authorities that he had sent his hired man into town to dispose of a number of cattle and that this trusty servant had decamped with the proceeds. A logical story this and one which through its urgent nature brought swift action by the police.

The fugitive was duly apprehended a short time later in a neighboring province, where with his girl friend, he had travelled by taxi. It was obvious he had imbibed freely, being in jovial spirits when arrested, but a search of the taxi and its occupants revealed no sign of the proceeds of the sale of cattle although the accused man swore he entered the cab with the cash. It was only after the arrest and excitement of the chase that the police became aware of the conspiracy angle in the case.

A fitting climax to this escapade is none-the-less appropriate and is contained in the judgment of the magistrate who dismissed the charge of theft against the accused with the remark that the latter was legally entitled to the money received for the cattle after they had been given to him by his employer to be sold in his, the accused's name and in view of the fraudulent purpose behind the complainant's action, he, the complainant would have no legal claim to the money. ●●●

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC CONTROL

By Col. C. H. L. SHARMAN, CMG, CBE

Department of National Health and Welfare

The author is Canadian Representative to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs. A former member of the Force, Colonel Sharman engaged in the NWMP on Nov. 1, 1898 as Reg. No. 3338 and took his discharge five years later while holding the rank of sergeant. This article also appeared in the Department of External Affairs' monthly publication.

IT HAS BEEN demonstrated through the years that when a commodity in international trade has both a legal and illegal use, national control alone, without international collaboration, is not fully effective; that the smaller the bulk and the higher the value of the commodity, the greater the difficulty of control; and that where there is no national interest to resist international control, control will be easier. Narcotic drugs have



Col. C. H. L. Sharman, CMG, CBE

from the commodity is a considerable proportion of the country's budget income; or when cultivation or manufacture or trade is an important part of the country's economy.

In its simplest form, international control of narcotic drugs consists of this: international conventions require governments to insure, through administering appropriate legislation, that the drugs can be used for medical and scientific purposes only, that no

a legal and illegal use, are small in bulk and high in value, and, insofar as most countries of the world are concerned, there is no national interest to resist control. Such national interest can, however, exist when, as in Japan prior to the close of the Second World War, drugs are used as an implement of policy to weaken an enemy; when the tax revenue derived

unlicensed person, from the grower or manufacturer down to the ultimate user, may possess the drugs, and that records of all transactions shall be kept, summarized and sent to an international organization. This body is thus enabled to determine whether a government has fulfilled its obligations. Enforcement by the international control bodies depends

upon certain permissible embargoes, and upon the pressure of public opinion. In essence, therefore, international control is supervision of the performance of national administration.

The first international step was taken in 1909 when an International Opium Commission met in Shanghai. Representatives of 13 governments participated, the late Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King being a member of the British delegation. The representatives recognized that "the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation", that "the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine already constitute a great danger", and that "drastic measures should be taken by each government to institute a proper control over this drug and also of such other derivatives of opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to produce similar abuse and . . . like ill effects".

First International Convention Negotiated

Three years later, delegates from 12 States met at The Hague and negotiated the first international narcotic convention. Production and distribution of raw opium was to be controlled. Only authorized persons were to be allowed to import or export, and contracting parties undertook to limit the number of ports and harbors through which such traffic was permitted.

In 1920 the first Assembly of the League of Nations created an Advisory Committee "to exercise a general supervision over the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs and to secure the full co-operation of the various countries in this field", while the Secretariat was charged with the duty of collecting information concerning the arrangements made in various countries for carrying out the Hague Convention, as well as information about the production, distribution and consumption of narcotic drugs. Canada was appointed to this Ad-



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visory Committee in 1934 and remained a member until it was replaced in 1946 by the Narcotic Commission of the United Nations. In 1924-25 there was a Conference at Geneva, attended by 36 States, from which emerged the 1925 Convention. Voluntary control was transformed into a legal obligation, and in addition to raw opium and its derivatives, the Convention covered coca leaves, crude cocaine, ecgonine and Indian hemp. The most important feature, however, was the creation of the Permanent Central Opium Board, and the acceptance of compulsory arbitration for all disputes arising out of the Convention which could not be settled by other means. International trade in the substances covered was to be effected through a system of compulsory import certificates and export authorizations, the latter only issuable upon production of the former. A copy of the export authorization was to accompany the consignment and was required to quote the

number and date of the import certificate so that it could be linked with it. By these means a strict check was made possible over the international narcotic trade, and in the subsequent 25 years has continued to work well.

Fifty-eight countries have ratified the 1925 Convention, which came into effect in 1928, and after it had been in operation for a few years it was possible to determine the actual legitimate needs of the world, and to effect considerable reduction in world manufacture. In 1929, 58 tons of morphine for all purposes had been manufactured, while in the period 1931-35 the legitimate needs of the world had been completely satisfied by an annual production averaging 29 tons. In 1929, 3.6 tons of heroin and 6.4 tons of cocaine had been manufactured, while in 1935 the percentage of reduction effected in relation to these drugs was 82 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

The next Convention, that of 1931, extended the scope of the control, particularly of manufactured drugs, each country supplying detailed estimates of its medical and scientific requirements and of its requirements for manufacture and subsequent export. These estimates are examined and endorsed by a Supervisory Body, set up by the Convention, which is empowered to draw up an estimate for any country which has failed to furnish one. This Convention has been ratified by 68 States, 16 of which are not members of the United Nations.

In 1936 an Illicit Traffic Convention was formulated, but only came into force in October 1939, one month after the outbreak of the Second World War. The Convention defines the specific offences, which are to be punishable by adequate penalties and which should be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaties negotiated between parties.

In 1948, during the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris, a Protocol

was signed by many member-countries and some non-members, by which was reached an agreement to bring synthetic narcotics under controls similar to those applying to opium-based products.

The present functioning organs in the field of international control are described below.

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs

This is composed of 15 members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic constitutes a serious social problem. Ten countries, including Canada, are permanent members, while the remaining five are appointed for three years. It meets annually, usually at New York, and constitutes the policy-formulating body on all questions relating to Narcotic Control, besides being the advisory organ to the Economic and Social Council in its task of applying and supervising the application of the various international narcotic instruments. The Commission receives and reviews annual reports from all countries and territories. It also examines the seizure reports, received from all over the world, submitted under the terms of the 1931 Convention. The Commission is also the appointing authority for one member of the Supervisory Body. At the present time it is, in addition to its regular duties, engaged in the consideration of proposals for the establishment of International Monopolies in relation to both opium and manufactured drugs, and for the preparation of a single unified Convention to replace and, where possible, improve the existing Conventions and Protocols. It is also studying the report of a Commission of Enquiry sent to Bolivia and Peru to investigate the situation in respect of the chewing of the coca leaf and the economic aspect of the limitation of coca production.



MACDONALD'S "EXPORT"

**CANADA'S
FINEST CIGARETTE**

The Permanent Central Opium Board

This Board operates under the 1925 Convention to "watch the course of international trade in narcotic drugs", and employs a system of statistical control based on the detailed quarterly and annual returns received from practically every country and territory. It is empowered to call for an explanation from any country, to undertake an investigation, to communicate its reports to the Economic and Social Council, and in certain circumstances, to apply an embargo against an offending country, a power which it has been necessary to exercise on over 60 occasions during the last 25 years, of which five occurred in 1949. If the imports and exports of any country show that the estimates of the importing country are, or will be, exceeded, the Board immediately informs all Parties to the Convention "who will not during the currency of the year in question authorize any new exports

to the country in question, except under special circumstances". The members of the Board, eight in number, are appointed for five years by the Economic and Social Council. They include persons who possess a knowledge of the drug situation, both in producing and manufacturing countries, as well as in consuming countries. The PCOB has a joint secretariat with the Supervisory Body and the required administrative services are furnished by the United Nations. It holds two meetings each year, and joint meetings with the Supervisory Body, at Geneva, which is its headquarters.

The Supervisory Body

The main function of the Supervisory Body is to examine the estimates furnished annually by governments, showing their legitimate requirements for narcotic drugs. Such estimates for 1951 were received from 69 countries and 83 territories, while the Supervisory Body

itself prepared estimates for six countries and five territories which had not submitted any. An annual statement is issued on December 15 of each year, this being the basis upon which the whole machinery of the international control of the manufacture of and trade in narcotic drugs now rests.

The Supervisory Body consists of four members, two eminent medical men appointed by the World Health Organization, and two experienced narcotic administrators appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Canadian representative to the Narcotic Commission was nominated to the Supervisory Body in 1948 by the Commission. Two meetings are held annually in Geneva, as well as joint meetings with the Permanent Central Opium Board. It is expected that if and when the proposed Unified Convention is ratified, both the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body will disappear as separate entities and be replaced by an International Drug Board of nine members. This has already been anticipated to as great an extent as possible by having three of the four members of the Supervisory Body also serving as members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

No claim is made that the existing

international machinery of narcotic control is in every aspect perfect, but it has been pointed out on several occasions that such machinery might serve as a useful example for those concerned with the problems of controlling even more dangerous substances than narcotic drugs. The example may be particularly valuable where the need is for control of substances in relation to which the main problem arises not from proper use but from abuse. Narcotic drugs are not in themselves harmful. They have legitimate and useful purposes which bring great benefits to mankind, and are indispensable to modern medicine, but experience has shown that their abuse can cause enormous havoc. One of the valuable lessons that can be learned from experience with the agreements on narcotic drugs is that there can be universal application of control without universal acceptance of a limiting convention. This is due to the fact that the sources of supply exist in only a small number of countries. The wider significance of the Limitation Convention of 1931 was well emphasized by M. de Brouckère, the President of the Conference which drafted it, when he stated "if a similar system could be established . . . for far more dangerous drugs and far more murderous weapons, we men would have made a considerable advance". ●●●

Most Risky Seat in Car

INDIANA State Police Supt. Arthur M. Thurston has issued a preliminary report on a state-wide motor vehicle crash injury survey. According to him more than 60 per cent of the traffic fatalities are due to skull and neck fractures, caused when the victim is hurled against the windshield, knobs, dials, grill and other interior projections in modern cars. Chest injuries account for more than 18 per cent of the deaths.

The survey disclosed that the front passenger's seat is the most dangerous place in a car because there is nothing to prevent the death-dealing forward plunge of the occupant. The driver receives some protection from the steering wheel.

Rear seat passengers enjoy maximum safety because of the absence of hazardous projections and the padded construction of the back of the front seat.

(From the *Police Chronicle and Constabulary World*, Aug. 31, 1951.)



Photo—Victoria Daily Colonist

Float in Victoria Day Parade.

Victoria's Day

By Sgt. E. SCOTT

IN EVERY city and community in Canada it is usual to find that there is one day in the year which citizens look upon as THE day and mark it with parades and other festivities befitting the occasion. In all Canada May 24 is observed as a national holiday, but in British Columbia's capital it is still in everybody's heart Victoria Day, bearing the name of the city and of the gracious queen in whose honor it was named. In Victoria, B.C., May 24 is THE day of the year.

From the time when it was the seat of the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island, Victoria has celebrated May 24, the birthday of the illustrious queen, as its own traditional holiday, and the custom has remained under four succeeding mon-

archies. From those early days down to the present, it has been the day upon which citizens shut up shop, unfurled the flags and decorations, and set out to have a good time with their families in festive mood. Though the average Victorian is of a quiet and reserved nature, it is doubtful if anywhere in the British Commonwealth this day is observed with more vigor and enthusiasm, and 1951 was of special significance as it marked the 50th anniversary of Her Majesty's death.

So extensive has the length of the program in recent years become that three or four days are now required to take care of all the items. Interspersed with the official celebrations are a number of sporting and other events, and



Photo—Victoria Daily Colonist

S/Sgt. D. G. Ashby and lost child at Victoria Day Celebrations.

many months of organizational work by the Greater Victoria Celebrations Association precede the actual festivities. This year the opening ceremony commenced on May 22 with a Sunset Ceremony by the Royal Canadian Navy on the lawns of the Parliament Buildings, followed by the spectacular Crowning of the May Queen on the stately steps of the main entrance to the Legislature.

On May 23 was the Empire Day Service in which over 600 children from the schools of Greater Victoria assemble at the Parliament Buildings, and led by the school band, join in massed song. Standard bearers of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, each carrying a Union Jack, make an impressive sight as they form a guard up the walk way. A pupil from each school places a floral offering on the base of the Queen Victoria monument about which is formed a guard of honor comprised of members of the Scout, Sea Cadet, Air Cadet and Girl Guide units. The day's events close with the majestic Grand Pageant in the evening at the Royal Athletic Park.

The first event on May 24 is the Grand Parade. This year thousands of Victorians arose that morning and looked glumly from their bedroom windows at the rain. It was still raining at starting

Mounted Police Detachment in Victoria Day Parade.



time, but the parade went on. Led by the RCN, the various units of the Armed Services were followed by a squad which had not been seen in any previous year—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, wearing the scarlet tunic which differs little from that worn by the NWMP in Queen Victoria's day. The applause which greeted them along the entire route was a tribute to their smart appearance and bearing. In the afternoon, the rain having given way to bright sun-

shine, the regatta arranged by the Navy and the Native Sons of Canada drew a large crowd to watch the flashing blades of the naval whalers and Indian war canoes.

There is almost always a breeze in Victoria but even the stiff wind from the Pacific which sprang up on the evening of May 24 failed to spoil the closing item on the program, a thrilling fireworks display in the city's beautiful Beacon Hill Park. ● ● ●



Photo—Goertz Studio, Regina

STATE FUNERAL

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, the Hon. John Michael Uhrich, Ph.C., MD, died at Regina, Sask., on June 15, 1951. The scene above shows the casket being carried down the steps of Holy Rosary Cathedral, Regina, by eight senior NCOs of the RCMP just after the funeral service, four days later. In the foreground are members of the RCAF and RCMP detachments, part of the unarmed Guard of Honor in the impressive funeral procession which was viewed by thousands as it wound through the streets of Saskatchewan's capital. Also taking part in the procession were Regina City Police motorcyclists, four mounted members of the Force, the RCMP Band (Regina) and a detachment from the Army.



The
Commissioner
bids
farewell
to
Mr.
Hann.

Mr. Hann Retires

IN THE summer of 1909 George Thomas Hann a 23-year-old Englishman left his homeland to come to Canada. Like so many other adventurers from the Old Country his first job in his adopted country was in the bush, but later that year he journeyed to Ottawa and there joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police. Almost 42 years later Mr. Hann severed his connections with the Force he has served so loyally and faithfully throughout all those years. His departure on leave of absence on June 29, 1951, was an occasion requiring official recognition of a man who has had a tremendous influence on the functioning of the Force, but it was also a signal opportunity for others who have worked for him, or who have benefited by the wisdom of his counsel, to join publicly in a spontaneous gathering to say good-bye.

Early in his career Mr. Hann's suitability for administrative work became apparent and during most of his service as a uniformed member of the Force these qualifications were utilized at Headquarters. On several occasions he accompanied officers of the Force—including the late Assistant Commissioner Wilson—on recruiting campaigns and in 1913 journeyed to England with the Comptroller for that purpose. Exactly what individual influence he had on recruiting, or on those recruited, is not known; but

it is interesting to note the names of a few of those whom he enlisted—Michael O'Leary, VC, ex-Asst. Commr. A. N. Eames, OBE, ex-Asst. Commr. F. A. Blake, ex-Supt. G. Binning, ex-Supt. T. B. Hutchings.

In 1914 Mr. Hann was advised by the Comptroller of the Force to sit for the Second Division of the Canadian Civil Service. In this he was successful, finishing third in the Dominion. (An interesting sidelight to this was that an old English school-mate of his took first place in the same examinations.) From then on, G. T. Hann was a Civil Servant, except for time out to serve Overseas in World War I with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A", in which he held the rank of sergeant.

After the cessation of hostilities the Force went through a period of expansion and reorganization and ex-Deputy Commr. G. L. Jennings, OBE, took the occasion to recommend Mr. Hann for a commission. But having previously decided upon a career in the Civil Service, he returned to the department at Ottawa in that capacity. Noteworthy among his achievements was the organization of the present Central Registry in 1920. Two years later—on Apr. 1, 1922—Mr. Hann was appointed Departmental Secretary, a position he held for over 29 years. Mr. Hann is a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and in 1936 was

awarded the MBE on the recommendation of the Commissioner—Maj.-Gen. Sir James MacBrien—for outstanding Civil Administrative services to the Force.

During his long and meritorious service with the Mounted Police, Mr. Hann has been the confidant, counsellor and servant of five Commissioners—Perry, Starnes, MacBrien, Wood and Nicholson. All have benefited by his sound judgment and all have been glad of the chance “to let George do it”; for in his quiet, efficient manner he relieved the heads of the Force of a thousand-and-one odd obligations, from the ordinary every-day duties of writing congratulatory messages or ones of condolence to the detailed and important tasks of drafting memoranda on top-ranking policy matters.

But Mr. Hann’s interests in the Force extended beyond those demanded of him by his position. Despite the fact that his days were full ones, that he carried a heavy load of responsibility, he nevertheless had time for a word with any who sought his advice. And those who have shared the duties of publishing the *Quarterly* are among the many who have profited by his wise counsel throughout the many years in which he served as Secretary of the magazine’s Editorial Committee.

On June 29 Headquarters’ staff gathered together for a few minutes to bid farewell to Mr. Hann and present to him an engraved silver cigarette box on behalf of the officers and a wallet from NCOs, constables and civil servants as tokens of remembrance for his long association with the Force.

So as he enjoys his retirement—his leave of absence pending retirement acutally does not expire until Dec. 31, 1951—Mr. Hann may with assurance reflect with the poet who said, “But now my task is smoothly done”.

Throughout the RCMP in general there will be the heart-felt wishes of all that he may enjoy the tranquility and contentment of a long and richly-deserved retirement.—H.E.B. ● ● ●

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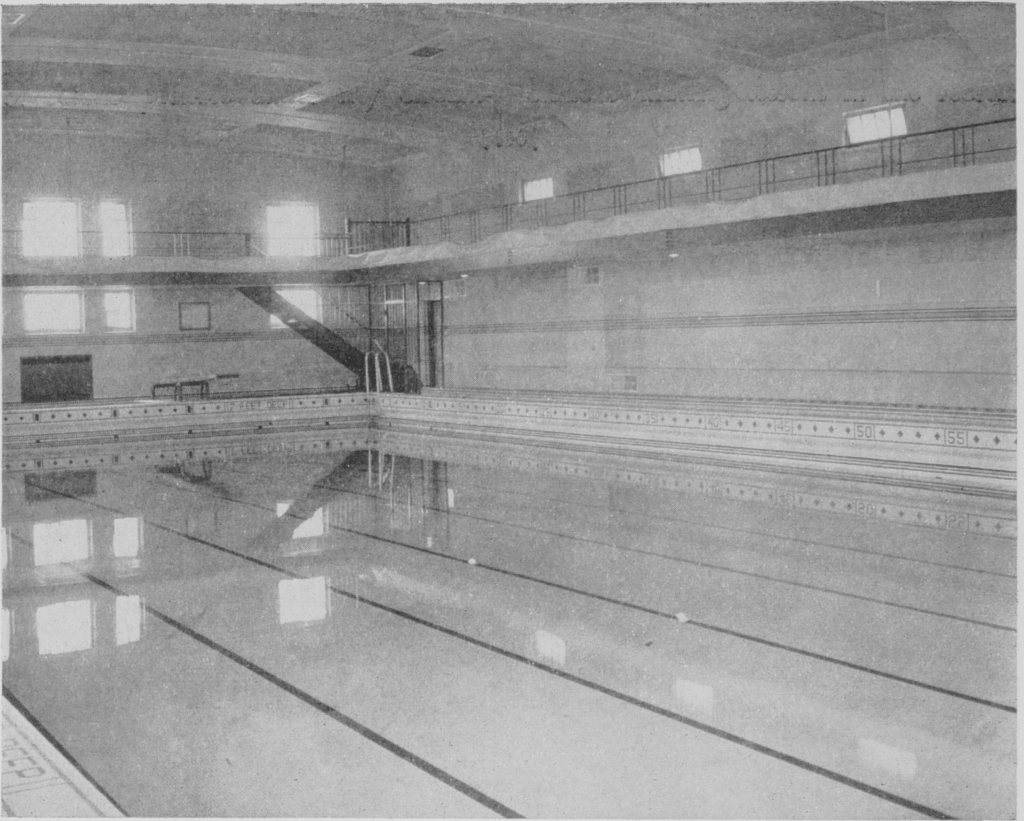
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An Interior View of the Swimming Pool.

Swimming at "Depot"

By Spl. Cst. R. R. CANNING

Constructed in 1940 the beautiful swimming pool at "Depot" provides good sport for fledgling policemen, as well as important training in the basic rules of water safety.

A YOUNG child frantically calls for help, the heart-rending screams go unanswered for those standing helplessly on shore have not bothered to acquaint themselves with the essential fundamentals of water safety and methods of rescue possible under any circum-

stances. Swimming was popular in the days of ancient history, but today it has become a necessity for the whole family.

Recognizing the importance of life saving knowledge to a peace officer, the Force has provided the facilities to include swimming lessons in the recruit

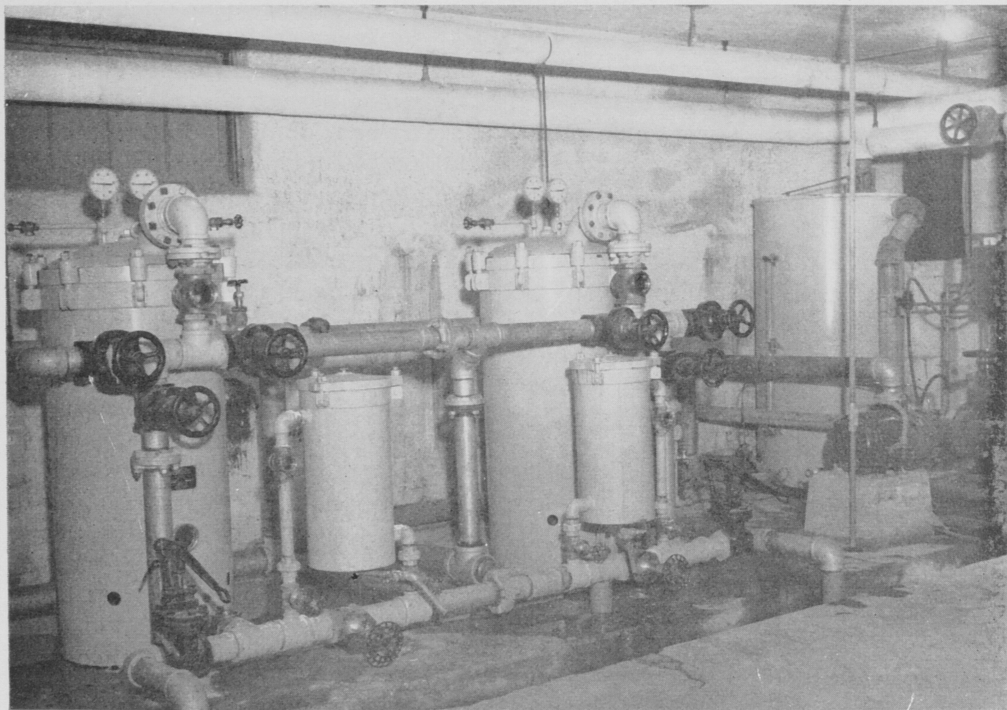
training curriculum. "Depot" Division has one of the finest swimming pools in Canada. Enclosed in a red brick structure 120 feet long by 70 feet wide, with glass brick windows around three sides, the pool itself is 90 feet long and 40 feet wide. At its deepest point the water is nine feet in depth, gradually sloping up to three feet at the shallow end. Approximately three million three-quarter inch tiles in various color schemes make up the finish of the tank itself, the floors around the edge and five feet of the lower walls. The upper walls are constructed of acoustic moisture absorbent sections in a blending cream and gray pattern. A spectators' gallery running along one side and end enables 250 people to sit comfortably and watch the inter-squad swimming meets held twice a year.

