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# the QUARTERLY

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Vol. 50 No. 3

SUMMER 1985



**\$5.00/YEAR**

**\$1.25/ISSUE**

**OUR COVER:** This year marks the 50th anniversary of the RCMP Police Dog Services. The Quarterly pays tribute to our dog handlers, trainers, administrators, support staff, and police service dogs in this issue with articles beginning on page 8 and page 23; and with our cover showing Cpl. Richard Neville with P. S. D. Erin (front cover) and Cst. Ken Baldwin with P. S. D. Bosch (back cover). The photograph was taken by Cpl. Barry Riege of the Red Deer Identification Section at the Yahatinda Ranch near the Big Horn Falls in the Alberta foothills. Photo development (colour-correction, enlargement, printing) was done by the Forensic