In the basement is the filtration plant, the most modern type of water purification in operation at the present time.

"Diatomaceous Earth", a pulverized coral growth built upon extremely fine mono-metal screens form the filtration medium. This type of filtration makes it possible to operate with a minimum water wastage of 1,000 gallons every 96 hours of actual operation. The water coming out of this plant is finer and clearer than that supplied by the city of Regina at the present time.

A recruit's first day of swimming is spent in familiarizing himself with routine matters and establishing his ability in the water. At this point it is worth emphasizing the necessity of establishing an extensive water program all across Canada, for despite the careful selective screening and high physical standards set by the RCMP from 40 to 60 per cent of each squad commence training as non-swimmers. Once the ability of each recruit is determined the squad is divided into two working groups, swimmers and non-swimmers. After three hours of in-

Some of the machinery which operates the water supply at the pool.



struction the previous non-swimmers are jumping off the high board—11 feet above the water's surface—and swimming the required distance to the edge of the pool. A limited number of these men graduate at the end of three months' training as fully qualified life savers. These swimmers concentrate upon qualifying themselves as competent life savers under the high standards of the Royal Life Saving Society, a world-wide recognized institution, and also take an active part in teaching others. *Can you teach some one to swim properly?* The test a swimmer takes at the end of three months is as follows: fully dressed—except for boots—he rescues a bather in trouble and tows him a distance of 60 feet; then fully dressed he swims 600 yards in less than 30 minutes, undresses in the water, recovers a ten pound weight in nine feet of water, dives from the heights of five feet and 11 feet and jumps from 11 feet. He completes his test with three scientific swimming movements, his grades depending upon his skill and execution of each movement.

Due to the extensive use of the breast stroke in life saving this stroke is the first one taught, then the elementary back stroke. The crawl and side strokes are covered in this order. These fundamental working strokes enable anyone to acquire the ability to swim any other known stroke with a very short practice period. Besides the acknowledged strokes for swimming there are 30 scientific movements that one can do in the water. Let us take sculling, the action of the hands doing a figure eight with the leading edge of the hand always turned up at approximately a 60 degree angle. This operation enables a person to stay vertical or perfectly horizontal *without the use of the feet* at any time, the body always being at the position of attention with the exception of the toes which are pointed and pressed downward. When this action is perfected, propulsion is achieved carrying the body in a head

first or feet first direction using the hands only. This comparatively easy movement is graduated up to the "propeller", a rather difficult one, with the body in a horizontal position on the surface of the water. Then, using the hands only, doing a sculling action well over and behind the head, the body is propelled feet first a distance of 15 feet, turns in a semicircle and comes back to the starting point. The toes, chest and face always remain out of the water. Are these scientific movements necessary? Yes. If you are interested enough in your vocation to want to be a success you will study new methods and increase your knowledge and ability with each additional hour's work. The same holds true of swimming. The only way to attain perfection is by constant practice and full understanding of every phase of the sport and general water knowledge.

Water safety knowledge is imparted through a series of lectures and practical work in water where common sense is the key-note. At this stage, a comparatively weak swimmer is shown how he may safely rescue a person in trouble. *Do you know what to do in an emergency?* Even a non-swimmer can rescue a drowning person, who is six feet from a wharf or edge of a pool without any additional equipment. How? Merely climb into the water, hold securely onto the side of the pool or wharf with both hands then push your foot into the victim's face. Immediately he will grab your foot. All you have to do then is pull in, trying to keep the person's head above the surface of the water. A poor swimmer pushing a log or board in front of him is an efficient rescuer. This method is known and used by the most proficient rescue teams in the world. But remember if you should ever be called upon to use this method *always* keep your eyes on the victim, let him have the whole log if he wants it and attempt to bring him to shore only when all danger of personal contact is past.

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BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

This subject is far too extensive to cover in its entirety, however, it might be wise to ask yourself the following questions. Do you know how to rescue a person who has broken through the ice? Do you know the safe load limits on ice? Are your car windows open when you drive on ice? Ice two inches thick is safe for one person only, three inches for a group of four, and four inches will safely support a car. If called upon can you perform artificial respiration efficiently? How much pressure should you exert, where do your hands and knees go, how do you count the timing, what is the proper procedure? If you are not well acquainted with these facts the Royal Life Saving Society and the Red Cross have pamphlets well worth studying.

Many humorous incidents occur in the pool during the first instructional and practice periods dealing with canoe handling and diving. There are three

cedar lake type canoes in use at "Depot" at present. The essential parts and construction of the canoe are made familiar before the actual work begins. After accomplishing a proper entry, further work is done on the fundamentals of paddling and storm precautions. Lack of space and time doesn't permit individual instruction but essential working knowledge in entering canoes from the water, performing rescues, and righting canoes in deep water are just a few of the important phases of canoeing.

Diving, a subject covered near the conclusion of the course, really develops control over the body. Only the basic dives are covered, enabling the weakest swimmer to enjoy a few moments or else regret the fact that he didn't tuck his head in properly as he hit the water with a resounding smack. First practised are the feet first entries, which control the body stance and balance on the diving board. These movements consist of a

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plain feet first entry, then a full tuck chin-on-the-knees the body forming a ball, then straightening out for a feet first entry. Last of these is the pike position, attained by bending at the waist only, touching the toes then straightening out and making a feet first entry. Once having mastered these basic movements, next come the head first entries, a plain head first entry, a front somersault, back somersault, jack-knife and back dive. It is only natural that the first try is not entirely satisfactory, to the merriment of the rest of the onlooking squad and the chagrin of the performing individual. However, as all these dives are practised from a one metre board, no one's ambition to master them seems to be dimmed in any respect. "Depot" diving enthusiasts have developed some new techniques that remain to be named but create good humor with every new innovation. The high board is used only by experienced divers and

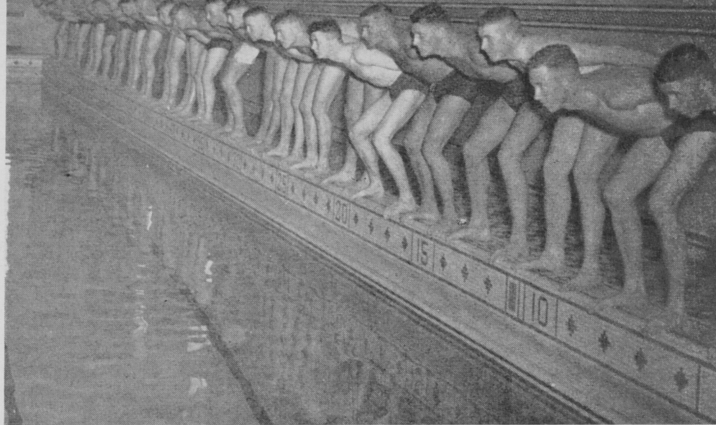
it is at this stage during evening swims that exceptional talent and work produce well timed and most interesting dives even to the uninformed spectators in the balcony.

During the evenings, as well as in day-time classes, recreational games are a popular diversion. These are keenly contested as it is an honor to be the recognized champions. "Murder ball" is just another name for water polo, as there is but slight difference in the rules. The rules for water polo are numerous, so I will list only those governing murder ball:

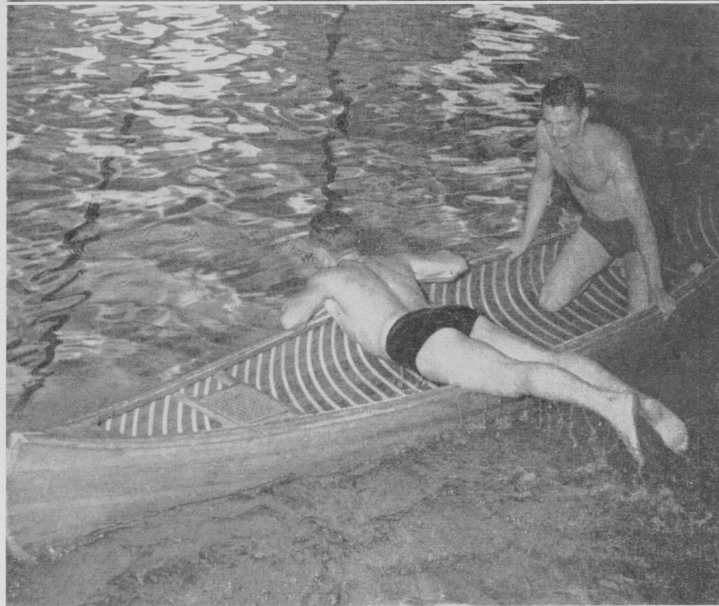
- (1) the ball must stay in the pool,
- (2) each man must keep his hands open at all times.

It is the object of each team member to hinder his opponent in any possible manner should he try to get possession of the ball. Ranking high with murder ball is canoe tilting. This consists of a two-man team in each canoe, one paddl-

A class
poised for
a dive.



A lesson
in water
knowledge
—canoe
handling.



ing, the other standing erect and holding a long pole with a large ball on the end. The object of canoe tilting is to upset the other team by means of jabbing or tilting with the ball and pole. To be victorious, a team must remain afloat and be able to reach the side of the pool while their opponents are completely upset or submerged. The confining space of the tank enables a good paddler to out-manoeuvre his opposition when the tilters themselves are evenly matched. Excitement runs at a high pitch when two evenly matched teams fight with their canoes half full of water from previous narrow escapes and near upsets.

Last but not least is water rugby, a game similar to rugby but played in the shallow end of the pool. With the exception of two additional rules there is a great similarity to murder ball. Under

no circumstances may the ball be thrown and should the ball cross certain specified restricting boundaries it becomes dead and must be centred off again by the referee.

Twice a year inter-squad competitions are held with each squad intent upon making the best possible showing. Besides the usual dashes the obstacle races help to add amusement for the spectators. There are three mainstays for each meet, the spoon and egg race, the candle race—a 90-foot swim with a lighted candle—and the blindfold race. Team work counts high for it takes hard work on the part of every swimmer in a squad to earn all possible points. It is not unusual to have a single point difference between the winning squad and that in second place. The highlight of the competition however, is the canoe tilting event previously



Another interior shot of the pool.

described. True sportsmanship exists in this event, as the ever present temptation to use the pole on the opponent's canoe to get out of a tight corner is almost unbearable. Records set at each meet are consistently being broken with each new competition and professional times are not too far distant.

Not to be outdone by the adults the children of members of the Force attend swimming classes twice a week during June, July and August. The 59 members of the present class make a rare sight going through their drills and beaming with pride at each additional movement successfully passed, adding another gold star beside their names. The ambition of the non-swimmer is to graduate to the advanced group, a goal attained by being able to swim 45 feet in the deep end of the pool. At the conclusion of each lesson approximately 15 minutes is spent doing feet first entries, dry head entries and dives from the low board. Then the group ascends the high board, 11 feet

high, and progressively goes from jumping to diving in. The ages of these children range from seven up to 14 years, the beginners' group from five to ten years. Artificial respiration and water safety is an important part of their classes as well as canoeing.

On completion of any recruit course, a written examination is expected, and swimming is no different. The main topic is artificial respiration and its successful application. This is in addition to water work establishing the endurance and abilities of the individual in all phases of swimming. The endurance test is a continuous swim of 540 yards to be done in 12 minutes or less. Incidentally this swim has been accomplished in seven minutes and 15 seconds with every indication that it will be done in less time soon. Then comes the examination for correct style in five strokes, the crawl, the breast stroke, elementary back stroke, inverted breast stroke without the hands and side stroke. Each man is judged for

proficiency and not speed. The final trials are the five dives. This test completed, an independent examiner is brought in and further examinations for life saving awards take place.

Being able to swim is wonderful, but being able to swim well should be everyone's ambition. Water is your friend as long as you relax and move freely and

slowly, but if you fight and thrash around, it becomes your worst enemy. Swimming as well as being an enjoyable pastime is also the most beneficial sport as far as exercise and body building is concerned.

Don't let it be you who is the helpless bystander. A little work and a little effort may save a life—it might be yours.

● ● ●



Ottawa Journal Photo by Noice

A First for Canada

LIEUT. Gilmour Boa shown above at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, won the top prize for marksmanship in the British Commonwealth of Nations at Bisley this year. This is the first time since 1929 that the coveted King's Prize has been won by a Canadian and the young Toronto officer has added further laurels to a name synonymous with shooting in Canada.

Lieutenant Boa is well known to those of the Force who have competed with him at the annual DCRA Meets at Connaught and on their behalf, as well as that of all members of the RCMP, Commr. L. H. Nicholson wired congratulations.

CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY

at Prince George, B.C.

By Cst. J. F. BETTS

His Honor, Judge E. D. Woodburn, Senior Judge of the County of Cariboo—comprising about half of the land area of the Province of British Columbia—is extremely interested in the Citizenship Branch of his duties. He considers it most important that our new citizens should be impressed with the privileges and responsibilities attached to Canadian citizenship and spares no effort to see that this is done, both at the preliminary examination of the applicants and at the Courts where the Oaths of Allegiance are taken and the certificates presented. Some of the latter Courts are particularly colorful and impressive and one such took place at Prince George on Jan. 31, 1951. A brief description of the proceedings might be of interest to our readers.

The bench was flanked by the Canadian Red Ensign and the Union Jack. Preceded by the Registrar, His Honor was escorted into the Court-room by two RCMP constables in Review Order who took their posts before the flags, where they remained throughout the formal part of the proceedings. In a few well chosen remarks, Registrar J. V. Gaspard introduced nine prospective citizens to the Court. They represented quite a variety of races and countries and included one woman. These prospective citizens included a Swede, a Russian, a Swiss, an Estonian, a Pole, two Japanese and two Chinese.

His Honor then addressed the new citizens, stressing the importance of this day when nine aliens were forswearing their original loyalties and taking Oaths of Allegiance to Canada. He reminded

them of the kind of a country they were joining, running quickly through a summary of her youth, her great size, her small population, and what the small population has accomplished in a very short time, pointing out Canada's position in the British Commonwealth of Nations and in world affairs. "This has all been attained by less than 14 million people. What can Canada accomplish and to what eminence, as a great power for good, can she attain, with the 50 to 100 million people, economists tell us Canada can, and someday will, support? That is why we use such care in seeing that only the right people become our new citizens."

The Judge then pointed out some of the privileges attached to being Canadians, drawing attention to our beautiful democratic country, rich in opportunity and in nature's wealth, where we live under the Four Freedoms; to our system of free elections, where we can vote without a pistol in our backs or fear for the safety of our loved ones, with the secret ballot and more than one party for which to vote. A land of good educational facilities, police forces for the public protection, perhaps the world's finest legal system, incorruptible officials, a land where the sick, the aged and the helpless are not forgotten and a land where racial and religious intolerance are little known.

"Go to it, and enjoy it," said Judge Woodburn. "But never forget your duties as good citizens, for these things which we today enjoy can easily be lost if our citizens are not alive to their responsibilities."



Credit: Wally West Studios, Prince George, B.C.

A Group of New Canadian Citizens.

Among these responsibilities he listed loyalty to the King, the Flag and all they represent. From there he went on to stress obedience to our laws and full support in time of war, all the way down to simple, homely things, such as living honest, decent lives, playing the game with their Income Tax returns, supporting their Church, responding to calls for jury duty and forest-fire fighting and so on, concluding by carefully explaining the Oath of Allegiance.

The latter was then taken, after which

the new citizens filed past the bench and received their certificates from the judge, with a hand-shake and the good wishes of the Court for success in their new lives as fellow Canadians. His Honor then retired.

The proceedings concluded with the showing of two Film Board releases on citizenship topics.

We believe worth-while work is being done here, and it is a pleasure for our Force to co-operate with what Judge Woodburn is trying to accomplish.

● ● ●

A TORONTO burglar stole \$68,000 worth of goods in a series of robberies. But the "fences" to whom he sold the stolen goods paid him only \$6,000 for it all. Primary producers always have been victimized by the "middlemen".

(Windsor Star)

The Neck

By "Hoppy"

"Let his necke answeare for it", said Shakespeare and our author gives a few examples of the prominent part played by this portion of our anatomy in history as well as our everyday lives.

“**W**E NEED a rug for the hallway, boy,” pronounced my wife.

“But sweetness, what,” countered I, “is the point in having a high priced floor and then smearing it over with the hideous figment of some Oriental rug maker’s imagination?”

“I require a rug for that floor, boy! It is being done by everyone. We shop for one Saturday afternoon!”

Foot-sore and crushed I was returning home on the evening bus. My wife was with me but by now we were not speaking. Our total take-home—one package of dried apples, a loaf of pumpernickle, two yards of pink ribbon and a can opener. But no rug!

To say that we hadn’t tried would be an understatement. I pattered along behind through every structure in the city which could be classed as a store. The only interesting feature was a ribbon salesgirl who was a revelation of architectural perfection, but my attempts at banter were strangled by a baleful glare from my wife.

No rug, and there I was hunched in the bus seat when before me, staring me in the eye as it were, was a neck. On the face of it there is nothing extraordinary about necks. One has to be rug-weary and in a forlorn mental state to appreciate them, especially if pink and meaty as this neck was. We all have one but the varied uses to which they are put are certainly diversified.

A certain bard writing of a gentle little girl by the name of Annie actually became famous because he wrote of her neck being similar to that affixed to a swan. Taken literally—and all singers are supposed to savor the words of a song—he actually describes his girl friend as being possessed of a fantastic neck at least four feet, eight inches long, since a swan is only half body and the rest gullet. We simply must assume that his subject was at least four feet eight from teeth to toe, which would confront us with a horrifying person unbelievably disproportionate. And if a hat in the modern mode of chicken feathers and felt remnants were added I simply

shudder at the overcrowding in the psychiatric wards for males.

But he made money writing about this goose-like girl!

In the realm of sport there is a popular activity known as wrestling. And I pick wrestling not being unmindful of the antics performed by gladiators in the Roman Coliseum who in order to become famous, habitually slit throats, which are really necks, from ear to ear in order to merit the plaudits of their Purple-Robed audience. Yes, I pick the common variety of gouge and gash wrestling which is focused upon the neck. Broken arms, lost eyes and mangled legs being mere chaff as compared to what pangs befall the windpipe case.

Famed in the wrestling world is a grappler by the name of Lewie. His forte, provided he is not first himself subdued, is to girdle his panting opponent just below the ears in two steel thewed arms. Then in a series of lateral oscillations and crushing embraces his subject is reduced to a quivering but prone mass. This is one of the few situations where a man, if he were a wrestler, could well do without a neck. Here is an instance of gold being received by perfecting one's technique in the art of strangulation. It is a dismal but profitable hobby so I'm told.

In the process of researching through medical journals and their mystifying Latin explanations, one is struck with a sense of frustration at the terminology used. They would almost convince one that a neck is an extremely prized possession of clock-like structure. Tubes, bones and all, it is still to the layman, a protuberance upon which ears and head are fastened. The shoulders are an after-thought, according to these writers (who when they pick a topic really extend themselves), but the subject gives rise to a certain feeling of pride in having a neck among one's possessions.

We have a case to hand where actually the neck was brought to abuse not be-

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cause it was a neck, as necks go, but because of the voice box (or larynx) which it contained.

The larynx belonged to a blooded female in the courts of King Harry, and it would seem that this chatterbox first talked her way into queenly favor by coy subterfuge. However Henry after a fair trial found that on occasion this wife could interfere with his tranquility around the house by her incessant tirades. He therefore, being a forceful man had her exterminated at the Tower by the headsman, whose focus of activity being the neck, was carrying on a roaring business. This procedure worked so conclusively that King Henry made it a hobby and several more of his wives also caught it in the neck before he settled for one quieter of disposition.

This is where we got the expression "catch it in the neck". But happily nowadays we have no truck with the executioner. It is a figure of speech which has lost most of its old sting.

To the students of human character the neck is a fertile field. But their essays are filled with buts, ifs and provisos, providing the mildly interested reader with a maze of conflicting statements. As an instance we have the turkey-necked individual with the Adam's apple which doesn't feel comfortable up or down and so pursues a life of bobbing unrest. This is apt to belong to a man with a non-existent sense of humor or the direct opposite if his mother was up on her training. Which leaves us exactly nowhere! But ambiguity is a handy tool.

Somewhat of a realist, I at one time—before being hewed down with foot and arms drill—had short shrift for Greek mythology. To digest the description of a god with one glittering eye in the middle of his forehead or some other part of the physiognomy was too much for me. I scoffed at the very notion. This was a sheer anatomic impossibility until I met my first drill sergeant. Now any type of literary fodder is greedily consumed with no reservations. Having been committed to several of these lively men I must say that off parade they are most congenial. But let them see a huddled troop of men cringing on the square and they become with rare exception, possessed. Superhuman qualities are evidenced by their cutting and highly colored vocabulary.

To demonstrate their prowess—and the effect is most electrifying—the top ranking instructor uses a subterfuge requiring keen ability. This consists of leaving the squad, standing rod-like at attention while he turns his back, ostensibly to dash tears of disgust from his eyes at the hopeless imbecility of the men. This stealthy trick is prolonged until one man decides to risk easing an aching arch. And here, leaving no doubt in anyone's mind, re-enters my belief in the physically impossible. At the slightest move the drill man will leap around and absolutely pulverize the offender with scathing denunciations. The writhing culprit is picked unerringly and without

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exception, when parade is over, skulks, disgraced to his humble bed to ponder how such a feat of vision could be performed.

The obvious conclusion of an intelligent man is that drill sergeants therefore have eyes in the back of their necks. Any trained man will subscribe to this belief.

One should not bring up their ability to bristle at the slightest provocation as well, but just devote these studies to a neck possessed of vision. There is certainty of one fact though, they see and they see well! Shun them as much as possible and wonder with me how this mysterious ability exists. The neck of a drill instructor whether of one or two eyes, is one of life's unsolved enigmas but we do know it is a dangerous and uncanny fixture!

To leave out the beefy neck as suggested by my bus passenger would be a callous oversight.

In this respect we refer to the battle of Hastings and the principal contestants King Harold and William the Conqueror. They were the classical big necks of all history and arrived at this condition by loud talk and gluttony. True, we note, William's ability as a tactician, but being haughty was a highly thought of accomplishment and this could only be made to appear genuine by the bull necked.

A poet, overcome by the demise of Harold tells us that he was left on the field sitting on his horse with an eye full of arrow and as dead as a mackerel. Any librettist is allowed this licence but the actual truth is that he got his big neck in the way of a Norman arrow and died more from astonishment than hurt. At least this account fits our article better. And whoever heard of anyone being effectively haughty and scrawny necked at the same time?

At the risk of being verbose I shall

conclude my neck treatise upon a reptilian note. In other words, snakes! I do not refer to the kind seen by the over-indulgent clamboring around ceilings. References to alligators go untouched. I leave the turtle's gullet to his shell but rejoice in the sweater named after the turtle neck especially as I once saw it worn by a suitably constructed damsel at a costume masquerade. All these I dismiss for the snake.

Here is an engrossing neck. It is a neck among necks. We have here a neck with eyes and nothing else. It can entwine itself about itself (and here I am getting confused), never get mumps, can in the case of the boa, crush a mule and then swallow it. The rattler who is also all neck can rattle it and I defy any human to imitate him. But this is a huge field as

applied to the essayist and bears only a light touch here. So we leave it!

There is little point in writing unless a moral is to be drawn. How then is one to embellish life with a neck?

After much rumination we marshal a few possibilities which resolve into "do's" and "don'ts".

Never be an apple polisher like Henry's wife and chatter your way into an enviable position, but not knowing when to stop, take a trip to the Tower and catch it in the neck.

Be sure to cultivate all those of merry disposition no matter how they are necked. This excludes drill instructors on the parade ground.

But of all things never go shopping with your wife for a rug, for this is an undeniable pain in the neck. ●●●

Sunset

I stood one eve at sunset
Looking out across the bay,
As the breeze was slowly dying
At the closing of the day;
And the gentle, lapping wavelets
Washed the sea-shore at my feet
While a soft red glow was spreading
Where the sky and ocean meet.

All the beauty that is nature
Seemed to grow and magnify
And I gazed in awesome wonder
As it spread across the sky:
All the colors of the rainbow
Every tint and every hue
From the flashing red of fire
To the softest shades of blue.

And the splendor of this sunset
Gripped and held me like a spell
For the story of such beauty
Human tongue can never tell:
So I stood serene and peaceful
In the quiet evening hush
Gazing westward to the heavens
Where the Master plied His brush.

Cst. B. G. Boutilier, "Marine" Division.



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Let's Trade

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR



BY

CPL. C. C. HOLMAN

Cpl. E. Smith (in charge of security) and Constable Fox of the RCMP, together with two exhibitors standing in front of the Coliseum at the Trade Fair.

Some information on an exhibition designed to stimulate interest in Canada as a producer and buyer of the world's goods.

THE establishment of the Canadian International Trade Fair has brought favorable comments from many persons right across Canada, but it is possible that few know the WHYS or the WHEREFORES connected with the exposition.

After the Fair had been an established fact for three years—and I, like many others, had heralded its coming—my

egotistical bubble was pricked when a visitor from another country asked the reasons behind its inauguration. I found myself in the unenviable position of treading water and rapidly going down for the third time in trying to answer the simple question in a sane manner. About six weeks later, after recovering my aplomb, I decided to take remedial steps to insure that in future I could

answer similar inquiries in a semi-intelligent manner. As the facts gleaned may be of interest to the readers of the *Quarterly*, I am setting out some of my findings.

The first Trade Fair was held in 1948 and was designed to emphasize the need of co-operation between the Government of the country and the persons who develop our latent wealth. Its aims are twofold: primarily, to stimulate Canadian import and export trade and thus elevate the world-wide prestige of Canada; secondly to encourage international trade throughout the world.

Its inauguration came at a time when the majority of Canada's good customers were financially unable to buy what they wanted—and what Canada had to sell—and at the same time maintain a balanced economy. More and more the economy of our great country depends directly upon export trade; consequently when Canada could not sell, strangulation was taking place. If trade was to be encouraged, it became apparent that opportunities of earning Canadian dollars had to be provided for our customers; with these dollars the desirable business could be established.

In general, Canada, through the Fair, provides all the facilities of a world market-place and encourages producers from world markets to show and sell their goods to business men from this and

other nations and at the same time purchase needed commodities for their own use.

Buildings in the Canadian National Exhibition Park which are used by the Trade Fair administration, are declared as bonded warehouses and consequently exhibits are permitted to enter Canada duty free; if however, they remain in Canada by virtue of a sale then the required taxes are collected by a special staff of Customs Officers assigned to the Fair. As a bonded warehouse the area of the Fair becomes more or less Canadian Government property for the period of the entire project, including the time required to set up and dismantle the exhibits. It therefore follows that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is charged with security during the several weeks of time involved. Many persons are of the opinion that the "Red Coats" are there to add a little glamor to the proceedings, but their operations are far more functional than their appearances might indicate.

One's first reaction on entering the Fair area, is that utter chaos exists, but it takes little time to realize that under that surface appearance can be found complete and expert organization. Truck loads of huge crates and cases with labels indicating origin in every corner of the earth, move in endless stream, crossing and criss-crossing each other, each case

Cutting the tape to officially open the new Industrial Building for the Canadian International Trade Fair are the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mayor Hiram McCallum of Toronto.





Trade and Commerce Minister the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe (centre, before microphone) introduces the distinguished guest, Sir Robert Sinclair, KCB, KBE (left), who officially opened Canada's 1951 International Trade Fair. To the right of Mr. Howe is Glen Bannerman, director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission. Sir Robert is immediate past president of the Federation of British Industries and chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Bristol, Eng. The girls in native costume represent, from left to right, Holland, Sweden, Japan, Israel, Italy, the United States, France, Pakistan, China, Canada and Switzerland.

going to a particular pin-pointed spot in the huge buildings which house the Fair. Quiet haste accompanied by the noise of industry is apparent on all sides. Representatives of 70 world countries, dressed for the most part in native costume, move around their particular exhibit surveying, arranging and altering their display.

Three large buildings covering several acres of floor space make up the Fair. The first building inside the grounds, is the Automotive Building; in this are located miscellaneous items which elicit from the casual observer various expressions which run the scale from lack of interest through to utter amazement. The majority of items shown here would come under the heading of "Manufactured Mechanical Goods" and they include commercial photography displays; medical; electrical; transportation items such as conveyor systems in model; large diesel and other types of motors; cars (including the famous Rolls Royce),

trucks and tractor equipment; literally thousands of individual items are displayed in such a manner that a casual and non-congested air permeates the building.

The Industrial Building, while part of the same Fair, gives one the impression of being at another exhibition entirely. The layout is on a far more spacious style, and the concentration is on manufacturing goods and mechanical tools to use during specific steps of fabrication of the various commodities. For example, huge hydraulic presses which can stamp metal into any thickness or shape in the wink of an eye; moulding machines for use with plastics; looms; industrial wood and metal-working machinery as well as a host of others.

From the point of view of a non-industrial observer, the focal point of interest of the Fair would centre around the Coliseum, for in the east and west annex of this building one could be taken out of an ordinary humdrum existence

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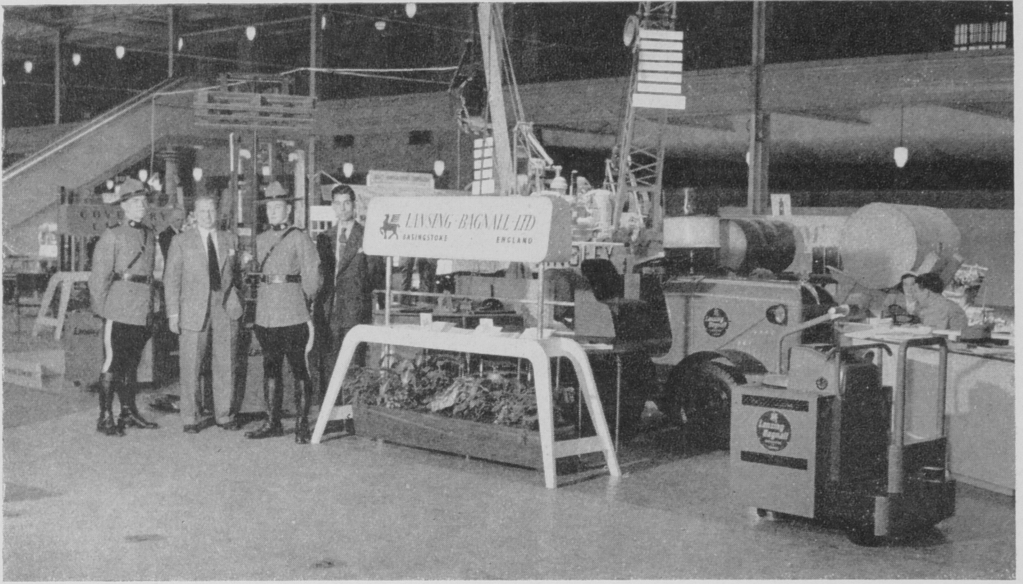
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of our work-a-day world and for a few short hours wander through an international cosmopolitan bazaar, a world tour confined in a few acres of space. The languages, customs, habits, produce and decorative style of Morocco; the wooden shoes, windmills and tulips to say nothing of the fine crystal of Holland; the glamor and mystery of the near and far East were located within the turn of the head. With a little imagination one could stand in front of the Indian exhibit and imagine oneself on the shores of the Ganges, or hear the deep reverberant boom of a ceremonial gong and almost feel the wind blowing across Fujiyama and rustling the silks of Japan. The color, excitement and music of Mexico and Trinidad almost flowed from the walls of their particular exhibits. The bagpipes of Scotland could be heard while one watched the gnarled hands of an aging Scot weaving fabric with effortless ease. The beauty and

grace of the Old World was personified in the grandeur of the exhibit of Italian furniture, while the lace of Spain adorned the señoritas of the Spanish exhibit.

From an educational standpoint, the Fair gives the teachers of the Toronto area an opportunity of teaching geography and social studies first hand rather than from a text-book. It would appear that at sometime during the Fair an "Education Day" would be desirable. On such a day teachers could take their students to the international exhibits and thus present to them a far broader knowledge of the world's people and affairs, to say nothing of being able to see examples of the arts and crafts of other lands.

At a large exhibition such as this—even though it might appear impersonal—deep down under the color, grace and beauty of the exhibits, personalities and human nature may still be located. During the Fair several of the companies distri-



Constables Stroud and Martin with A. R. Wright and A. Mathews in front of the Lansing-Bagnall Ltd. Exhibit in the Automotive Building.

bute samples of their particular commodity, and there is always the group who attempt to get something for nothing. One representative of a company from a distant land had a sense of humor and decided to prove to his confreres that people will take anything if it is free. He spent some considerable time collecting several hundred copies of newspapers which averaged anywhere from a week to a month in age, and placed them in neat piles in the front of his exhibit. When a goodly number of visitors were in the proximity, one of the exhibitors, posing as an onlooker, took a copy of the paper and in a few minutes the entire collection of old newspapers had been whisked away.

In chatting with persons from several lands—sometimes through the interpreters supplied by the exhibition—it was apparent that a thought uppermost in the minds of many, was one of deep appreciation for the friendly reception they had been accorded by Canadians. They appear to be of the opinion that the average Canadian is about the friendliest and the finest person one could wish

to meet. This aspect alone shows the value of such a Fair from the point of view of our relationships with people of other countries—we are making world friends.

A second valuable factor is that visitors to this country have an opportunity of appraising their products in comparison with those of North America designed for a similar purpose and then, if necessary, re-design them along lines more appealing to North American trade. This particular fact was well illustrated by the comment of a manufacturer of steel office equipment and accessories, who reported his satisfaction in the following news release:

"When some three years ago we decided to exhibit at the Canadian International Trade Fair we hardly expected to find in so short a while our products would catch the imagination of the market to the extent of placing us right out in front of the field in Canada. From the experience gained from our first appearance at the Fair, we designed a complete new range of items styled especially for the North American market. These designs were shown at the

1950 Fair. In addition the Fair was used as a stepping-off place for a coast to coast drive which took the sales force right across Canada."

It is difficult to establish a criterion or a yardstick to indicate the value of such a Fair, for it may be said that some of the apparent results could have been brought about in spite of the exhibition. It is of interest to see that as a direct statistical result of the Fair several branch plants have been established in Canada and that in the past few years, since the inauguration of the Fair, literally hun-

dreds of foreign manufacturing firms have set up operations here.

The Canadian International Trade Fair augurs well for the future of Canadian trade and will go far toward showing the people of the world that Canadian industry can and is doing more than its per capita share in world development. The Fair is now out of the experimental stage and is an established institution. During the coming years more and more people will come to friendly Canada in the spring of each year with one idea in mind—LET'S TRADE.



Loof, dignified, stern, his red coat gleaming in the sun, the sentry stalked his beat outside Buckingham Palace. He might have been a Guardsman. In fact, he was a Guardsman—if a sentry with his boot lace undone and flapping around can still claim membership in the ramrod ranks of His Majesty's brigade of Guards. Then around the corner dashed a Wolf Cub. He saw the dangling lace and waited. Right turn—order arms—stand at ease—the sentry halted. In a second the Cub was at his feet—in another he had tied the lace. The Guards' honor had been saved by a little boy in a green and yellow cap.

(From *The Scout Leader*.)



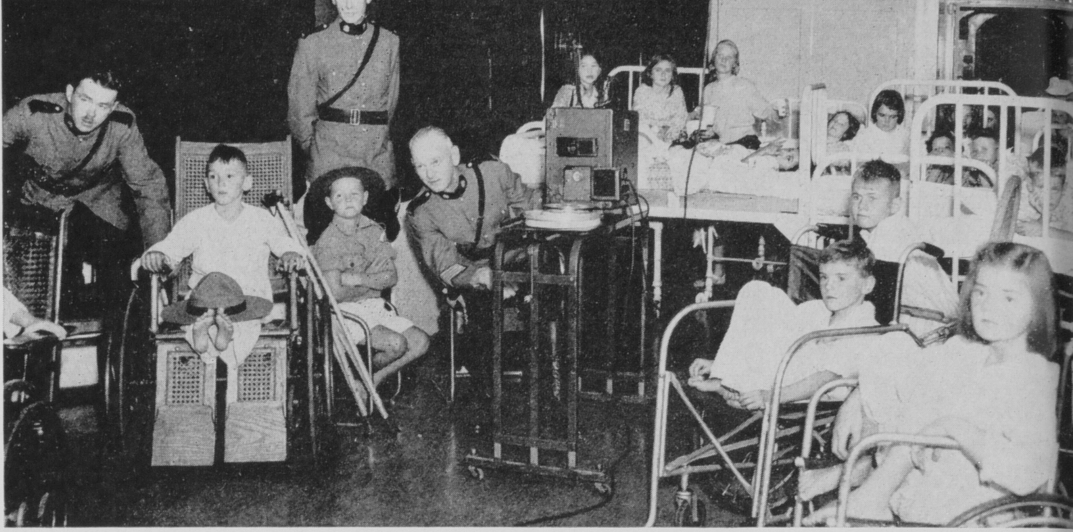
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“E” Division and Crippled Children

From “E” Division comes word of a new and worth-while approach to the Youth and Police program.

THE Queen Alexandra Solarium for Crippled Children at Mill Bay, 28 miles north of Victoria, B.C., has recently come within reach of “E” Division’s Youth and the Police activities. Operating under the direction of a voluntary board of management with an active medical and nursing staff, the work of the Solarium is directed toward the care of children under 14. Any child who, by reason of congenital or acquired defects of development, or by disease or injury, is deficient in the use of his body or limbs, is eligible for treatment. At the present time there are 34 children in the institution, half of whom are between the ages of five and 14 years. In addition to an annual grant from the provincial government, there is always a warm-hearted response of financial assistance from service clubs and many other organizations and private individuals throughout the province. To help in the many medical problems encountered, an honorary consulting staff of 18 doctors, many of them specialists, takes an active interest in the work.

The location at Mill Bay is known to be one of the brightest and warmest spots on Vancouver Island. The buildings are modern, clean, bright and cheerful, surrounded by beautiful well-kept gardens, and with a fine view over picturesque Brentwood Bay—truly a solarium in the full sense of the word. Members of the staff reside in homes immediately adjacent to the main building.

Many of the children receive corrective treatment, and the necessary splints, braces and other appliances—masterpieces of workmanship—are made on the premises by mechanics with years of skilled experience. In this way, it is possible to maintain an efficient and constant fit on the little patients in pace with their growth and the improvement in their condition.

Morale of the children, in the light of their handicaps, is high, but continuous supervision is necessary. What is more important, however, is that they must be entertained and amused, and this is the greatest problem confronting the staff throughout each day. Educational materials and supervision are provided, a Boy Scout troop has been organized, a motion picture projector is available, and many toys are in evidence. With a view to being of some help in this phase of the work of the Solarium, members of “E” Division Headquarters staff ap-

proached the administrator with offers of assistance. As a result, a weekly film program was organized.

Several weekly visits have now been made to Mill Bay by members from Victoria, accompanied by uniformed Girl Guide leaders of whom we have three on the civil staff at Division Headquarters. The children thoroughly enjoy the movies, asking innumerable questions, and each visit is welcomed more heartily than the last.

Having become acquainted with the patients and won their confidence, it was decided after consultation with the medical superintendent to extend our endeavors into the field of occupational therapy, and in this, the hobby of stamp collecting seemed to offer promise of maintaining the children's interest between visits. Under the guidance of one of our visiting members, an ardent philatelist himself, arrangements were made to provide each child over six years with

the stamps and equipment for a small collection. Although the matter of funds for obtaining stamps, albums, hinges and containers offered a problem at the beginning, this was quickly dispelled by many generous offers of help from local business and commercial firms. Thousands of stamps are removed each week from envelopes received from these sources. After two visits with instruction and advice being given to the young collectors, we are happy to report almost every child taking a keen and excited interest in the new hobby.

Some of the cases at Mill Bay are sad beyond the power of words to describe. That we bring some joy into their lives by our visits seems the least we can do. It is quite evident from the comments of the members of the Solarium staff that we have made friends with a group of unfortunate youngsters who well deserve all the time and effort we can give. E.S.

● ● ●



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Opening of the St. Mary Dam

By Insp. C. B. MACDONELL

The Officer Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division tells something of the importance of the new St. Mary Dam—the largest of its kind in Canada—and of the ceremony at its opening.

A MOMENTOUS event took place on July 16, 1951, when the St. Mary Dam near Lethbridge, Alta., was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture in the Federal Government. There were many other dignitaries and high officials from all walks of life in Canada there for the occasion and in addition, the RCMP Band, Regina, under the direction of Sgt. C. C. Bryson, was present, at the special request of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration.

The occasion was auspicious for another reason—the Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardiner was inducted into the Blood Indian tribe of the Blackfoot Confederacy as an honorary Indian chieftain, he being number 34 of the Kainai chieftainship. (As a matter of interest, the number is limited to 35, and the last number was filled on Aug. 8, 1951, when His Excellency, Viscount Alexander, Governor-General of Canada, was made an honorary chieftain at the Sun Dance near Standoff on

the Blood Indian Reserve.) This ceremony preceded the official opening of the dam and was unquestionably the highlight of the day, being the most colorful and interesting of the events. Mr. Gardiner's Indian name is "Ksis-Tsikum-Ina" meaning, Chief Thunder Chief.

July 16 turned out to be extremely hot and the roads were dusty, but it is estimated that from five to six thousand people were present at the dam site when Mr. Gardiner pulled a set of levers, controlling the hydraulically-operated gates of the irrigation tunnel and sent water rushing for the first time into the main canal. The dam extends north and south across the St. Mary River and to the north is the Blood Indian Reserve. Immediately south of the dam, a stage erected in front of a rise, formed a large amphitheatre, so that all the people present had a good view of the proceedings.

The opening ceremony consisted of all of the participants starting from the Indian Reserve and parading across the dam



Indians in the colorful parade preceding the ceremonies at the opening of the St. Mary Dam.

to the stage, a route approximately three-quarters of a mile long. Headed by the band with Sgt. G. A. Woodward leading, the parade included a four-man RCMP escort, Mr. Gardiner together with Senator W. A. Buchanan, the head Indian chief of the Bloods and the Indian interpreter in one democrat, two other democrats transporting other honorary Indian chieftains, Indian chiefs of the Bloods on cayuses, Indian squaws with travois, followed by the Chicken Dancers (Indians). The parade started off at 1.30 p.m. and during the whole of it marched to the music of the band. It was an impressive sight and one long to be remembered.

The band's engagements and activities during this sojourn at Lethbridge were many and varied, beginning with a concert in the Lethbridge Arena on Sunday night for an estimated audience of 2,600. Next day the band led the parade before the official opening ceremony and throughout the formal proceedings incidental music was furnished periodically. Later at the Lethbridge Flying Club the crowd of people who attended the

barbecue there, were favored with more musical selections. For this particular phase of the celebrations 2,200 pounds of barbecued beef were available for the assembled guests. The same evening the band was entertained in the mess of the Lethbridge Flying Club and later departed by chartered bus for Regina. The reception accorded the band on every occasion was enthusiastic and despite intense heat the deportment and fine musicianship reflected much credit on the personnel of the organization. Residents of Lethbridge and district are looking forward eagerly to the band's return at some future date.

Some statistics concerning the St. Mary Dam are interesting. The key structure on the development—the St. Mary-Milk River project—is on the St. Mary River, four miles from the village of Spring Coulee and approximately 40 miles south-west of Lethbridge, Alta. It cost over seven million dollars and the construction was begun in 1946.

The dam is composed of a compact earth core, packed with gravel to give added weight and stability. It is 195 feet

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in height, 2,536 feet in length, 1,480 feet in width at base and has a volume of 4,500,000 cubic yards, which represents enough material to construct a first-class highway 140 miles long. It is the largest dam of its kind in Canada and one of its most intriguing parts is the St. Mary Spillway, which cost something over a million dollars.

The reservoir created by the dam has a capacity of 320,000 acre feet of water; usable storage, 285,000 acre feet. The water backs up 17 miles on the St. Mary River and has created a lake six miles wide. A tunnel 2,500 feet in length conducts the water from the reservoir into the canal leading east to the Pot Hole Coulee reservoir. This tunnel is horseshoe-shaped in section, and is designed to carry up to 2,300 second feet.

There are two main canals supplying the St. Mary project, one from the Waterton River to the Belly River with a 1,400 second foot capacity, and one

from the Belly River to the St. Mary reservoir, 2,000 second feet. The main outlet canal running to the Milk River reservoir via Pot Hole Coulee reservoir will carry up to 3,200 second feet.

The development was a joint one between the Government of Canada and the Province of Alberta and the completion of this project establishes beneficial use of Canada's share of four important streams, the St. Mary, the Milk, the Belly, the Waterton and their tributaries. By so doing the project is capable of supplying an additional 399,000 acres of land with water for irrigation. (Prior to this there were 120,000 acres of land being irrigated from the St. Mary River.) The total area of land to come under the ditch is estimated at 519,000 acres.

The land to be irrigated is situated in a low rainfall area, the average precipitation of which is usually below 15 inches. High winds and high temperatures accentuate dry conditions by materially



An aerial photograph of the St. Mary Dam.

increasing the rate at which the available moisture evaporates. Fluctuation in annual amounts of rainfall and extremes in temperature assist in making farming on dry lands a hazardous undertaking.

It goes without saying that the beneficial results following completion of this dam will be a boon, not only to Southern Alberta, but to the province and to Canada generally. ●●●

Turn and Turn About

A MEMBER of the Force stationed in the Maritimes sent along a humorous item which he unearthed from records of approximately seven years ago.

It seems that a couple of miners attended a dance at a village near Glace Bay, N.S. During the evening their celebrations became somewhat boisterous and they were arrested by the RCMP who took the men to Glace Bay where the town police locked them up for the night.

The miners were to be tried in Magistrate's Court the following morning—Saturday—but as they had been arrested outside the Glace Bay legal boundaries, the magistrate from the nearby village was sent for. In order to be on time for his official duties the latter left for Glace Bay Friday night. Next morning when members of the Force went to the cells to get their two miners before Court opened, they found another familiar face behind the bars—the village magistrate had been arrested during the night by town police for being drunk on a public street.

First case on the morning's docket was that of the visiting official who appeared before the Glace Bay magistrate, was found guilty and fined \$5.50 and costs. Then with his debt paid to society, the village magistrate assumed his place on the bench and sent for the two miners. After finding them guilty, he gave the two men a stern lecture on the virtues of temperance and severely censured them for their misbehavior of the night before. In addition he fined each of them \$13.

It Happened in the Force

The neighborhood barber shop has been noted as long as we can remember for being the repository and source of local gossip, and one situated close to a large RCMP post was no exception.

Jones, a junior constable, strode in one morning and seating himself, asked for the usual "close round the back and sides". The cheerful barber had barely got his clippers warmed up before he began to poke fun at young Jones concerning the disciplinary action which the Officer Commanding had recently taken—just a little matter of untidy rooms and beds in the single men's quarters. The barber, usually an observant man, must have been deeply intent on his work, or he would certainly have noticed that Jones looked extremely uncomfortable—and too, it is usually in the dentist's, rather than the barber's chair that the customer is apt to squirm.

Eventually the chair was swung around with a flourish to face the mirror. "Well, do you think the big boss will approve of that?" A barely audible mumble was the reply. At this moment the occupant of the next chair stepped down and after the usual concluding touches took his departure.

Something like a groan, or possibly a deep sigh of relief, escaped the young constable. The door had just closed behind the Officer Commanding.

A member of the Force with a "nose" for liquor is employed in Preventive Service investigational work, during the course of which he was recently on the hunt for an illicit "still". In searching the barn at the suspected farm he located in a more or less hidden section of the hay loft a suspicious looking gallon jug. With an "Ah—this is it" expression on his face he removed the stopper and inserted his nose into the neck of the bottle for a good sniff of the contents. Result—a circular muriatic acid burn around the end of his nose.

* * *

Stationed in Toronto Headquarters is a popular member of the Force, Cpl. James Lumb. One evening the corporal was Orderly NCO at barracks and a new arrival in the division was acting as telephone orderly. During the evening the telephone rang and a voice requested to speak with "Jim Lumb". The orderly turned to the corporal and asked, "Have we any Chinamen stationed here?" The mortified constable then turned the telephone over to Corporal Lumb.

(Published with the specific permission of Cpl. J. H. Lumb.)

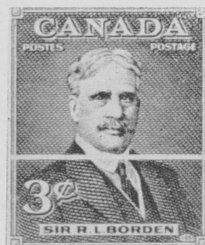
* * *

A border detachment NCO was sitting on the grass in front of his house watching his five-year-old boy playing with the neighbor's six-year-old girl who had just returned from a car trip in the United States. Our NCO became somewhat embarrassed when a heated argument developed regarding the Customs regulations covering the importation of toys and clothes from "across the river". In a voice of authority, even if in error, our youthful hero informed his heroine, "If you are in the States for 16 hours you can bring back a whole eight bucks worth of toys. My Dad says so." To which the little girl replied, "Your Dad's crazy. My Mom says you can bring back anything, any time, as long as you sit on it."

* * *

The Letter Carrier

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CANADA



Two special commemorative postage stamps were issued on June 25 to honor two former Prime Ministers, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden and the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King. These issues will be the first of a series of postage stamps to be issued in the course of the next few years displaying portraits of those former Prime Ministers who have not previously had their portraits reproduced on postage stamps. Former leaders of the Government are being displayed in this manner to mark the contributions they have made to the development of Canada.

The two new stamps are of 3c and 4c denomination. The former displays a portrait of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, who was Prime Minister of Canada during World War I, his terms of office being from Oct. 10, 1911 to July 10, 1920. This adhesive is green in color. The 4c denomination is rose color and pictures a portrait of the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King who served as Prime Minister for Canada during three terms of office, from Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926; from Sept.

25, 1926 to Aug. 6, 1930 and from Oct. 23, 1935 to Nov. 15, 1948. Mr. King retired from office on the latter date after having established a record of distinguished service, exceeding in time the tenure of office of any other Prime Minister in the history of the British Commonwealth.

Both stamps were engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa, from photographs supplied by Karsh of Ottawa for Mr. King and by the Public Archives of Canada for Sir Robert Borden.

RECENT CASES...

Identification by Dentures

By Supt. D. O. Forrest

A two-and-one-half-year-old mystery is brought to a partial—and satisfactory—conclusion through sheer perseverance.

THE presence of an automobile parked on the shoulder of the highway near the bridge on the outskirts of Stewiacke, N.S., is not unusual and does not normally attract more than passing attention. During the summer months the shores of the Stewiacke River furnish facilities for relaxation and recreation for swimmers, fishermen and picnickers, and during the fall the nearby woods provide excellent deer hunting opportunities.

But on the early morning of Dec. 18, 1948 the 1941 Ford sedan was seen by several of the men of the community on their way to work, and because it was a strange car it was natural for them to privately conjecture why its owner would leave it there and what his business might be at that time of day. However, these thoughts were forgotten as the more pressing matters of daily business occupied the minds of these men and were not recalled until it was discovered that the car was still at the same spot when they returned to their homes that evening.

The incident was then reported to the Chief Constable of the Stewiacke Police Department. The first theory that the car had been stolen and then abandoned was discarded, as no report of such a theft had been received.

The assistance of this Force was requested when it was learned that the registered owner of the automobile, William Robert Brown, formerly residing at 2 Murphy St., Glace Bay, N.S.,

had left this address together with his wife and all their effects on Nov. 16, 1948 with the expressed intention of travelling by road to Toronto, Ont.

An examination of the automobile was made but was not helpful. The interior of the car was orderly, the baggage did not appear to have been ransacked and there was no evidence of foul play. Money was found in a lady's handbag lying on the front seat, and the doors of the vehicle had been locked. A thorough search was made of the area near the parked car, and particularly along the banks of the Stewiacke River which flowed by 70 yards away, but no evidence was found from which any reconstruction of an incident could be made. The two occupants of the car had seemingly disappeared into thin air without leaving any trace of their whereabouts.

Thin ice on the river made dragging operations impossible, but clear eddies and areas of open water above and below the bridge at Stewiacke were watched carefully as it was considered that the tidal currents might carry a body in either direction.

William Robert Brown and his wife Edith were an elderly couple. During the previous six and one-half years they had resided in several towns in Nova Scotia as Mr. Brown was a sales representative of the Grolier Society of Toronto, publishers of the Book of Knowledge. Mrs. Brown was a registered nurse but had not, during this period, accepted

cases except at infrequent intervals. They were not gregarious people but seemed to live a quiet and normal life and were devoted to one another. Their means were modest, but evidently sufficient for their requirements for the time being at least, as evidenced by Mr. Brown's purchase of a new fur coat for his wife on November 2.

The first information having any evidential quality in explanation of the disappearance of this couple was received from the Officer Commanding "O" Division, RCMP, Toronto. A son of Mr. Brown reported to our investigators that early in December he had received his father's gold watch in a parcel through the mail. This watch had been presented to Mr. Brown some years earlier and he prized it highly. There was no note or explanation with the watch, but in the light of his father's disappearance the son recalled that his father had said that he was to have the watch in the event of his death.

It was also significant that a document found among Mr. Brown's personal papers left in the car, transferred legal title of the 1941 Ford sedan to his son in Toronto. This transfer was dated Dec. 13, 1948 and witnessed by Edith Brown. This instrument had not been registered with the Motor Vehicle Branch, but there was no doubt as to its intent. When totalled with all the other known facts this evidence was only consistent with the theory of a double suicide pact, as it was clear that Mr. Brown was making provision for the disposition of his more valuable effects after his death, that Mrs. Brown knew what he was doing and that his plans did not include any special consideration for his wife after his death.

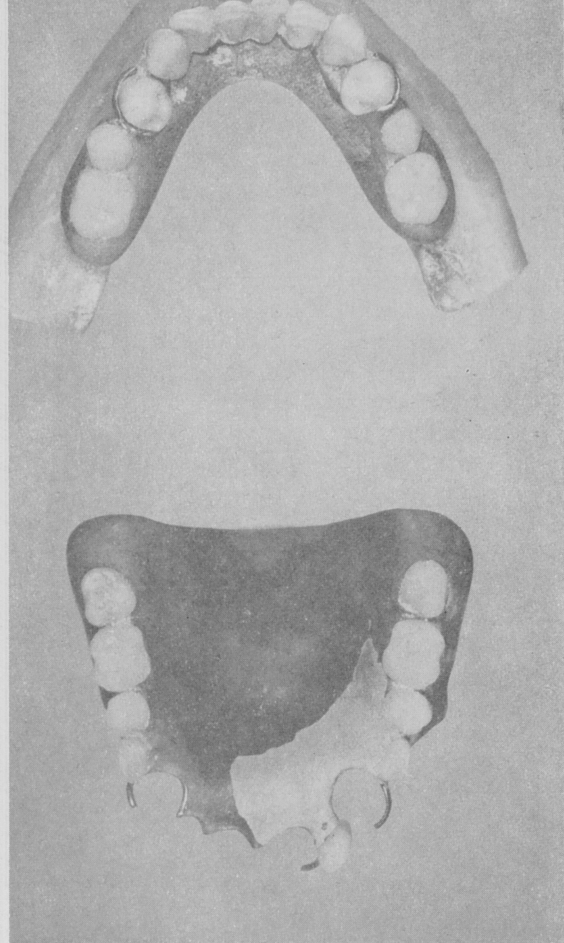
The theory of suicide was given further support by the statement of a

service station operator at Stewiacke. He recalled that early in the evening of December 17 a 1941 model Ford was driven in for a quart of oil. He noted that an elderly couple were in the front seat of the car. While the vehicle was being serviced the driver questioned him regarding the rivers in the district, and particularly the Stewiacke. He asked him about its depth and current, and where it is easily accessible from the highway. The garage man thought at the time that they might be tourists, or old-timers of the district revisiting the scenes of their youth.

The investigation was continued for a year until Dec. 26, 1949 without further result. Extensive publicity regarding the mysterious disappearance of this couple was given in the press and radio, and considerable public interest developed. While it seemed logical to infer from all the circumstances that the Browns had ended their lives in the Stewiacke River, it was not possible to definitely establish this fact in the absence of a corpus



Upper portion mummified torso recovered from the Shubenacadie River on July 6, 1951.



Upper and lower partial dentures, in respective position, removed from body recovered from Shubenacadie River on July 6, 1951. The photograph reproduces clearly the different colored composition employed to buttress the additional No. 7 tooth which was put in to replace the extraction.

delecti. The banks and waters of the Stewiacke River had been regularly patrolled and watched by police and fishermen, but no trace of the bodies was found. It was suggested that they had been swept down to the mouth of the Stewiacke River and out into Cobequid Bay. Every avenue of investigation had been followed to a dead end, and as there was no further clue to work on, the file was reluctantly abandoned for the time being.

On July 6, 1951 the partly decomposed body of an elderly woman was found in the Shubenacadie River by a fisherman, Nathan Higgins. The body was floating in his nets when he went out to tend them in the evening. The features of the face were not recognizable and the fingers of both hands had been eaten away, but the body had been partly mummified by salts in the water and was in very good condition. It was found ap-

proximately eight miles from the junction of the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke Rivers, and about 11 miles from the point on the Stewiacke where the automobile was abandoned. It was believed that the body was that of Mrs. Brown. The condition of the corpse led to the theory that it had been buried in a sand-bar soon after its immersion, from which it had only recently been released and carried to its present location by tidal currents. However, it was not possible, by a physical examination of the body or clothing, to conclusively establish that it was the remains of this woman who had disappeared so mysteriously two years earlier.

An autopsy of the body was performed by the Provincial Pathologist. No evidence of foul play was discovered and although the condition of the body made impossible the establishment of the cause of death, his findings were not inconsistent in this respect with drowning. Physical measurements and description of the body contained in his report were similar to the description of the missing woman when last seen alive, and in addition he noted the presence of artificial dentures on both jaws completing the teeth, i.e. the dentures and permanent teeth in the mouth comprised a complete set. He described the dentures as follows:

- (a) Lower jaw: one plate with two back molars on each side.
- (b) Upper jaw: one plate with three molars on each side, the back premolar on each side, and the right canine. The right canine and possibly also the right back premolar have been added to the original plate.

If the dentist who prepared either of the dentures or made one of the additions could be found, in all probability a positive identification of the body could likely be made. This presented quite a serious problem in that the Browns had had no permanent home during the six and one-half years they had lived in Nova Scotia, and in fact it was not certain that the dentures had been made during Mrs. Brown's residence in this

province. However, it was decided to take advantage of this opportunity and make a complete survey of the dentists and dental technicians throughout Nova Scotia if necessary.

A sergeant of the RCMP Halifax C.I.B. commenced the search in Cape Breton Island and on the third day, after making 35 calls, interviewed Dr. Sidney D. Florian of Sydney, N.S. He unhesitatingly identified the upper plate which

Dentist's chart of Mrs. Brown's teeth. Note extraction of No. 7 on Apr. 16, 1943, and amalgam filling on mesial surface of No. 9.

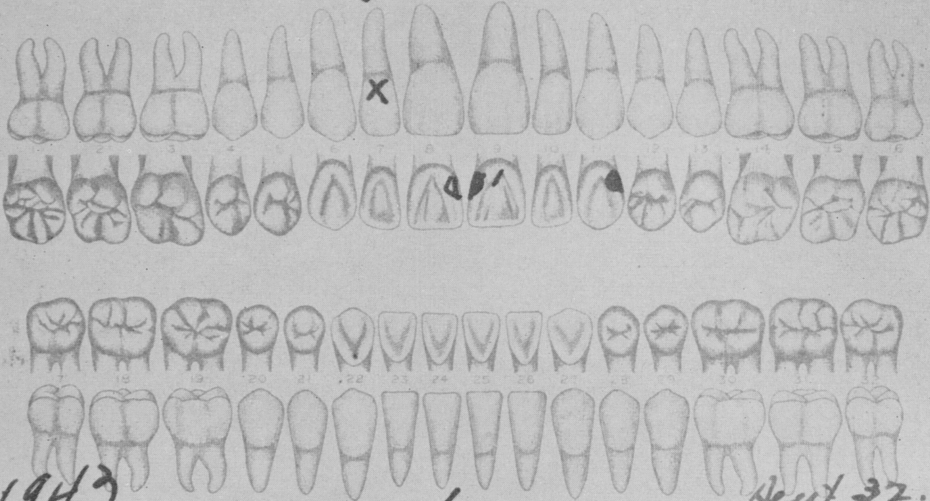
NAME
Mrs L.R. Brown

ADDRESS
59 Cottage Rd.

PHONE NO.

REFERRED BY

?



*1943**dent 32.*

DATE	NO.	DR.	CR.	BAL.
<i>Mar 26</i>		<i>Prop. / Lower 15</i>		
		<i>Ex. & X-ray</i>		
<i>Apr 16</i>		<i>Ex.</i>		
<i>May 6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>P.F.</i>		
<i>May 20</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>P.F.</i>		
<i>June 4</i>		<i>Upper Imp. 25 1/3</i>		
<i>" 24</i>		<i>Upper Dent.</i>		

was shown to him as that of a Mrs. W. R. Brown, a patient of his in 1943, whose address at that time was 59 Cottage Rd., Sydney. He particularly noted the extraction of a tooth described as No. 7 on his chart and its replacement by an addition to the old partial denture. He also identified an amalgam filling on the mesial surface of the upper left central permanent tooth, shown to him. His observations were corroborated in detail by his records which were produced and made available to this investigation.

The discovery of this body and its identification has now made possible a logical and factual reconstruction of what transpired near Stewiacke during the night of Dec. 17, 1948, when Mr. and Mrs. Brown entered the waters of the Stewiacke River. It is remarkable that the body of Mrs. Brown was recovered from the river after an interval of two and one-half years, but the case is also memorable for the reason that the body was capable of being positively identified in spite of the fact that the features of the face and fingers of both hands were non-existent.

Mr. Brown's body has not been found to date, and there seems no doubt but that it was carried down the Stewiacke River into the Shubenacadie River and

thence possibly down into Cobequid Bay, one of the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy which is well known for the force of its currents and tides. Considering the length of time that these remains have been in these waters it seems questionable whether they will ever be recovered, but the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Brown are well satisfied with the results of the investigation and have accepted the theory of the double suicide pact. The Provincial Pathologist was unable to definitely advise the Coroner's Inquest regarding the cause of death of Mrs. Brown, but his evidence together with that of the investigators satisfied the jurymen that the facts were consistent with the theory of suicidal drowning, and their verdict reflected this opinion.

Scientific aids to criminal investigation have in recent years been widely publicized and have provided new and interesting angles to police work. But there is still dramatic appeal in the investigation which is brought to a successful conclusion by sheer tenacity and intelligence of the policemen involved. The investigator in this case was commended by Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh, Officer Commanding "H" Division for the quality of his work which permitted this investigation to be properly concluded.

* * *

R. v. Derbyson

Excise Act

SINCE May 1950 a warrant under the Excise Act had been outstanding against William Derbyson of Granby, Que., and had been held by the RCMP detachment there. The charge arose out of some illegal trafficking in unstamped Canadian tobacco, but subsequent inquiries revealed that Derbyson was of poor reputation and had apparently been active under similar circumstances for

years. However, he disappeared just about the time the Police wanted him and the RCMP could find no trace of him throughout the province, although occasional reports were received of his movements.

Finally in June 1951 the Granby Detachment heard that Derbyson was living in Sorel, Que., and that he had been arrested by an RCMP investigator from

Montreal and was being held in the Sorel Jail. A quick trip to Sorel soon established that it was the wrong William Derbyson who was in jail, and the latter was so incensed because he was again the scape-goat for his namesake's wrong-doing—it was apparently not the first time he had been held accountable—that he offered to show the Police where the wanted man was living.

This proved to be in Ville Jacques Cartier, Montreal, and at the proper house a woman who turned out to be Mrs. Derbyson—and who was “nervous, excited and insulting” reported the Police—said her husband had gone away. However, the investigators did not accept her story and while still at the house a man showed up who eventually admitted being the fugitive. “At this time” reported the investigator, “Mrs. William (Violet) Derbyson tried to go into her act, pretending to faint in the writer's arms and give her husband a chance to escape. . . . However, instead of catching the falling woman—who fell in a flower bed and immediately got up after hitting the ground—William Derbyson was seized and held in such a manner as to prevent escape. Again, the writer was invited to a boxing match by Mrs. William (Violet) Derbyson, who claimed to be an expert handler of men, big or small, but the prevailing part of her invitation was the amount of profane and filthy language which she employed.”

Once the Police had their prisoner past the menacing figure of Mrs. Derbyson, succeeding events in the case ran a natural course. Derbyson appeared in Court be-

* * *

R. v. Auger et al

Conspiracy—Counterfeiting—Co-operation

THE successful investigation of conspiracies often lags over a long period of time and bits of information picked up officially or at random sometimes prove to be the turning point of

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fore Magistrate P. Delaney at Sweetsburg, Que., on July 3, was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs or in default a prison term of three months. Guy Noiseux was defence counsel.

The RCMP investigator reported that “Mr. William Derbyson of Sorel is quite happy at the turn of events. He is content now that the right person has been arrested and he hopes that his troubles with bailiffs, collection agencies, lawyers and the numerous police forces have ended.”

an inquiry. Co-operation between various police forces and modern police methods and equipment also contribute greatly to the successful conclusion of a case, especially when dealing with the travel-

ling elements of the underworld. All of these were brought to light in an investigation which revealed a conspiracy to counterfeit and distribute Bank of Canada \$10 notes in the Shawinigan Falls, Sorel and Montreal districts in the province of Quebec during 1949-50.

On Labour Day week-end 1949, counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes were circulated throughout the largest cities in Canada. Subsequently a number of prosecutions resulted and this counterfeit money became known as the "Buffalo Issue" which is still in circulation to some extent. Some six weeks after the "Buffalo Money" appeared on the market in Montreal, another issue of bogus \$10 Bank of Canada bills confronted police authorities. All of this latter issue bore serial number U/D 8880760, but the bills were of inferior quality and obviously not printed by the "Buffalo Series" gang. However, a preliminary examination of these notes did show them to be similar to a previous counterfeit \$10 issue printed by one Raoul Auger of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

During the outbreak of spurious money, radio police cars were constantly patrolling from headquarters, running down leads in the city of Montreal, while all detachments were kept on the alert and any information of interest was relayed to them through the medium of radio communication. Several arrests and convictions resulted in Montreal in connection with the Canadian and United States bogus bills, but none of these assisted in tracing the source of the U/D 8880760 series. Radioed information from Granby Detachment on Dec. 14, 1949 proved to be the determining factor in launching the investigation in the right direction. From the information received, a car and its two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Sauvageau of Shawinigan Falls, were intercepted at Jacques Cartier Bridge, entering Montreal. A search of the car uncovered 41 Bank of Canada counterfeit notes, all bearing serial num-

ber U/D 8880760. The interrogation of the Sauvageaus disclosed their source of supply as one Placide Petitclerc, also of Shawinigan Falls, and they further revealed that in the course of their transactions with this party an unidentified individual known only as "Raoul" had made a telephone call to Montreal, allegedly in connection with this counterfeit currency.

It was soon presumed that the "Raoul" referred to by the Sauvageaus was none other than Raoul Auger of Shawinigan Falls, a radio repair man and photographer previously convicted for counterfeiting. With this in mind, it became known that prior to Petitclerc's receiving the counterfeit money, Auger had made a long distance telephone call to one Fernand Larocque, 8601 Drolet St., Montreal, an architect employed by a well known tobacco firm in Montreal. In December 1949, Larocque was interviewed at his home and logically explained that a man of his education and position would never become involved in any counterfeiting scheme. He also referred to Auger as a distant relative. This, however, did not completely satisfy the investigators, especially in view of Auger's past record.

In early February 1950 it was established that Larocque had been in touch with certain people in Sorel, Que. and investigators next turned their attention to that community. There, with the able assistance of Sorel's Chief of Police, they rounded up and interviewed some 15 witnesses. From them it was soon learned that the conspiracy to manufacture Bank of Canada counterfeit \$10 notes originated in the spring of 1949, shortly after Auger's release from jail, when he settled in Sorel and opened a photographic studio. Shortly afterwards he met a local mechanic, Emile Paul-Hus and succeeded in interesting him in a scheme to counterfeit money. Paul-Hus was to solicit financial aid and locate a place to do the printing. Thus the latter first

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broached the subject to his cousin Fernand Larocque of Montreal. Eventually the three parties got together and it was finally decided to do the work in the basement of Larocque's home in Montreal.

While the investigation was in progress in Sorel, constant radio contact was kept with headquarters and thus a search warrant for Larocque's home was in readiness upon the return of the investigators on Feb. 10, 1950. Larocque voluntarily accompanied the search party to his home the same day and was present when nine pieces of paper were found in his desk bearing face or back test impressions of Bank of Canada \$10 bills on one of which appeared the serial number U/D 8880760. Following lengthy interrogation Larocque gave a detailed statement involving Auger and Paul-Hus in the conspiracy to print forged bank notes.

After definitely connecting Auger with the conspiracy, investigators were

dispatched from Montreal Headquarters and Three Rivers Detachment to arrest him and search his premises in Shawinigan Falls. Being an old hand at the game, the latter had not left incriminating evidence around his home and denied any part in the offence; he was nevertheless apprehended and returned to Montreal for arraignment. While the above was taking place, other members of the Force in Montreal checked on various points of Larocque's statement and they obtained a number of sales invoices, delivery receipts, and so forth—covering purchases of a printing press, etching and photographic materials—all of which corroborated the latter's statement and proved to be excellent exhibits. Later, parts of the dismantled press used in printing the counterfeit notes of U/D 8880760 series were located, as well as another small hand press tentatively purchased by Paul-Hus in Sorel but found to be unsuitable for printing counterfeit money.

The Bank of Canada \$10 test impres-

sions found in Larocque's home were taken to the RCMP Scenes of Crime Section, Identification Branch, Ottawa, where a partial fingerprint impression discovered on one of nine exhibits contained sufficient characteristics to make a positive identification with one of Auger's finger impressions. This part of the evidence proved to be a strong point in the Crown's case against Auger.

As a result of the investigation of the various parties mentioned above, Mr. and Mrs. Sauvageau appeared before a Montreal Court on Dec. 14, 1949, charged under s. 550 of the Cr. Code. Upon pleading guilty they were each sentenced to nine months in the common jail. Placide Petitclerc appeared in Three Rivers Court—charged under the same section—on Mar. 16, 1950. He too pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in jail. Raoul Auger appeared before a Montreal Court on Mar. 21, 1950, charged with conspiracy under ss. 471 and 573 of the Cr. Code. Auger was found guilty and was sentenced to two-and-one-half years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Fernand Larocque appeared on similar charges before a Montreal Court on Oct. 18, 1950, pleaded guilty and received a six months term. Emile Paul-Hus tried on the same charges as Auger on Apr. 16, 1951, was also convicted and sentenced to serve one

year in jail. In passing sentence on Auger, Judge G. Marin expressed some rather commendable remarks on the case: "The evidence amassed by the RCMP in this case is in keeping with their tradition of leaving no stone unturned."

With the sentencing of Paul-Hus, all the main subjects involved in this conspiracy have been disposed of and the investigation brought to a successful conclusion. Although the investigation lagged at times the success was nevertheless due to observations and the recording of what appeared to be minor details such as telephone numbers, names, addresses and so forth, which eventually led to the suspects. A great share of the success was also due to the swift action and deployment of personnel through the assistance of radio car communications, when the case finally broke open. Too much cannot be said of the invaluable assistance of Chief Albert Tanguay of the Sorel Municipal Police who not only contributed the services of his men, transports and offices but who also personally accompanied the investigators during various stages of the investigation and even carried out some private sleuthing on his own which had a direct bearing on locating some of the witnesses and supporting the evidence required.

(Submitted to the *Quarterly* by Cpl. M. J. Nadon, Montreal, Que.)

* * *

A Good Day's Work

THE NCO in charge of the RCMP Smoky Lake Detachment in Alberta, learned that illicit spirits were being manufactured and sold at the farm of George and William Danyluik in the Barich District. A disturbing note to this information was the revelation that school children were purchasing the home-brew. Feeling that the investigation demanded a certain amount of urgency he enlisted the assistance of the

Preventive Service Squad from Edmonton and the dog master and Police Service Dogs from the Westlock Kennels.

On June 6, 1951 the RCMP party descended on the Danyluik farm and started a search of the premises and surrounding area. "Asta", a German Shepherd, was employed on free searching off leash for "booze". In a short time she located and retrieved two one-gallon jugs containing illicit spirits in an old

"Asta" and party
pose with the
day's loot.



straw butt near the dwelling. This find stimulated the search with the result that a member of the party located a 40-gallon wooden barrel containing approximately 15 gallons of liquor in a heavily wooded section some distance from the house and farm-yard. Several empty gallon jugs were also found in the same place.

Continued searching of the area resulted in "Asta" retrieving two 40-oz. bottles containing spirits, well hidden in a clump of bushes. No evidence was found to indicate that manufacturing was taking place in the area and it was presumed that the liquor was being distilled elsewhere, then brought to the Danyluik farm and disposed of from there.

Subsequently both men—they were father and son—were charged under s. 169 of the Excise Act, but the charge against William, the son, was withdrawn when the father appeared in Court and pleaded guilty. He was fined \$500 and costs, in default of which he was to serve six months at hard labor in Fort Saskatchewan Jail. Time was given to pay the fine.

This seizure will no doubt curb further similar activities in this area and also assist materially in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

* * *

The same afternoon, in the Smoky Lake area, the police party searched the buildings and farm of John Slemko, a character well known for his illegal activities. "Asta" was again employed on searching and soon located a trail leading from the house. Following it for approximately 300 yards across a field and road into a dense bush, the dog located a large copper coil, which appeared to have been freshly used. This was placed under seizure and the dog master returned to the farm-yard where "Asta" was again used for searching. This time she found six gallons of illicit spirits well hidden in a large wood pile located on the outskirts of the farm-yard. Further searching resulted in a member of the party locating a gallon of home-brew in the barn.

Slemko appeared in Court, pleaded guilty and was fined \$500 and costs, or in default was to serve six months at hard labor. He too was allowed time to

pay his fine but failed to fulfil his obligations and was taken to jail to serve the six months sentence.

From the two searches conducted by the patrol, 25 gallons of illicit spirits were seized, along with parts of a still,

\$1,000 in fines was ordered or in default a total jail sentence of one year. Altogether it was a good day's work rendered the more successful by "Asta's" keen nose which was largely responsible for uncovering much of the evidence.

* * *

R. v. Clarke

Robbery with Violence—Fingerprint Evidence

IT WAS raining during the night of Oct. 5, 1950 and the beer parlor of the Okotoks Hotel at Okotoks, Alta., was doing a heavy business. Just before closing time, the manager reported to the local RCMP detachment that a man, who had registered at the hotel as Henry Villeneau, had been beaten up and robbed. An immediate investigation was made of the complaint and the following story was related to the Police by the victim of the alleged offence.

Henry Villeneau, a quarter breed employed as a harvester in the district, told Police that he had registered in Room 22 at the Okotoks Hotel that day. After supper he had gone into the beer parlor for a few drinks and shortly afterward was joined by three men who were unknown to him. Several rounds of drinks followed and it was suggested that more beer be purchased and consumed later on, upstairs in the rooms. One of the three men made the remark that they had a room in the hotel also.

Villeneau bought one case of beer and two more cases were purchased by the other men. The party then retired upstairs and it was decided that the beer drinking would take place in Villeneau's room. During the course of the evening the men conversed freely but nothing was said that might disclose the identity of the three strangers to Villeneau. As the supply of beer became nearly exhausted, two of the men departed from the room. The man remaining with Villeneau drank some more beer, then suddenly jumped up and confronted Vil-

leneau, holding a dark object in his hand. "This is a hold-up," he said. "Put your hands above your head and hand over your money."

After Villeneau had complied with the order, he was then instructed to lie on his stomach across the bed and his assailant tied his feet and arms with the bedspread. While the other man was searching the room, Villeneau managed to free himself and made a desperate effort to escape, but while endeavoring to open the door, he was grabbed from behind and struck over the head with a heavy object. When he regained consciousness Villeneau discovered his assailant had fled. He then reported the offence to the management.

After the arrival of the Police, Villeneau was dispatched to the doctor for medical care where it was learned that he had suffered minor lacerations to the scalp, requiring some stitches. It would be well to mention at this point that Henry Villeneau's hearing and eyesight were impaired as a result of head injuries sustained some years before and this, augmented by the effects of the liquor prevented him from giving an accurate account of what had taken place, or describing in detail any of the three men who had been with him. However, several other persons who had seen them in Villeneau's company in the beer parlor were able to furnish police with the strangers' description, which coupled with the details supplied by the victim were broadcast over the prairie radio system, alerting all detachments and

warning them to be on the lookout for the wanted men.

A thorough search of Villeneau's room disclosed several facts which corroborated the story he told police. Three beer cartons were found with several empty bottles in each of them. One of the cartons which was found under the bed had two full bottles of beer in it, together with several empties.

A broken beer bottle was found on the floor with the cap still intact. It was presumed that this had been a full bottle and was the one used to strike Villeneau on the head. The whole appearance of the room indicated that a struggle had taken place.

It was ascertained that the three men in question had registered in Room 15 down the hall from Room 22. A check of the hotel register showed that only two of the men had signed the register card in the names of D. Stratton and John (surname not decipherable) address given as 3105-37th Ave., Vernon, B.C. The three beer cartons and contents were taken over as exhibits by Okotoks Detachment and conveyed to Calgary Identification Branch for a fingerprint examination. Several fragmentary impressions were found on the exhibits, but all except two were identified as those of the complainant.

Investigations in British Columbia met with good results. The owner of the address at Vernon was interviewed and stated that one of the descriptions fitted a man known to him as John Maurice Clarke whom he had not seen for a long period of time. The Calgary Sub-Division in possession of this information, conducted inquiries in the city and found that a man by that name was employed on a Hydro project in the Spray Lakes District west of Calgary. An investigator was dispatched from Calgary to check on this subject and in company with the Canmore Detachment member, proceeded to the site of the Hydro project. Along the road the Police party was met by a Hydro foreman who, greatly ex-

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cited, claimed that his half-ton truck had been stolen from the camp just a short while earlier. With a description of the stolen vehicle, one member of the Police party proceeded to the camp to report the matter by telephone and ask for a road block to be set up. The other investigator in the police car covered the road between the point where the truck was stolen and Calgary, as it was thought that this would be the most likely route taken by the driver of the stolen vehicle.

Several miles along the road toward Calgary the truck was discovered in the ditch, with a man behind the wheel in an extremely intoxicated condition. His name turned out to be John Maurice Clarke. Several bottles of beer and a part full liquor bottle were found in the cab of the vehicle. Clarke was placed under arrest and escorted back to Canmore Detachment to await charges for theft of truck, illegal possession of liquor and intoxication while in charge of a vehicle. Subsequently he appeared before Magistrate A. G. Court at Canmore and pleaded guilty to all three charges. He was given a one year jail sentence for the theft of truck and also found guilty on the other two charges with sentences to run concurrently.

Meanwhile Clarke had been questioned concerning the robbery with violence

offence but steadfastly denied any knowledge of the crime, claiming that he was not in Okotoks during the day of the offence. However his fingerprints were compared with the impressions found on the exhibits from Room 22 and the two unidentified prints on the bottles were positively identified as being his. Still protesting his innocence Clarke was placed in a line-up of 12 men and without hesitation was identified by the complainant, Villeneuve, as the person who had robbed and assaulted him.

The day before the date set for the preliminary hearing Clarke confessed to the offence and elected summary trial before Magistrate G. H. Rose at Calgary. He received a sentence of three years with hard labor in the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, this sentence to run concurrently with sentences already imposed at Canmore.

No evidence was obtained to substantiate a charge of armed robbery, and Villeneuve could not state definitely whether it was a gun that Clarke had in his hand at the time of the offence. The investigation established beyond doubt that the other two men with Clarke prior to the offence taking place had no complicity in the matter.

(Submitted to the *Quarterly* by Cst. F. H. Carron, RCMP, Calgary, Alta.)

A MAMA doll, off-key, provided Detective John Carroll, 103rd Squad, with the clue that solved the theft of a \$1,700 diamond ring last May.

While on a routine check of a woman who worked as a domestic for the complainant, Detective Carroll found the woman's daughter playing with a doll that made an unusual noise. Upon examination of the toy, Detective Carroll found a piece of tissue paper sticking out of the doll. Deftly removing the paper, the officer found the ring.

Tucking the doll under his arm for evidence, Detective Carroll escorted the woman to the station house where she was held on a grand larceny charge.

(From *Spring 3100*, magazine of the New York City Police Department.)

DIVISION BULLETIN

PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

"Headquarters" and "A" Division

Marriages Reg. No. 13997 Cst. James Robertson Zavitz to Miss Shirley McCorquodale, on June 9, 1951, at Glanworth, Ont.

Field-day "Monarch for a Day", and such was the event of the "A" Division Annual Picnic for pretty, blonde headed Gayle Nichol who ruled the Long Island Picnic Grounds with a charm that truly portrayed her as Queen, the unanimous choice of the children judges. But capturing the hearts of the thousand picnickers were the little ladies who, in all their pomp and majesty, paraded before the judges in hopeful anticipation of wearing the crown of the Princess. And with the favor and applause of all, the Princess' Crown was rightly placed on the little head of Jeannie Powers.

July 31 was the date awaited eagerly by all youngsters of "A", "G" and "N"

Divisions and Headquarters and opening with the choosing and crowning of the RCMP Royalty the Annual "A" Division picnic was officially opened. Children's races and games took up the major portion of the day, with hardly a spare minute for the kiddies to slip into the water for their afternoon swim or to take the boat ride they had been planning. With ice cream and soft drinks in quantity, appetites for picnic lunches were a bit on the dull edge as far as many of the youngsters were concerned.

Horseshoes, volley-ball, swimming and boating were the attractions for grown-ups, with the RCMP Band rendering a concert, interrupted by a shower, but certainly enjoyed by the lunching crowd of appreciative picnickers.

Climaxing the event was the softball game between "A" and "N" Divisions, a



"A" Division team which won the James Boa Team Match at the DCRA Meet at Connaught Ranges. This three-man team match is open to Canadian service men shooting the regular Army issue 9 mm Automatic Pistol. Left to right: Sgt. E. C. Armstrong (260 x 300); S/Sgt. E. Davies (230 x 300); Cst. J. Zavitz (267 x 300). The "A" Division team was 27 points ahead of the second-place trio and Constable Zavitz topped the shooters in the individual scores in the same match.



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MONTREAL

game hard fought by both teams and won by "A" Division with a rousing "homer" that turned the tide for the winners in the evenly matched, closely scored contest, that had the fans on edge throughout. Final score—5-2.

Softball The "A" Division Softball League, comprised of five teams—"N" Division, Justice Department, Central Registry, Special Branch and Identification Branch—commenced operations during May. The standing at the end of the regular schedule was, "N" Division, Justice Department, Central Registry, Special Branch and the Identification Branch.

In the play-offs the league leaders are confident of removing the RCMP softball pennant from its resting place on the 5th floor of the Justice Building, and transporting it to Rockcliffe, but team captains maintain that "N" Division will have to fight for the privilege. The burning question at present is, will Headquarters lose the pennant?

Children's Camp The RCMP children's camp was again run this year at Long Island for youngsters between the ages of

eight and 12 years, sons and daughters of members of the Force.

Seventeen girls went to camp on July 11, slept in bell tents and ate in a marquee. The highlights of the camp apart from swimming, boating and the normal games were a concert given by the girls on the eve of break-up, two camp-fires held at night, a trip by row-boat and a picnic lunch down the Rideau River, and sing-songs around camp-fires at night. Mrs. C. D. Cheesman was camp mother and on the occasion of a thunder-storm at night was kept busy. Supervision of sports and swimming was given by Sgt. D. J. Heath assisted by Miss Vivian Johnson. Visitors included four baby skunks which were dealt with without mishap.

Eighteen boys attended camp from July 22 to July 31. In addition to soccer, softball, volley-ball, swimming and boating, the boys had an enjoyable hike and also a boat trip and picnic lunch. Sergeant Legault and Constable Powers supervised the boys' camp. It is worthy of note that at the end of the camping period only three boys could not swim while at the commence-



Children
in the
sand box
at
Long
Island
Camp.



"A"
Division
"Royalty"
at
the
picnic.

ment only half of them were able to. Throughout the camp Constable Williams assisted by Richard Howie catered to the inner man.

Golfing A golf club consisting of regular members of the Force stationed at Headquarters, Ottawa and "N" Division, Rockcliffe was formed in June of this year to play a series of friendly matches one day a week throughout the summer months. Over 40 "duffers" have been participating in these matches from week to week. Play takes place at McKellar Park Golf Course

every Saturday morning at the bright and early hour of 8 a.m. and continues for hours and hours afterwards. Some of the more patient divot diggers are even to be seen threshing through the rough at dark trying to complete their 18 holes.

Weekly competitions are held on the handicap basis. Prize winners so far have been Sgt. G. Mudge (while visiting from "K" Division) S/Sgt. W. Truitt, Csts. G. Hay, J. Fletcher, H. Tadeson and G. Walker. Low scores to date have been turned in by Sergeant Mudge (78), Staff

Sergeant Truit (78), Sgt. D. Mills (80), Cpl. "Bob" Poole (80) and Constable Tadeson (80). Golfing is proving to be a popular pastime around Ottawa and should be a regular summer sporting activity in this division in future years.

Members of the executive of the golf club who are responsible for promoting this sport are as follows: president, S/Sgt. W. W. Truitt, secretary treasurer, Cst. H. P. Tadeson, executive members, Sgt. A. Doane, Csts. G. B. Hay and J. deC. Fletcher.

"Aviation"

Births To Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Dunleavy, a daughter, Donna Ann at Ottawa, Ont., on May 20, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14765 Sgt. J. H. Reid to Pearl Nica Burgess on July 18, 1951, at Edmonton, Alta.

Personnel Notes A smoker was held on June 20 at Ottawa for Sgt. Major D. W. Dawson, shortly before he left to take up his new position at Edmonton. It was well attended by Aviation Section personnel, who were in Ottawa at the time. The best wishes of all were conveyed by Insp. P. B. Cox.

Spl. Cst. Stan Kubin was the recipient of a crested cigarette lighter on his departure from the Aviation Section, July 3. Special Constable Kubin made many friends during his sojourn with us and this token of esteem will carry the best wishes of all of us for a successful future for Stan in civilian life.

A welcome is extended to the newest member of the Aviation Section, Spl. Cst. L. W. R. DesRivieres, who comes to us on transfer from "N" Division.

Flight News The Grumman Goose aircraft arrived at Rockcliffe about the end of June from Newfoundland, preparatory to leaving on its annual extended northern trip with the Officer Commanding "G" Division. This yearly journey is by no means routine, as the crews can testify. Since 1946 the plane has taken inspecting officers and other personnel to such points in the Western Arctic as Herschel Island, Old Crow, Fort Yukon, Cambridge Bay and intermediate points, and in addition has covered the Eastern Arctic on both sides of Hudson Bay, also Baffin Island Detachments of Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay and Pangnirtung. In point of view of area covered, the Grumman Goose stands alone, being the only Aviation Section aircraft which has blanketed both west and east coasts, prairie provinces, N.W.T., Yukon, Ontario, Quebec, Labrador and Newfoundland in the course of its travels. Over 2,000 hours of flying in five years have made the Goose a familiar sight to members of Northern detachments.

"B" Division

Marriages Reg. No. 14330 Cst. G. L. Clark to Miss Dorothy Frances Harvey of St. John's, Nfld., on May 31, 1951 in the Chapel of the College of Our Lady of Mercy, St. John's.

Reg. No. 16209 Cst. M. R. LeGrow to Miss Gwenllian Decil Thomas, R.N., of Wales, U.K. in the United Church at La Scie, Nfld., on May 25, 1951.

Reg. No. 14724 Cst. J. M. Seneshen to Miss Jessie Case of St. John's, Nfld., on Aug. 11, 1951 in Gower Street United Church, St. John's.

Welcome To S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson who arrived here recently after a long stint at Glace Bay, N.S., to assume duties as division patrol NCO.

To Sgt. and Mrs. P. E. Hughes and kiddies who arrived on August 4 from Saint John, N.B. Sergeant Hughes is now in charge of St. John's Detachment.

To Sgt. A. Lynas who arrived in the division on June 22 from "K" Division to assume charge of our Goose Bay Detachment in Labrador. Mrs. Lynas and the

An aerial view of Headquarters at "B" Division. Married quarters are to the right of the picture.



children joined Sergeant Lynas at Goose Bay recently.

We welcome back to the division fold those 15 members of the Force—all former members of the Newfoundland Constabulary and Ranger Forces—absent since October 1950 and January 1951, from full recruit training at "Depot" and "N" Divisions.

Promotions Congratulations to S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson, Sgt. A. Lynas and Cpl. C. F. Curtin on their recent promotions.

Discharged On July 31, 1951 Reg. Nos. 16238 Cst. R. J. Pittman and 16241 Cst. A. J. Downey, both former members of the Newfoundland Rangers. We wish them well in whatever civilian venture they undertake.

Bowling A successful party was held in the "B" Division mess hall on Friday, June 8, for the purpose of distributing the bowling trophies for the 1950-51 season. The presentations were made by Sub-Inspector and Mrs. Glendinning with Cst. John Roy acting as "emcee". Following this brief ceremony with its accompanying ovations, the evening was taken up with dancing and a definitely unexpected visit by Hopalong Cassidy (?) his Wife (?) and Son (?). Strangely enough Sgt. Don Mills, Cst. Jack Carroll and Cpl. Marsh Ney did not join the party until after our distinguished guests had departed.

A delightful lunch was furnished by the ladies who, to their pleasure, were relieved of the dishwashing chores by several willing (?) members of the opposite sex.

Credit goes to Cpl. Art Bates for organizing a truly enjoyable evening.

Softball Early in May a group from the three services, three reserve units, the USAF and the RCMP got together and formed the Newfoundland Inter-Services Softball League. Cst. J. M. Seneshen RCMP was elected Chairman, a constitution was drawn up and a schedule arranged. On May 28 the league opened with the RCMP defeating the 56th Independent Field Squadron (RCE) by the lopsided score of 43-15. At the end of the first round the USAF team was in first place with no losses and the RCMP second, with only one defeat, that being a 14-13 game to the USAF. The three service teams found it difficult to field teams and for the second round the league was reduced to six teams with the Army, Navy and Air Force uniting as the "Joint Service".

On August 1—Regatta Day in St. John's—the league held a mammoth dance in the Armoury at Buchmaster's Field. The music was supplied by an orchestra from Pepperrell Air Force Base and it is considered that our efforts to raise money for the purchase of trophies was a success.

"C" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13147 Sgt. and Mrs. J. E. M. Barrette, a daughter, Linda.

To Reg. No. 12728 Cpl. and Mrs. R. M. Bradley, a son, Paul Mark.

To Reg. No. 13775 Cpl. and Mrs. J. E. J. C. Lepine, a daughter, Marguerite Louise.

Marriages Reg. No. 14654 Cst. J. M. P. A. Champagne to Miss Juliette Choquette, May 19, 1951, at St. Jean, Que.

Softball "C" Division Sports and Social Club entered a softball team in the Westmount Inter-Service League. Under the leadership of manager Cst. F. DeCheverry, coach Cst. J. Collins and captain Cst. S. Biscaro, the team won five games out of six to earn undisputed leadership early in the season.

Shooting "A" Division Rifle and Revolver Club played hosts to "C" Division. It was originally planned to hold an outdoor event but the inclemency of the weather decided otherwise. Both rifle and revolver matches were held indoors. "A" Division won the rifle encounter while "C" Division walked off with the revolver competition.

P.Q.R.A. Outdoor Provincial Matches

Congratulations to Cst. E. Perrin who captured both the open and closed championship in the .22 Expert Class to earn the Pewter Mug, Gold Medal and two arm

badges which were the prizes for this event. R/Cst. W. Lutes finished in fifth place.

Cpl. N. Credico was sixth in the .22 Sharpshooter Class, Cpl. F. DeMiffonis won the Silver Medal for second prize in the .22 Marksman Class, while in the C.F. Expert Class Cpl. J. Blais was first, winning the Gold Medal and arm badge. In the C.F. Sharpshooter Class Reserve Constable Lutes was fourth, Corporal Credico won the Silver Medal for second place in the C.F. Marksman Class and in the Military and Police Match Reserve Constable Lutes was third winning the Bronze Medal and Corporal Credico, tenth.

Provincial Individual Championship

In the Expert Class, Reserve Constable Lutes finished third, winning the Bronze Medal and Corporal Credico was second in the Sharpshooter Class taking the Silver Medal.

Golf On June 18, 1951, newspaper sports headlines read like this:

**CST. MAROIS SHOOT 74 TO WIN
P.Q.G.A. FIELD DAY AT LEVIS**

It seems as though Cst. Bob Marois did himself quite proud when he chalked up a three-over-par 74 for a seven point margin over his closest competitor, Charlie Boutin. Congratulations.

Long Service Medals One of Asst. Commr. J. Brunet's last duties in "C"



Cst. "Bob" Marois receives prize for winning P.Q.G.A. Field Day from President H. E. Weyman of the Levis Golf Club.



Assistant Commissioner Brunet assisted by Superintendent Lemieux presents Long Service Medals.

Division was a pleasant one. On June 22, 1951, Long Service Medals were presented to:

Insp. M. T. Laberge
Reg. No. 10558 Sgt. Major C. E. Thornton
Reg. No. 10763 Sgt. N. J. Taillefer
Reg. No. 11578 ex-Sgt. J. A. Turgeon

Reg. No. 11535 Cpl. C. J. Desaulniers
Reg. No. 10717 Cst. C. D. Hole

Sports and Social Club On June 22, 1951, a farewell party under the sponsorship of the Blue and Gold Association, was held in honor of Asst. Commr. J. Brunet. The same event served to welcome the new O.C., Supt. N. Courtois.

"D" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13657 Cst. and Mrs. J. Brown of McCreary, Man., a son, James Dorland, on Jan. 8, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14167 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. G. Williamson of Brandon, Man., a son, Lewis Glen, on Mar. 20, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14062 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. J. Gray of Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., a daughter, Wanda Rae, on May 5, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13456 Cst. and Mrs. G. H. Stuart of Souris, Man., a son, Bruce William, on May 21, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12772 Cpl. and Mrs. D. R. Henzie of Fort Garry, Man., a son, John William Paul, on June 6, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12653 Cpl. and Mrs. E. J. Watts of Ashern, Man., a daughter, Norah Anne, on July 29, 1951.

To Reg. No. 11127 Cpl. and Mrs. G. N. MacRae of Winnipeg, Man., a son, William Donald, on July 30, 1951.

To Insp. and Mrs. K. M. Lockwood of Brandon, Man., a daughter, Susan Mary, on Aug. 5, 1951.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McMurray of Winnipeg, Man., a daughter, Wendy Diane, on Mar. 20, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14711 Cst. W. T. Thompson to Miss Marion Clarke at Dauphin, Man., on May 19, 1951.

Reg. No. 14717 Cst. J. M. McCuish to Miss Doris Evelyn Carlson at Winnipeg, Man., on June 4, 1951.

Reg. No. 14571 Cst. J. H. Biensch to Miss Margaret Tweddell at St. James, Man., on July 17, 1951.

To Pension Reg. No. 10392 Cpl. E. H. Stephens on Mar. 14, 1951.

Sports After a successful summer season the Inter-Services Softball League completed the 1951 schedule. The standing at the end of the league showed the Navy team on top, DVA second, RCMP third, RCAF fourth and the Army fifth and last. In all fairness to the Army it should be mentioned that due to inability to secure suitable players at the start of the season, they forfeited their first four or five games.

Play-off results will be reported later, with winners to get the Mitchell Copp Trophy.

"Depot" Division

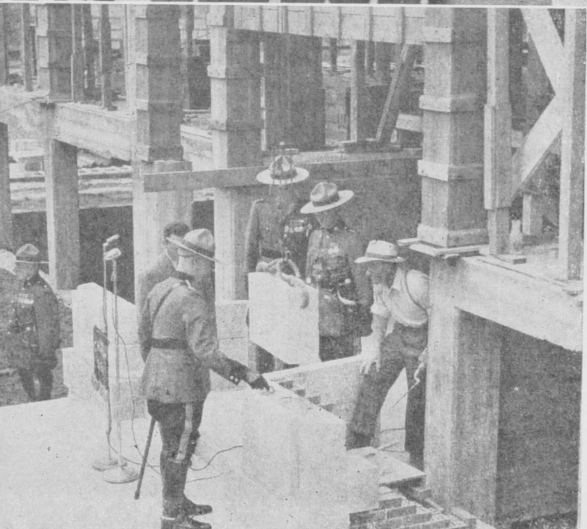
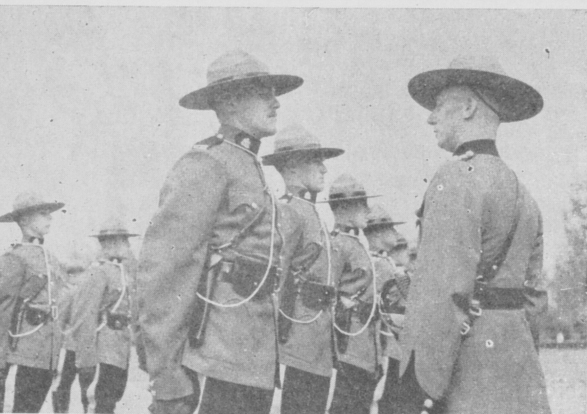
Births To Reg. No. 13030 Cpl. and Mrs. R. P. Arsenault, at Regina, Sask., on June 29, 1951, a daughter, Michelle Henriette.

Marriages Reg. No. 14604 Cpl. E. R. Lysyk of "Depot" Division instructional

staff to Miss Marion Bettschen of "Depot" Q.M. staff, at Regina, on May 21, 1951. Having since been transferred to "G" Division, their new address is Hay River, N.W.T.

Inspir. F. B. Woods-Johnson to Mrs. A. H. Moxham, at Vancouver, B.C., on June 30, 1951. Inspector Woods-Johnson and his bride motored through the States following the ceremony and have now taken up residence on the barrack square at House No. 6.

To Pension On June 29, 1951, the Sergeants' Mess in Regina was the scene of a farewell party for Reg. No. 10921 S/Sgt. J. (Robbie) Robinson on the occasion of his retirement from the Force. Resident officers and senior NCOs of the area, together with their wives gathered to extend their good wishes to this popular NCO and his charming wife. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of a wrist-watch to Staff Sergeant Robinson—by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, O.C. "F" Division—on behalf of the members of the



1. During his inspection at "Depot" the Commissioner chats with Cst. J. Wood, son of the former Commissioner.
2. Commissioner Nicholson laying the corner-stone of the new Crime Detection Laboratory.

Force stationed in Regina, and to Mrs. Robinson a bouquet of flowers. In his usual friendly and witty manner "Robbie" expressed his thanks and regrets. The Robinsons will be remaining in Regina and may be reached at their permanent home address at 1443 McIntosh Street.

Shooting Of the 24 men selected to represent Saskatchewan in the annual DCRA rifle meet at Ottawa ten were RCMP members of "Depot" and "F" Divisions. With Maj. T. C. Borradale of the Canadian Army in charge of the Saskatchewan group, the offices of adjutant and secretary were handled respectively by Sgt. Major W. G. Lloyd and S/Sgt. H. H. Radcliffe of this Force. Other RCMP members of the team were: Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Sgt. C. T. Hanman, Cpl. C. F. Wilson, Csts. G. A. Cutting, L. L. Greig, G. S. Murphy, P. S. Gazey and Spl. Cst. W. C. Muirhead.

Commissioner's Visit The visit of Commr. L. H. Nicholson in July was a highlight in the summer activities of this division. A heavy schedule of conferences augmented by inspections, speeches and social obligations kept the "Chief" busy during his stay at "Depot" and "F" Divisions Headquarters.

On the afternoon of July 25 the barrack square was the scene of much activity, when all recruits in training were paraded for inspection by the Commissioner. Afterwards the whole parade—under the command of the Officer Commanding, Supt. J. C. Story—marched past, with the Commissioner taking the salute on the steps at the entrance to "A" Block. At the saluting base he was accompanied by Brig. A. B. Connolly, CBE, CD, Saskatchewan Area Commander, and Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, O.C. "F" Division. Following the "march past" the parade was formed up in close column opposite the new Crime Detection Laboratory building.

At this point, Assistant Commissioner McGibbon introduced the Commissioner who addressed approximately 300 visitors and uniformed members of the Force in attendance on the value of science in the investigation of crime and the need for a new and modern laboratory building. The Commissioner performed the formal ceremony of laying the suitably engraved

corner-stone and Mr. D. H. Stock, the supervising architect, assisted. The inscribed silver-plated trowel with which the Commissioner bedded the stone, is now on display in the RCMP Museum, Regina.

The RCMP Band, Regina, provided music before and after the ceremony which was recorded by a local radio station for subsequent broadcast.

Plans for the \$250,000 building were prepared to RCMP specifications by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. The supervising architects are Stock, Ramsay and Associates of Regina and contractors are Smith Brothers and Wilson Ltd., of Regina, Saskatoon and Vancouver.

Accompanied by the Officers Commanding "F" and "Depot" Divisions and Insp. H. C. Forbes, the Commissioner paid an impromptu visit to the band hall where a small celebration was being held on the evening of July 27, in honor of Cst. "Johnny" Rodgers on his 21st birthday. This member of the Force sustained a back

The Commissioner visits Cst. "Johnny" Rodgers.



injury during training last year and has been hospitalized since, but is making fine progress. The Commissioner's "off the record" visit to Constable Rodger's birthday party, staged for him by the members of the Regina band, was greatly appreciated by "Johnny" and all others concerned.

Baseball Our baseball team suffered a large number of changes in personnel this year through transfers and new recruits arriving. However a good showing was made against some of the strongest amateur teams in the southern part of the province.

"E" Division

Births To Reg. No. 16635 Cst. and Mrs. W. G. Lambert at Duncan, B.C., on Apr. 22, 1951, a daughter, Jeanette Vera.

To Reg. No. 16378 Cst. and Mrs. A. Duncan at Vernon, B.C., on May 11, 1951, a son, Alexander Edward.

To Reg. No. 16617 Cst. and Mrs. B. E. Jarvis at Chilliwack, B.C., on May 16, 1951, a son, Randall Everett John.

To Reg. No. 16496 Cst. and Mrs. W. N. Dornan at Powell River, B.C., on May 17, 1951, a son, William Kenneth.

To Reg. No. 11010 Cst. and Mrs. E. E. Robinson at Vancouver, B.C., on May 18, 1951, a son, John Edward.

To Reg. No. 16583 Cst. and Mrs. J. McCaig at New Westminster, B.C., on May 20, 1951, a daughter, Anne Patricia Lynne.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. McVie at Port Alberni, B.C., on May 21, 1951, a daughter, Christina M.

To Reg. No. 16599 Cst. and Mrs. O. H. H. Zorn at Alert Bay, B.C., on May 22, 1951, a son, George Oscar.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. R. P. Harrison at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 30, 1951, a daughter, Barbara Alice Jean.

To Reg. No. 16487 Cst. and Mrs. D. C. Wicklow at Langley, B.C., on June 4, 1951, a daughter, Beverley Gaye.

To Reg. No. 15284 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Gordon at Queen Charlotte, B.C., a daughter, June Mary.

To Reg. No. 14553 Cst. and Mrs. K. A.

Our inability to book more games has been largely due to lack of playing fields in the city, but it is anticipated that when another season rolls around we shall be in a much better position. A new playing surface has been built on the barracks' sports field and although still not in first-class condition is now fit for play. It will be covered with more soil this fall and allowed to settle with the winter's snow. When spring rolls around we shall have the best field we have had for a number of years.

Sanderson at Cloverdale, B.C., on June 22, 1951, a son, Gregory Haldor.

To Reg. No. 16521 Cst. and Mrs. D. W. Dreaper at Port Alberni, B.C., on June 30, 1951, a son, William Ridd.

To Reg. No. 13780 Cst. and Mrs. D. B. Williams at Dawson Creek, B.C., on July 24, 1951, a son, Douglas Arthur.

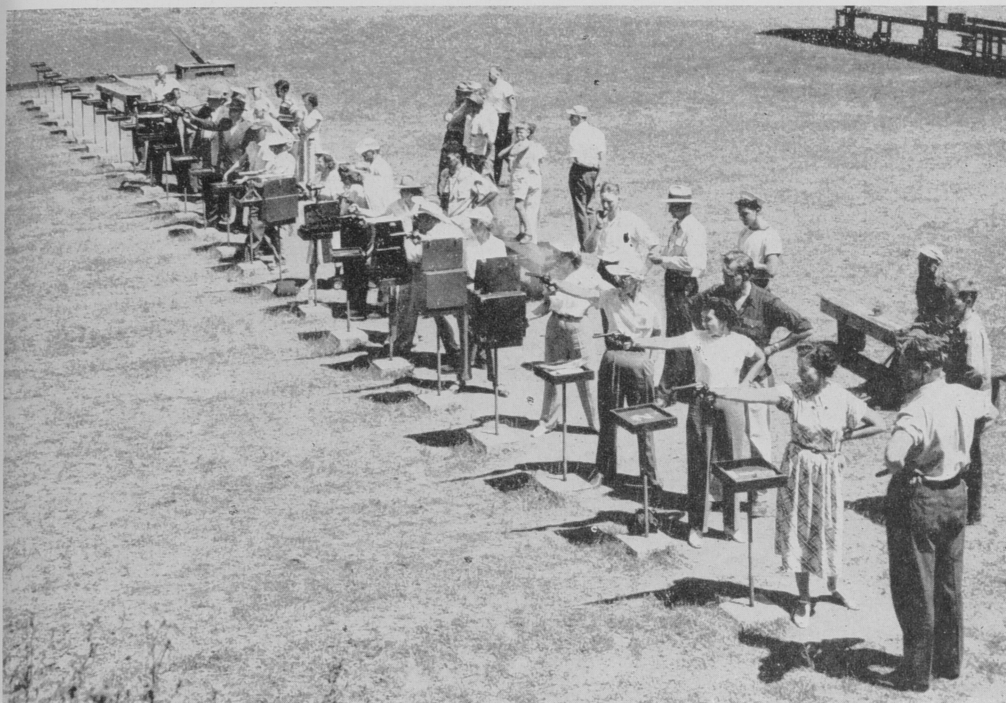
To Reg. No. 16642 Cst. and Mrs. J. B. Forsyth at Ladysmith, B.C., on July 25, 1951, a daughter, Lynda Dianne.

Marriages Reg. No. 14693 Cst. S. M. Craig to Miss Alvina Earnshaw of Regina, Sask., on May 24, 1951, at Carmichael, Sask.

Reg. No. 14740 Cst. R. W. Green to Miss Vera Shirley Eastman, R.N., of Chemainus, B.C., on June 19, 1951, at West Summerland, B.C.

Social The Division Headquarters Social and Athletic Club held a spring dance on June 1 at the Sirocco Supper Club in Victoria. Members from the Victoria area with their wives and friends spent a very congenial evening.

Youth Program The program has shown the usual slackening off during the summer months, though a number of detachments report outside activities in the way of supervision at playgrounds and swimming beaches. Some interesting reports have been received from Ocean Falls, a semi-isolated coastal community. Cst. J. L. Kirchner of our detachment there has, together with a number of prominent



General view of firing line at Victoria City Police Revolver Shoot.

citizens of the town, taken an active part in efforts to provide a children's community park and establish Little League Baseball. In the latter, 136 boys are being provided with organized and supervised recreation. Funds have been raised by voluntary subscription, uniforms bought, and accident insurance taken out for the players. Constable Kirchner, as chief instructor, has been teaching the techniques of the game to the boys and delivering talks on good citizenship, sportsmanship, obedience and discipline. A heartening feature of the reports is the generous assistance given by officials of the Pacific Mills Company, which comprises the leading industrial operation in this area, and by the many public-spirited citizens who have worked with our member in providing healthy recreation for the young people.

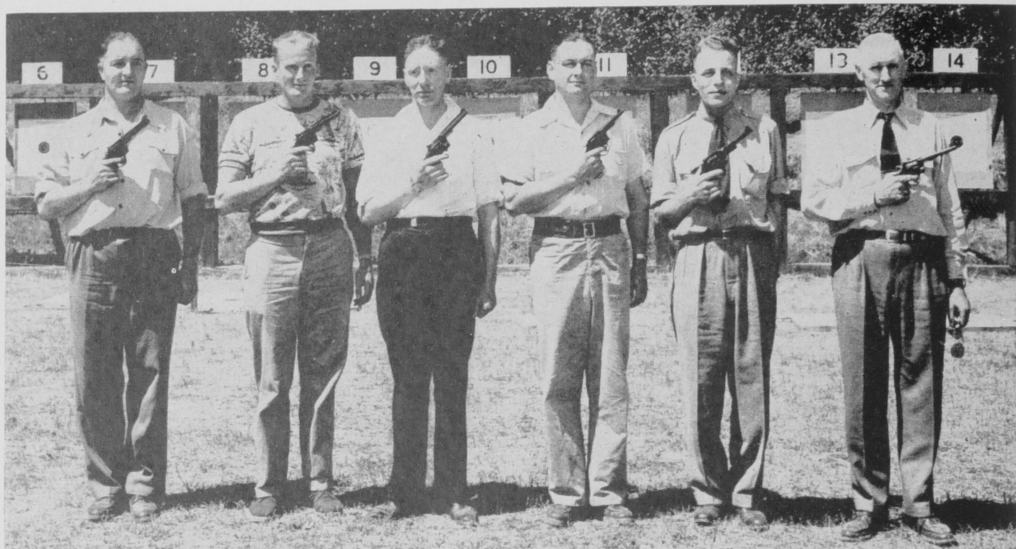
Victoria City Police Annual Pistol Tournament About 25 years ago the Victoria City Police added revolver shooting to their yearly Sports Meet, and today their annual Pistol Tournament, a two-day affair, overshadows all other Western Canada hand-gun competitions.

Shooting meets of any kind are rated in importance by the calibre of the competitors who attend, and the Victoria City Police competition can boast a steady attendance of top-flight shooters, several of whom have set U.S. National records during their careers.

Several years ago after having relied on range facilities provided by the Navy and then the Army, the Victoria police established an excellent range of their own at Thetis Lake just north of the city. There are 25 swinging targets and a covered firing point at 50 yards; included also are a statistical office, club-house and outdoor fire-place all neatly fenced in. In all, the location is a very pleasant one for these meetings.

They were one of the first groups in the country to adopt the National Match Course of firing and N.R.A. classification system exclusively. The first day's shooting is devoted to .22 calibre events, with centre fire and ladies match on the second day.

The number of entrants this year totalled about 60 and included seven in the "Master" class, which means that their past



RCMP team at Victoria City Police Revolver Shoot. Left to right: Csts. J. G. Gibault, Sidney; J. H. Bishop, Burnaby; R. Walker, Sumas; Cpl. W. R. Morgan, Victoria; Cst. C. W. Thomas, Cloverdale and Insp. J. A. Young, Victoria.

performance has averaged scores of 93% or over. The next class is "Expert" with scores of 88 to 93%, then comes "Sharpshooter" with 83 to 88%, followed by "Marksman" with 60 to 83% and lastly "Tyro" under 60%. This year there were no "Tyros" entered.

In the tournament which took place in July of this year, six members represented the RCMP and entered all events. They were Insp. J. A. Young of Victoria, Cst. J. G. Gibault of Sidney, both in the "Master" class; Cpl. W. R. Morgan of Victoria, Cst. C. W. Thomas of Cloverdale, Cst. R. Walker of Sumas and Cst. J. H. Bishop of Burnaby. Tangible evidence of the prowess of Inspector Young and Constable Gibault can be seen by a glance at the glass case containing numerous silver trophies which reposed in the former headquarters of the B.C. Provincial Police. The Inspector is not the only member of his family with skill on the range; Mrs. Young also entered a number of events and was successful in winning the ladies match with a score of 91 x 100 with the .38 revolver.

S/Sgt. E. Patterson of Division Headquarters filled the post he has occupied for many years as statistical officer for the meet.

Constable Gibault won the centre-fire

timed-fire event with a score of 193 x 200. He also fired an excellent score of 290 x 300 over the National Match Course in the .22 calibre team event—the highest score made in a match in which eight four-man teams were entered. The Seattle Police team won both team matches, the RCMP team placing third in the .22 calibre and second in the centre-fire events. Inspector Young won the .22 calibre timed-fire and the .38 calibre rapid-fire events as well as the RCMP aggregate. He did not take part in one of the team matches, and had he done so there is little doubt that our team would have emerged the winner. His abstention, however, gave valuable experience in this keen competition to the younger members.

High aggregate winner of the meet was WO O. Pinion of the U.S. Navy who scored a most respectable 1719 out of 1800 for the two-day shoot. Warrant Officer Pinion is one of the best shots on the Pacific Coast and no stranger as an aggregate winner.

Some idea of the high standard of shooting can be seen by such scores as 197 x 200 in both the timed and rapid-fire .22 events, and 202 x 300 in the .22 National Course, fired by Gene O'Dell, well-known U.S. ace. O'Dell also fired a 291 x 300 in the .38 National Course.

The city police played host in their usual

style winding up the tournament with an excellent banquet followed by the presentation by Mayor Percy George of handsome prizes. The evening concluded with an informal dance enjoyed by many of the contestants.

Reading the notes on shooting in the July "A" Division Bulletin, many of our members have observed with interest that Insp. J. A. Henry, formerly of this division, was taking a prominent part in team matches there. The Inspector was previously one of the best shots in British Columbia, and the East's gain is our loss.

"F" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14266 Cst. and Mrs. G. M. Mantle of Fox Valley, Sask., a daughter, Catherine Louise, on Apr. 3, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14285 Cst. and Mrs. F. P. Mackenzie of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Bonnie Dale, on May 10, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12937 Cpl. and Mrs. P. A. Anderson of Morse, Sask., a daughter, Allannah Margaret, on May 13, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13639 Cst. and Mrs. A. H. Calverley of Kipling, Sask., a son, Brett Kingston, on May 17, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12329 Cpl. and Mrs. J. M. White of Regina, Sask., a son, Jerry Patrick, on May 17, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13352 Cst. and Mrs. J. J. Kasproicz of Torquay, Sask., a daughter, Mary Jane McLeod, on June 3, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13632 Cst. and Mrs. T. J. Johnston of Imperial, Sask., a son, Thomas John, on June 6, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13954 Cst. and Mrs. E. J. J. Mahoney of Broadview, Sask., a daughter, Helen Joanne, on July 1, 1951.

To Reg. No. 11779 Sgt. and Mrs. A. Argent of Melfort, Sask., a son, Walter Arthur George, on July 10, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13605 Cst. and Mrs. J. T. Koshman of Yorkton, Sask., a daughter, Shirley Ann, on July 24, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14716 Cst. P. A. Gelley of Regina, Sask., to Miss Mary Yuras at Regina, Sask., on June 2, 1951. They are residing in that city.

Reg. No. 14713 Cst. L. Skinner to Miss

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Pauline Tytula at Yorkton, Sask., on June 9, 1951. They have taken up residence at Foam Lake, Sask.

Reg. No. 14660 Cst. R. C. Hornett to Miss Ruth Clark at Weyburn, Sask., on June 16, 1951. They are residing at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Reg. No. 14725 Cst. K. E. Campbell to Miss Eunice Mathews at Regina, Sask., on July 21, 1951. They are living in that city.

North Battleford Members of North Battleford Sub-Division and visitors—Insp. A. W. Parsons, S/Sgt. J. A. Cawsey, Sgts. D. McLay, A. M. Hutchinson and P. C. Smith from Saskatoon—gathered at North Battleford, Sask., on May 23 for a "smoker" in honor of Insp. W. E. Buchanan who, after 33 years' service, was proceeding on leave pending retirement to pension. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of a Ronson table lighter to Inspector Buchanan by Insp. R. P. B. Hanson, on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

A social evening was held at North Battleford on July 26 to honor Sgt. D. A. Dunlop prior to his departure on transfer

to "L" Division. Inspector Hanson, on behalf of all members of the sub-division, presented Sergeant and Mrs. Dunlop with a Westminster chimes clock.

Prince Albert Members of the Prince Albert Sub-Division Recreation Club gathered at the Officers' Mess at the Prince Albert Armouries during the evening of July 27 to honor several departing members. Sgt. and Mrs. G. A. Gerrie were presented with a gift of silverware, to mark their transfer to Burnaby, B.C. Sergeant Gerrie was a popular member of the sub-division for many years and had been in charge of Prince Albert Detachment for the past two years. Cpl. W. F. Morgan, who had been in charge of Hudson Bay Detachment for the past two years, was honored "in absentia", and he received a travelling clock to mark the occasion of his transfer to "A" Division. Cst. J. C. Dowie of Prince Albert Sub-Division likewise received a travelling clock on his transfer to "A" Division. Miss Elizabeth Thibeault, sub-division stenographer for many years, who recently resigned, was the recipient of a travelling bag to mark her departure from Prince Albert to take up residence at Edmonton, Alta. S/Sgt. F. A. Newman made the presentations, in the absence of the Officer Commanding Prince Albert Sub-Division, and Sgt. R. Macara acted as master of ceremonies for the occasion. Mr. G. M. Salter, K.C., was guest speaker and suitably expressed the heart-felt good wishes of all concerned to the departing members.

Regina Sgt. A. S. Cameron, a member of Regina Sub-Division Headquarters staff, proceeded on leave on June 8 pending retirement to pension. To mark the occasion, fellow-workers gathered in the sub-division office during the afternoon of June 8 and Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, on behalf of all members presented Sergeant Cameron with a travelling bag and conveyed to him the good wishes of his associates.

Saskatoon Members of Saskatoon Sub-Division gathered at the RCAF Sergeants' Mess at Saskatoon during the evening of Aug. 3, 1951, for what it is hoped will be an "annual smoker and stag party". Some 45 members attended and indulged in talking, singing, card playing and other forms of entertainment—all of which added up to a very enjoyable evening.

Yorkton During the afternoon of July 22 about 30 members of Yorkton Sub-Division, their wives and girl friends, gathered at Yorkton's picturesque Deer Park Golf Course for their Annual Sub-Division Golf Tournament. Playing a four-ball foursome, top honors for low score went to Mrs. R. W. Stevenson and Insp. H. G. Langton, runners-up being Mrs. T. N. Symonds and S/Sgt. J. T. Parsons. Prizes for hidden-hole low score went to Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Stevenson, while Mrs. G. V. Morton and Cst. W. Carter picked up the consolation prizes. At the conclusion of the tournament a lovely lunch was served by the ladies in the private rooms of the club-house. An enjoyable and happy time was reported by all concerned.

"G" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14389 Cpl. and Mrs. I. H. Thue, a son, Gerald Douglas, on May 21, 1951 at Aklavik, N.W.T.

Marriages Reg. No. 14056 Cst. R. C. Shaw, Teslin Detachment, Y.T. to Miss Florence Isobel Kendall at Edson, Alta., on June 30, 1951.

Reg. No. 14681 Cst. G. E. Mumford, Whitehorse Detachment, Y.T. to Miss Stella Catherine Roach, at Vancouver, B.C., on July 7, 1951.

Inspection Patrol Insp. H. A. Larsen and Sgt. L. Weston left Ottawa on July 16 by Police Aircraft MPG and carried out inspections at the following detachments: Moose Factory, Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Spence Bay, Cambridge Bay, Port Harrison and Fort Chimo. The patrol returned to Churchill, Man., on August 1, boarded the *C.D. Howe* and carried out inspections at Lake Harbour, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Craig Harbour and Frobisher Bay. The

C.D. Howe is scheduled to arrive back at Quebec City on October 16.

Editor's Note: Readers will welcome the return of "G" Division Notes after an absence of one issue, occasioned by an unfortunate accident to the genial associate editor. It seems that in June, dressed in suit and new straw hat,

"Dick" took a boat ride with his young son. Coached from the shore, the exuberant offspring rocked the boat so hard that "Dick" was dunked, but good. Sources close to the truth report that it took him so long to get dried out that he had no time left to write up the Division's happenings for the July *Quarterly*.

"H" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13262 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. McKinnon, Guysboro Detachment, a daughter, Carol Anne, on July 6, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13932 Cst. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Division Headquarters C.I.B., a son, David Alexander, on May 16, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12666 Cpl. and Mrs. R. N. Langley, Amherst Detachment, a daughter, Dorothy Jean, on June 4, 1951.

To Reg. No. 11722 Cpl. and Mrs. M. W. Morrow, Sydney, N.S., a son, Maurice William Gerard, on June 18, 1951.

Marriages On May 12, 1951, Civil Servant Barbara Mary Marguerite McLaughlin to Robert W. Rankine at Hazel Hill, Guysboro Co., N.S. A presentation was made to Miss McLaughlin by the officers and staff at Division Headquarters prior to her departure.

On Aug. 11, 1951, Civil Servant Mary Bernadette Somers to Murray Marvin at Dartmouth, N.S. Presentation was made to Miss Somers by the officers and staff at Division Headquarters prior to her departure.

On May 8, 1951, Reg. No. 14691 Cst. J. A. G. de la Durantaye of Glace Bay Detachment to Miss Marie Annette Gaudet of Meteghan, Digby Co., N.S., at Meteghan.

On July 16, 1951, Reg. No. 14714 Cst. J. S. W. Ramsay of Sydney Detachment to Miss Nell Marcella Ruchkall of Selkirk, Man., at Selkirk.

On July 28, 1951, Reg. No. 14588 Cst. H. M. Smart of Pictou Detachment to Miss Reta Shirley Sherman of Windsor, N.S., at Trinity United Church, Windsor.

Sickness The many friends of Sgt. J. F. Milburn of the Halifax Liquor Squad will be pleased to learn that he is recovering satisfactorily at Camp Hill Hospital from his recent illness.

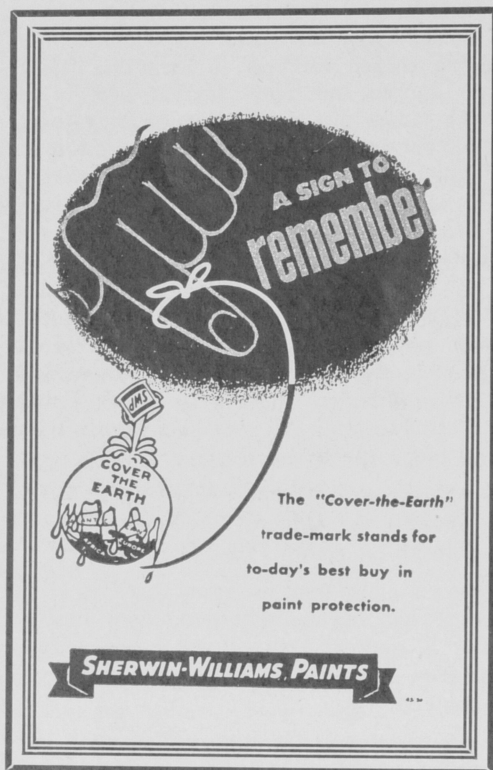
It is regretted that Miss Mary Simeon, who has been attached to Division Headquarters staff for the past few months, is now confined to the Morris Street Tuberculosis Hospital. All members join in wishing her a speedy recovery.

We are glad to report that Cpl. A. Wood is making a satisfactory recovery after an operation at Camp Hill Hospital.

We are also glad to report that Cst. H. G. Scott has been discharged from hospital and is making satisfactory progress from injuries sustained in a recent motorcycle accident.

Promotions Congratulations are extended to several members, at Halifax and at outside points, on their recent promotion. Specifically — to S/Sgt. R. L. Thorpe (Q.M.S. at Division H.Q.); Cpl. D. Clarkson (Pay & Accounts Office, Division H.Q.); Cpl. K. B. M. Fraser (Division H.Q., C.I.B. Investigation Squad); Cpl. V. L. Jeffers (i/c Liquor Squad at Sydney) and Cpl. H. G. Searle (Chester Detachment).

Social On June 12, 1951 a sub-division party was held at Sydney, N.S., to bid farewell to Sgt. J. A. Nilsson upon his transfer to "B" Division after serving as NCO in charge of Glace Bay Detachment for seven years; also to honor Cpl. M. W. Morrow of the sub-division staff on his completing 20 years' service with the Force. A Cape Breton scene to Sergeant and Mrs. Nilsson and a silver tray to Corporal and Mrs. Morrow—both suitably engraved—were presented by Insp. J. H. T. Poudrette, Officer Commanding Sydney Sub-Division, with remarks appropriate to the occasion. Dancing was provided throughout the evening to music supplied by Cst. Jack Phinney; refreshments were served and the evening was one of the most enjoyable of the season.



"J" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13470 Cst. and Mrs. H. J. Dunfield, a daughter, Susan Jane, at Saint John, N.B., on July 31, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14646 Cst. G. A. Lewis to Elizabeth Belmore, at Woodstock, N.B., on June 9, 1951.

Reg. No. 14651 Cst. D. J. Wardrop to Marjorie Black, at Sussex, N.B., on June 16, 1951.

Face Lifting To those members and ex-members who have trod the time-worn halls of "J" Division Headquarters at one time or another, especially the vintage of '34 who labored so industriously to convert an ancient building into some semblance of a structure befitting the Force, we wish to advise that great changes are being made. The spruce hedgerow on each side of the main driveway which had alternately flourished and withered through these many years, has finally been removed. The cook's hayfield has been transformed into a thriving lawn. The hedge around the "sanctum sanctorum" has been clipped to a shadow of its former self. The stately

elms have been denuded of many of their surplus limbs. The flag-pole has been lowered and repainted with attending ceremony and an air of expectancy. Fortunately, the operation was concluded successfully. The roads leading into the main gate and around the building, including the entire area between the garage and headquarters building have been coated with asphalt. The latter area looks suspiciously like a parade ground, but that is possibly the cynical viewpoint of an old sweat. All in all, the general appearance has improved considerably thanks to the weekly *voluntary* efforts of the rank and file at Division Headquarters. On some of these hot afternoons as the stalwarts labored so heroically, the fond hope has been raised that some of the more sprightly members of the division fall into disfavor and be transferred into Fredericton for a short course in horticulture, but alack and alas the possibilities seem remote.

Hail and Farewell On May 28, 1951, the hand of welcome was extended to Sub-Insp. J. A. Henry who took over command of Fredericton Sub-Division replacing Insp. W. H. Kelly who was transferred to "A" Division.

Some losses have occurred also, and it was with much regret we bade au revoir to Sgt. G. A. Sincennes who has been transferred to "A" Division. His fund of stories, told with a Gallic flair for drama, and his ready wit will be sorely missed around the province.

A set of taps and dies was presented to Cst. John Titus by Sub-Inspector Henry following a farewell address by Supt. E. H. Perlson on the occasion of Constable Titus' retirement to pension. A veteran of World War I, ex-Constable Titus served continuously with the RCMP since the amalgamation with the Preventive Service in 1932, the majority of this service as a guard at the Bank of Canada in Saint John. A native of Grand Manan, he has retired to pension on the Island.

Bridge The Bridge Marathon held during the winter and spring proved enjoyable and terminated with a supper party. Prizes for the season were presented to Miss Ada Ryan, ladies' high score; Sgt. G. A. Sincennes, gentlemen's high score and consolation to Mrs. D. E. Chapple.

"K" Division

Births To Reg. No. 13446 Cst. and Mrs. F. Smith, Grande Prairie, Alta., a son, Ronald Stewart, on May 21, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12030 Cpl. and Mrs. P. W. Clearwater, Bashaw, Alta., a daughter, Lea Frances, on June 6, 1951.

To Reg. No. 14305 Cst. and Mrs. E. V. Christianson, Ft. Vermilion, Alta., a son, Ronald, on June 8, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12094 Cpl. and Mrs. B. L. M. Pound, Wainwright, Alta., a daughter, Barbara Jane, on June 13, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14694 Cst. R. E. Laird, Red Deer, Alta. to Miss Anne R. Erechuk, on May 1, 1951.

Reg. No. 14649 Cst. F. W. Fieseler, Wetaskiwin, Alta. to Miss Shirley Rose Enman, on May 12, 1951.

Reg. No. 14703 Cst. E. R. Blatta, Fair-

view, Alta. to Miss Margaret Jeanette Bisset, on May 29, 1951.

Reg. No. 13436 Cst. R. J. Wall, Drumheller, Alta. to Miss Dorothy Enid Mullen, at Bassano, Alta.

Reg. No. 14696 Cst. J. R. Hovey, Edmonton, Alta. to Miss Elsie Emily Dalawrak, at Vegreville, Alta.

Reg. No. 14626 Cst. N. E. Goodfellow, Wetaskiwin, Alta. to Miss Loraine E. Swallow of Grande Prairie, Alta.

Sports A softball team entered in the Edmonton Recreation League tied for third place, but lost out in the play-offs. Sub-Inspir. W. C. V. Chisholm took part in the Alberta Rifle Association Competitions and had a good shoot, winning several matches and placing second on the Ottawa Aggregate. He represented "K" Division at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches this year.

"L" Division

Births On June 20, 1951 to Reg. No. 11979 Cpl. and Mrs. L. F. M. Strong, at Souris, P.E.I., a daughter, Sheila Monnette.

On July 5, 1951 to Reg. No. 13041 Cpl. and Mrs. D. S. Davis, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., a daughter, Mary Grace.

Arrivals Sgt. D. A. Dunlop of "F" Division has been transferred to "L" Division Headquarters, and will be in charge of the C.I.B., replacing S/Sgt. J. T. Lines who retired to pension.

Promotions Cpl. D. S. Davis, in charge of the Preventive Service and Temperance Act squad in the City of Charlottetown, received word of his promotion while Mrs. Davis was at the Charlottetown Hospital increasing the size of the family. (See births.)

Shooting At the P.E.I. Rifle Meet Cpl. A. M. Johnston and Cpl. W. M. Beatty, won fifth and seventh places on the team

representing the province in the DCRA at Ottawa.

Long Service Medals On Aug. 10, 1951 the Officer Commanding "L" Division presented Long Service Medals to Reg. No. 10841 S/Sgt. J. T. Lines and Reg. No. 11635 Sgt. W. H. Morgan. Both have completed 21 years of service and are retiring to pension in the near future.

Pensioned Reg. No. 10841 S/Sgt. J. T. Lines who has been a member of "L" Division since 1932 has departed for New Westminster, B.C. taking up his leave pending retirement to pension. Staff Sergeant Lines has for the past two years been in charge of the C.I.B. and for several years previously was in charge of the Orderly Room and Q.M. Stores. Prior to leaving he was presented with a travelling bag as a memento of the good wishes of members of "L" Division.

"N" Division

Staff Since the last Bulletin, a considerable number of changes in personnel have taken place. We extend a hearty welcome to the following newcomers to "N"

Division: Cst. R. K. Chalk, formerly of "K" Division to the P.T. staff; from "C" Division, Cst. J. R. "Bob" Gauthier to augment the drill staff; and from the

RCASC ("E" List) S/Sgt. J. P. M. McCauley as M.T. instructor. We also welcome Mrs. J. M. (Jean) Tippet as stenographer for the Orderly Room. Mrs. Tippet was formerly employed in "E" Division. Scoop of the month goes to Sergeant Fahie i/c Orderly Room, for securing such talented services.

We offer our sincere good wishes to the following personnel who have left our midst, and trust that all success be theirs in their new fields of endeavor: Cst. B. P. B. (Pat) O'Callaghan, formerly with the laboratory staff, who has joined forces with the RCAF; S/Sgt. P. E. Morin (Army) formerly M.T. instructor, who, at this writing, is believed to be somewhere in Korea; Spl. Cst. R. B. K. Forgie formerly employed as stenographer in the Orderly Room, who has donned the Air Force blue.

Training Rockcliffe has been and continues to be a real hive of industry, with a full complement of squads—both first and second parts and a mounted section—in training. Speaking of hives, in July, when it was necessary to make use of the auditorium for sleeping accommodations for a squad—and hence the erection of tents for instructional purposes—one of the instructors reported a rather hectic experience. It seems that during the course of one of his lectures, a squadron of *Apis Melliferi* (BEES to you) invaded the tent and proceeded to carry out their aerial manoeuvres therein. It is understood that their presence had rather stunning results, academically speaking of course.

The "N" Division gymnasium has recently undergone quite a remarkable and pleasant transformation. After a spanking new paint job—attractive shades of light green on the ceiling and upper walls, with deeper shades of green on the lower portions of the walls—bordered in black—the old gym looks very smart. At the same time, the floors have been re-sanded and re-varnished, and painted to accommodate various sports. In addition to facilitating and improving training conditions, the gym's new face lifting will also lend a highly decorative effect for any social functions being held in it in future.

The drill square is being conditioned with crushed stone, treated with oil and

rolled, and should decidedly assist the drill staff in their efforts to "keep the boys moving around".

On August 10, "N" Division squads in training and the staff were privileged to listen to an interesting and inspiring lecture by a grand old gentleman of 76 years of age, Maj. J. G. Thulin, Director of the Swedish Gymnastic Institute, Lund, Sweden, on the history, development and purpose of the national importance which Sweden and many other countries throughout the world attach to good health and posture. Major Thulin's sparkling personality, dynamic delivery and youthful vigor was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Augmenting his talk, Major Thulin showed his appreciative audience some fine examples of the quality and type of gymnastics offered at the Swedish Lingiaden or Sports Forum, in which representatives of the majority of the European countries take part. Major Thulin is at present touring Canada and giving lectures in gymnastics, particularly dealing with the scientific aspects and investigations in this field. He has recently completed extremely successful tours in South America and the U.S.A.

Detroit's 250th Birthday On July 28, a contingent of mounted personnel, comprising S/Sgt. C. W. Anderson, Cpl. D. A. Hadfield, Csts. E. C. Hill and D. G. Falconer, of the "N" Division riding staff, led the Canadian section of the monster parade at Detroit, Mich., on the occasion of that city's 250th Birthday Festival, to which they had been invited to participate. High ranking personalities of the cabinet and the Canadian Government were on hand for this celebration also.

Social On June 27, and again on July 25, the RCMP Band offered two successful concerts at the Rockcliffe barrack grounds, to large and enthusiastic audiences, comprising Manor Park residents and members of the Force. Both concerts were rendered skilfully and well received by the appreciative listeners. We extend to Insp. E. J. Lydall and the Band, this division's sincere thanks and leave with them the standing invitation to come back soon, when their heavy schedule will permit.

N.B. Inspector Lydall: It is merely a vicious rumor. The RCAF Band *did not* connive to have the local heavy bombers



"N" Division mounted personnel who took part in Detroit parade.

foul up your fine program with their noisy take-offs and landings.

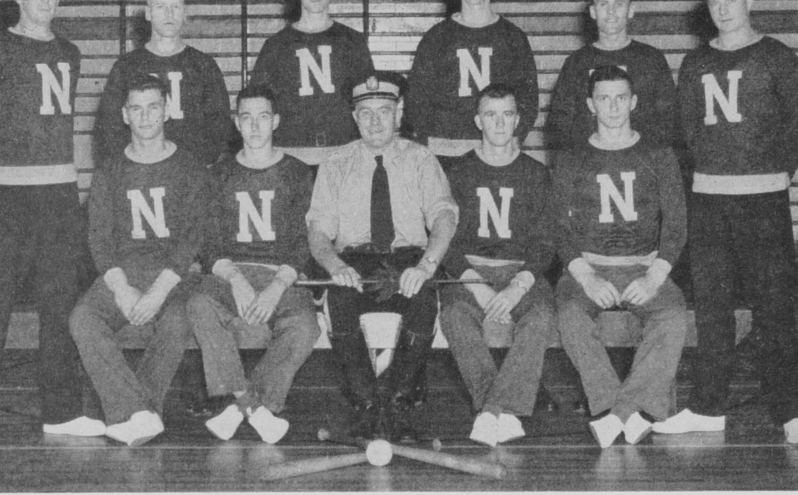
Sports "N" Division came through this year with a reasonable facsimile of a fast ball team, comprised of staff and members of the division. The "old crocks" gave quite a good account of themselves in league competition with "A" Division and Headquarters coming through with an undefeated record for the season. Over and above league competition, the team enjoyed some fine exhibition tilts, three games with the Hull City Police—with Hull winning two out of the three—three games with the Army Provost—of which "N" Division won two—one game with Army Headquarters which our team won.

At the "A" Division Picnic, the "N" Division team played a combined "A" Division and Headquarters team, at Long Island, on July 31. After the smoke had cleared away, the All Star aggregate from

downtown walked off the field, victors by a 5-2 score.

The following members comprised the "N" Division team: Sgt. (Daddy) Morris, captain and coach, Sergeant Pomfret; Corporals Newman, Poole, Jensen; Constables Stewart, Pike, Boivin, Andruscik, Paradis, Coutts; Special Constables Mathieu and LeCompte. The team was outfitted with sweaters and caps and presented a smart appearance, thanks to Insp. E. H. Stevenson, "N" Division Training Officer, who took a lively interest in the squad and was largely instrumental in securing for it the uniforms, suitably mounted with crests.

A number of the "N" Division personnel, chiefly Sergeant Major Robertson, Sergeant Pomfret and Corporal Poole, have been taking advantage of an arrangement made by "A" Division Social and Athletic Club with a local Ottawa Golf Club, whereby members can enjoy their golf for very



"N" Division
ball team.

reasonable fees. This favorable arrangement is the second time within a few months that mutually beneficial agreements in sports have been arranged and enjoyed

collectively by "A" and "N" Divisions, the first being earlier this year in connection with curling. Here's to more such spirit and good sport.

"O" Division

Births To Reg. No. 14551 Cst. and Mrs. L. D. Libke, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a daughter, Janet Louise, on May 22, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12620 Cst. and Mrs. F. J. Jeffries, at Toronto, a son, John Francis, on May 24, 1951.

To Reg. No. 10985 Cpl. and Mrs. A. H. Langille, at Ohsweken, Ont., a son, Ronald Charles, on June 3, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13699 Cpl. and Mrs. C. C. Holman ("O" Division Associate Editor) at Toronto, a daughter, Deborah Ann, on July 7, 1951.

To Reg. No. 13974 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Jewett, at Windsor, Ont., a daughter, Elaine Anne, on July 15, 1951.

To Reg. No. 12847 Cst. and Mrs. R. Hara, at Toronto, a son, John Stewart, on July 28, 1951.

Marriages Reg. No. 14560 Cst. J. A. Macauley to Miss Alison Fairbairn at Winnipeg, Man., on June 16, 1951. Constable Macauley has served in Toronto for several years while Mrs. Macauley, whose home is in Winnipeg, has been residing in Toronto for the past few years.

Miss V. J. (Jean) Walton to Mr. Russel E. Campbell on June 30, 1951 in Toronto. Mrs. Campbell has long been employed in Toronto Headquarters and will continue in her capacity here.

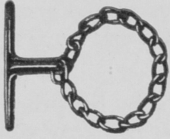
Other weddings which your associate

editor neglected to report earlier were those of Miss H. M. R. Sorvari to Mr. Paul A. Anonen on Apr. 22, 1951, and Miss J. W. Ferrier to Mr. W. Greenwood on Jan. 6, 1951. Belated congratulations are extended to both happy couples.

Welcome A welcome is extended to the following new members of this division: Constables Stairs and Walton from "Depot" Division, Moss, Langlois and Morse from "N" Division. Four members of long standing in the Force have arrived "on command" at this division and while their stay may not be long our welcome is none the less sincere: Cpl. G. I. E. Brown from "D" Division; Cpl. R. S. MacDonald from "A" Division; Cst. C. C. Savage from "F" Division and Mr. (former S/Sgt.) J. H. Sherwood from "A" Division.

Absent At the present time Constables Skagfeld and Mawson are representing this division on the Equitation course at "N" Division.

Sports Baseball flourished in the division this year. In addition to a team in the Civil Service League the Detective Branch had a team of its own. The latter squad played challenge games with a team from the Morality Department of the Toronto City Police. From a police spectator point of view these games were well attended and we have not been able to locate a reason for this unless it was the "stag" which



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followed the games provided the added attraction.

Cst. P. M. Holmes of Hamilton Detachment brought honor to the Force recently when he won Third Tyro at the Hamilton City Police Annual Invitation Revolver Shoot at Hamilton. Congratulations.

General Mrs. Gloria Teed who for some time has been secretary for the Detective Branch in Toronto has severed her

connection with the department to take up housekeeping. A suitable presentation of gifts was made to her on her final day at the office as well as the best wishes of the entire branch.

On Friday, August 10, a successful stag was held at Beverley St. Barracks when the stripes of those recently promoted were "wetted". All present enjoyed the evening and the entertainment provided.

MOVING DAY

was October 1. If you changed your address, kindly notify *The Quarterly* accordingly. Many subscribers miss issues of the magazine by failing to keep our records up-to-date.

Old-Timers' Column

Bruce Carruthers Visits *Quarterly*

When Hollywood runs short of stories for movies, the answer seems to be "Let's make another picture on the Mounted Police"—or so it appears to many members of the Force. When the occasional film turns out to be a good one the thanks of RCMP personnel are due to one man—H. Bruce C. Carruthers, an ex-corporal in the Force who joined in July 1919 as Reg. No. 8332. As a technical adviser to Hollywood film companies, Mr. Carruthers has



Bruce Carruthers.

specialized in movies dealing with the Force and for years has waged a one-man crusade for better stories and portrayals of the work of the RCMP.

Recently the *Quarterly* had the unexpected pleasure of a visit from Mr. Carruthers who was on an extended trip through Canada to his old home in Prince Edward Island. To talk with him is to learn something of the difficulties he encounters in his film work and to share some of the enthusiasm which he puts into his efforts for more sanity and accuracy in Hollywood versions of Mounted Police life. (See also *RCMP Quarterly*, July 1940, p. 68.) ●●●

* * *

Vets Form Another Division

Word has been received from the RNWMP Veterans' Association that authority has been granted for the organization of a new division with headquarters in Montreal. It is to be known as "M" Division and T. G. Scrogg (ex-sergeant, Reg. No. 9429) is president. ●●●

* * *

The Late "Colonel" W. H. Cox

In this issue's Obituary column we record the death last March of Reg. No. 455 ex-Cst. William Henry Cox at the age of 89. One of the few personalities left who was identifiable with the Force in its earliest days—he joined in 1880—"Colonel" Cox was a lively and colorful rancher from the Porcupine Hills District near Macleod, Alta. He had a fund of stories about the West's early days and the life of a Mounted Policeman and took particular delight in telling of the manner in which he earned the brevet rank of "Colonel" a soubriquet which stuck with him from the days of his service in the NWMP. (See Old-timers' Column, *Quarterly* January 1949.) ●●●

* * *

Early Innisfail Police News—1901

By E. S. GEORGE*

Spring had just arrived at Innisfail in March 1901 and I remember my father driving the Police democrat up to the gate in front of the barracks. The democrat, of the type generally used by the North-West Mounted Police, had two seats in it and

there was a lever on the outside of the driver's side which operated the brakes on the rear wheels. The brake was useful in holding back the weight of the vehicle in going downhill so that the horses would not be forced into a gallop. This was a particular occasion. Beside my father sat a prisoner and in the back seat was Cpl. Harry A. Hetherington¹ in his scarlet serge. He had his service revolver handy and his attention was on the man in the front seat whom he had arrested on a charge of murder a few hours earlier.

This story should really be started with the fact that the corporal—a leather faced, redheaded, steel-gray eyed Englishman, who patrolled his territory on horseback through spring, summer, fall and winter, reported on the health of the settlers and co-operated with all and sundry to maintain friendly relations among them, besides representing many Government departments which called on him to record temperatures in winter and measure rainfall in summer and other duties, such as reports on the crops and taking the census—had obtained permission to have a lean-to built beside his cottage which was to contain the first official cell in which to lock up prisoners.

¹Reg. No. 1076 ex-Sgt. Henry Ashton Hetherington who was invalided to pension Oct. 23, 1908. He joined the NWMP Aug. 30, 1884, left when his term of service expired Aug. 26, 1890, rejoined Feb. 1, 1894 and purchased his discharge Mar. 31, 1902. On Aug. 1, 1903 Mr. Hetherington re-engaged in the Force and was invalided to pension five years later. Sergeant Hetherington had a distinguished career as a detective in the Force. In addition to arresting Bioletti he worked on at least two other murder cases of note, one of which involved the notorious criminal Ernest Cashel. On another occasion Hetherington followed the trail of a killer into the United States and arrested him at Great Falls, Montana, of which Commissioner Perry said at that time: "No better detective work has been done in the Force." The murderer in this case, "Bud" Bullock, was tried and convicted at Edmonton on Feb. 19, 1902.

**Editor's Note:* The author—a resident of Edmonton—is son of Dr. Henry George who acted as medical officer for the Force at Calgary from 1889 to 1893, and was coroner for a large section of what is now the Province of Alberta at the time the events in this story took place.



NWMP Detachment at Innisfail. Small addition at right was built by Bioletti and contained the cell.

The contract was given to a stocky little man about five feet tall who had a broad smile and a large mustache. He was Arthur Bioletti. I remember him well because daily, with other boys, I watched him building that little addition to the house.

When we saw him making a kind of stall inside, we were curious to know all about it and I am sure asked him more questions than he had ever had to answer before. Eventually we found out that this was to be a cell for prisoners. It was made of common lumber—two-by-fours, placed on end from floor to ceiling, were firmly nailed top and bottom. These uprights were probably two or three inches apart, built like the wall in a house but without boards nailed over them. The door or gate was of the same material and was hung on strong heavy hinges. A chain, similar to a logging chain, was threaded through the bars and secured by a large padlock like those used at the time on CPR switches. The door to the outside of the building was made of V-joint and another padlock on the outside, fastened it. There was one small window, but I don't remember if it was barred or not. A small wood heater inside provided



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warmth on chilly nights. A tin roof topped the building.

The strange part of this story is that the prisoner driven in that afternoon in the police democrat was Arthur Bioletti. He had the doubtful honor of being the first prisoner to occupy the cell he had built himself only a few days before.

The body of David Karr had been found by his wife a short distance from their log house. Mrs. Karr had gone to a neighbor with the news of her husband's tragic death at the hands of some assailant. The neighbor saddled his horse and went to town to report to the corporal. The latter immediately called my father—who as coroner for the N.W.T. at that time investigated all similar cases for the whole district from Olds to Wetaskiwin and the full width of what is now the province—and they set out for the farm of the deceased to investigate.

The subsequent inquiry revealed that there had been bad feeling between Bioletti and Karr, his sister's husband, and it was not long after that Bioletti was arrested and brought in.

The newspaper report in the *Free Lance*, local weekly was:

TO HENRY GEORGE M.D.

Coroner N.W.T.

We the undersigned jurors find that David Karr of Grahamston, at his home known as the "Tolly House", came to his death on the 15th day of April, 1901, at between 10 and 11 o'clock p.m. by two bullets fired by one Arthur Noble Bioletti of Innisfail, who jealously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill and murder the deceased.

J. D. Lauder

E. T. Stiles

T. Detlor

SIGNED

J. E. Fawdrey

W. Playle

G. W. West, foreman

The prisoner came to trial in the Innisfail Opera House, upstairs over Curry's store. He was defended by the famous criminal lawyer, P. J. "Paddy" Nolan of Calgary and was acquitted.

If my memory is correct there was an amusing incident at this trial. It seems that Mr. Nolan, who was a master at cross-examination, gave some of the witnesses for the Crown quite a going over, to the annoyance of the young prosecuting attorney. The young man got so angry he said: "Mr. Nolan, you are a great big bully." Mr. Nolan turned, with a twinkle in his eye and a broad grin on that round, red, double-chinned face of his, and said: "And you, sir, are nothing but an impertinent little puppy."

* * *

I remember once at Red Deer, Mr. Nolan was attending assizes. It was in the winter and in getting off the Passenger, he slipped on some ice and fell between the platform and the stationary coach and sprained his ankle. Mr. Nolan was a heavy man and unable to walk. However, Cecil Hewson, who operated a livery and draying business solved the problem nicely. He would call at the Alberta Hotel a little before ten in the morning, carry Mr. Nolan downstairs, load him on the dray and drive him to the Court-house, two blocks away. There he repeated the carrying job inside and up to the Court chamber. At noon he called for Mr. Nolan to take him to lunch.

Sam Tolly's
house where
David Karr
was murdered.



returned him to Court afterwards and brought him back to the hotel at evening adjournment.

As the sittings lasted several days, word got around and Mr. Nolan had a sizeable audience to watch the proceedings daily.

It would be difficult to say who got the biggest kick out of it. Cec Hewson was in his glory and took a delight in the proceedings but Mr. Nolan in his fur-lined coat and bowler hat looked really funny and appreciated the fun himself. ●●●

The West of 1885

... Whether it is called rebellion or uprising the Riel affair was serious enough, far more dangerous than it is made out to be by the apologists—and they have a case—for Riel, the halfbreeds who followed him and the Indians who ran amok.

The fights at Cut Knife, Fish Creek and Batoche proved to the Indians and halfbreeds that their forces were out-matched. The slow progress of the troops under the unimaginative General Fred Middleton eased the minds of settlers who, close to the scene of danger, did not think of Indian and Metis rights and wrongs but remembered the bloody day at Frog Lake when Big Bear's Indians listened to the mass in their war paint and then treacherously slaughtered priests and other white men in cold blood. . . .

Few now deny that the Indians and halfbreeds had grievances and had received shabby, undiplomatic treatment. But the Mounted Police and the soldiers from Eastern Canada by prompt and valiant action in the field suppressed a disturbance that could easily have become a blood bath and set back the development of the West for years.

It is easy enough in these quiet days, when Indian wars seem as remote as bow-and-arrow battles, to say it wasn't a rebellion; whatever it is called, the disturbance should never be thought of as a historical trifle and the honorable deeds of men who upheld the law at risk of their lives underestimated.

(From *The Ottawa Journal*)

BOOK REVIEWS

THE BIG SHOW, by Pierre Clostermann, DFC. Translated by Oliver Berthoud, with a foreword by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, GCB, DSO, MC. Chatto and Windus, London, England and Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 256. \$3.

While "wars and rumors of wars" persist, while the nations of the world continue a policy of rearmament, the horrors of World War II are still fresh in the memories of most of us. Books on the conflict are still making their appearances and do little to help dispel the feeling that the effort was perhaps all for nothing. However, "The Big Show" is of a different pattern. There is no second guessing in this book, no appraisals of what did happen or might have happened, no accusations—this is strictly the actual story of fighting men, written by a fighting man.

Pierre Clostermann is a young Frenchman who served in the RAF during the last war as a fighter pilot and flew over 400 operational sorties. During that time he kept a day-by-day story in diary form of his life in the squadron, a record that was intended only for his parents in the event of his death. Now, published in book form the story has caught the imagination of readers of two countries—France and England—and promises to achieve equal acclaim in Canada.

The author makes no claim to having created a work of literature principally because he has published his experiences just as he recorded them at the time, but in the very simplicity of his language he has conveyed more of the suspense and action involved in air-fighting than an accomplished author could achieve through studied effort. There is drama throughout the book, but there is also the loneliness of the fighter pilot, a sense of split-second timing and the exhilaration of swift movement.

"The Big Show" should do much toward enabling civilians to share the experiences of fighting airmen, and those who contributed their share in the late conflict by helping to sweep the skies of enemy aircraft will find in it all the sensations so familiar to themselves but which they lacked the facility to describe. H.E.B.

MY SIX CONVICTS, A Psychologist's Three Years In Fort Leavenworth, by Donald Powell Wilson. Clarke, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Pp. 369. \$4.50.

Dr. Donald Powell Wilson is a man who spent three years in prison—not as a criminal—but as a research psychologist. Truly they must have been among the most fascinating years any man has devoted to one purpose for they have resulted in this fascinating book.

Briefly the story concerns the six "residents" of Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary who made up Dr. Wilson's staff during his research work in drug addiction. Perhaps the men represented a cross-section of life in that particular penitentiary but each in his own way was a "character", with but one viewpoint common to all, a genuine affection for the doctor and a jealous pride in the work on which they were assisting him.

From their adventures—and those of their prison mates—Dr. Wilson has provided a most entertaining book, one filled with human interest stories, drama, psychological detail and more than a smattering of earthy humor. There is also a good deal of information on the history of penology in the United States—some of which is disturbing—as well as the reforms which have done so much to improve conditions for those who inhabit corrective institutions.

Whether you believe that the situations recorded by Dr. Wilson actually occurred or not, or whether you believe that they couldn't occur in a Canadian penitentiary—and according to information available to this reviewer, they couldn't—the book will be of special appeal to those whose occupations bring them in some contact with law enforcement. G.G.

THE ESSENTIAL T. E. LAWRENCE, selected with a preface by David Garnett. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Pp. 328. \$2.75.

If your memory is good and you are well above the age of 30 you may remember a certain motorcycle crash in England in May 1935 which cost the life of an RAF aircraftsman, T. E. Shaw. You may also remember how the news gradually spread that this was no ordinary man who had died, that this was T. E. Lawrence, the famed "Lawrence of Arabia", and you may

have felt—as this reviewer did—a thrill of sorrow at the untimely passing of one of your boyhood heroes.

Much has been written of Lawrence since then and some of his own works have been published, but it remained for David Garnett in this book of the "Essential Series" to complete a self-portrait of Lawrence from boyhood to death by means of selected extracts from "Seven Pillars of Wisdom", the *Arab Bulletin*, his diary, some letters and his unpublished work, "The Mint". The result is the essence of Lawrence's writings, perhaps not for everybody, but certainly when one is principally fascinated by the man's almost legendary genius in warfare and his machinations among the Arab tribes during World War I.

It is an engrossing book but one which leaves one with a touch of sadness, and a feeling that here was an example of an exceptionally gifted boy growing up too quickly, living the unnatural semi-barbaric life of a nomadic Arab and tackling problems of national and international importance with such fierceness and fanaticism that when it was all over he was spent, burned out, both mentally and physically. It also provokes a certain amount of thought about what part of importance—if any—Lawrence might have played during World War II, had he lived. H.E.B.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR, by Richard Harrison. Jarrolds Publishers (London) Ltd., England and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Pp. 243. \$2.

"Criminal Calendar" is a collection of 25 reports of recent major crimes in Great Britain. As such, the book hardly measures up to the excellent standard of Mr. Harrison's previous works—both fiction and non-fiction—especially his recent and readable "Whitehall 1212", the story of London's police.

The author is a recognized authority on crime and police procedure in Continental Europe and the United States, and is therefore well qualified to record these cases in such a way as to bring out the high points of the various police methods and legal issues involved. However, Mr. Harrison's dry, factual, typically British style will hardly win a large following of "whodunit" fans. But for serious students of criminology the book will constitute a useful reference

work, particularly the appendix which provides many clear definitions of certain technical terms together with lucid explanations of a number of forensic problems. L.D.P.

CLIMBS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, by Frank S. Smythe. George J. McLeod Ltd., Toronto, Canada. Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 260. \$6.

This book is divided into two parts. The first gives an outline description of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, and covers the author's experiences in climbing various known peaks—Mount Assiniboine, Mount Alberta, Mount Robson and others. During World War II, Mr. Smythe, a famous English professional mountain climber, was connected with a military mission to the U.S.A. and Canada for the purpose of training the Lovat Scouts, a British regiment, and in developing mountaineering and skiing equipment should this be necessary for use in war. Jasper, Alta., was the base for these exercises.

Part two of the book is devoted to exploration into the unknown range of the Lloyd George Mountains, where the author and his party essayed and named several hitherto unclimbed peaks. Great admiration is expressed for the magnificence and scope of this country.

Apparently the author was annoyed on several occasions by the size and voracity of the Canadian mosquito, but he is not above little pricks of sarcasm in his writing, which are quite as irritating as a mosquito bite. He is meticulous in stating the height of each mountain peak in feet and inches, and carefully gives the Latin names of our native flora, but he would have endeared himself to Canadian readers much more readily if he had remembered our provinces, instead of stating that "... the south half of the range forms a dividing line between the States of Alberta and British Columbia ..."; and had referred to our famous Force correctly as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police instead of the "North-West Mounted Police", since "North-West" was eliminated from the name in 1920.

However, by his exploits he has contributed much to our knowledge of those vast frozen ranges of the Canadian Rockies, whose peaks seem to link the earth and sky. O.E.W.

OBITUARY

- Reg. No. 10672 ex-Cst. William Keywood, 61, died at Ottawa, Ont., on July 21, 1951. He joined the Force at Ottawa on July 31, 1929, served continuously in "A" Division and was discharged to pension July 12, 1950. Previously he had served in the Dominion Police from Oct. 27, 1919 to Jan. 31, 1920. During World War I he joined the CEF Apr. 8, 1915, served overseas and was demobilized May 27, 1919.
- Reg. No. 455 ex-Cst. William Henry Cox, 89, died Mar. 21, 1951 at Calgary, Alta. He joined the NWMP at Ottawa on Aug. 21, 1880 and left when his term of service expired on Aug. 21, 1886. He served at Fort Macleod.
- Reg. No. 10310 ex-Cst. Remi Huneault, 50, died in February 1951. He joined the Force at Ottawa on May 31, 1927, served continuously in "A" Division and was invalided to pension on May 31, 1942.
- Reg. No. 12172 ex-Coxswain John Alexander Orr, 68, died May 10, 1951, at Loggieville, N.B. A former member of the Preventive Service with which he served from May 5, 1931 to Mar. 31, 1932, Mr. Orr became a member of the Force on Apr. 1, 1932. On Oct. 1, 1939 he transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy and served until Dec. 27, 1945 when he returned to the Force. He was invalided to pension Dec. 28, 1945.
- Reg. No. 5378 ex-Cpl. John Joseph Trainor, 61, died in April 1951, at Charlottetown, P.E.I. He joined the RNWMP at Halifax, N.S. on May 30, 1912 and was discharged when his term of service expired on May 29, 1915. He rejoined the RCMP on May 1, 1932 when the Force absorbed the personnel of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Police, of which Mr. Trainor was then Commissioner. Corporal Trainor was invalided to pension on May 4, 1937. During World War I he was a member of the Canadian Army from June 4, 1915 to Jan. 20, 1919 and served overseas.
- Reg. No. 864 ex-Cst. Campbell Young, 89, died at Edmonton, Alta., on May 22, 1951. He joined the NWMP on Nov. 26, 1882 at Regina, Sask. and purchased his discharge Feb. 21, 1887. He re-engaged in the Force at Dawson on Nov. 25, 1898 and was discharged Dec. 19, 1898. (See *Old-timers' Column*, RCMP *Quarterly*, April 1951.)
- Reg. No. 2402 ex-Cst. Joseph John Schell, 82, died in Edmonton, Alta., in June 1951. He joined the NWMP at Winnipeg on Jan. 18, 1890 and was discharged Jan. 21, 1895 at Regina.
- Reg. No. 12647 Cpl. Hans William Metcalfe, 41, died May 21, 1951 at Swift Current, Sask.
- He joined the Force at Winnipeg, Man. on June 27, 1935 and had served at Vancouver, B.C., Dawson, Granville, White Pass Summit, Y.T., and Regina and Swift Current, Sask. Corporal Metcalfe's promotion to acting lance corporal on Feb. 1, 1940 was for his courageous action in attempting the arrest of an insane man at Dominion Creek, Y.T.
- Reg. No. 9174 ex-Cpl. John Henry Young, 56, died June 27, 1951. He joined the Force at Halifax, N.S. on Feb. 1, 1920 and was discharged to pension Dec. 31, 1940. Previously he had served with the Dominion Police from Sept. 4, 1919 to Dec. 23, 1919 and from Jan. 18, 1920 to Jan. 31, 1920. During World War I he was a member of the Canadian Army from Sept. 9, 1914 to June 15, 1917. During his service in the RCMP he was stationed at Halifax, N.S., Fredericton, Woodstock, Campbellton and Moncton, N.B.
- Reg. No. 7944 ex-S/Sgt. Major Clerk Victor John Richard Thompson, 52, died suddenly in Montreal, Que., on June 29, 1951. He joined the Force June 11, 1919 at Montreal and was retired to pension on Aug. 31, 1947. During his service Mr. Thompson was stationed at Regina, Sask., Brandon, Man., Fort William and Toronto, Ont., and for many years in the Adjutant's Branch at Headquarters.
- Reg. No. 11743 ex-Cst. Joseph Aeneas McPhee, 58, died at Charlottetown, P.E.I. on Mar. 1, 1951. He joined the Force at Charlottetown on June 1, 1932 and purchased his discharge Dec. 31, 1933. Previously Mr. McPhee had served with the P.E.I. Provincial Police from May 1, 1926.
- Reg. No. 11907 ex-Cst. Douglas Wigle Jackson, 41, died June 29, 1951 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He joined the Force at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1932 and purchased his discharge Feb. 13, 1935. On Sept. 5, 1939 he re-engaged at Ottawa but left the Force when his time expired two years later. Subsequently Mr. Jackson served as an officer in the Royal Canadian Navy and was Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Brazil at the time of his death. While in the RCMP he was stationed at Rockcliffe, Ont., Montreal, Sutton and Huntingdon, Que., and in the Intelligence Branch at Headquarters.
- Reg. No. 4935 ex-Sgt. Major David Lean, 74, died June 27, 1951 at Guernsey, Channel Islands. He joined the RNWMP at Regina, Sask., on Aug. 16, 1909 and was invalided to pension Mar. 24, 1927. He served continuously in the Yukon except for a short period when he accompanied the Coronation Contingent to England in 1911.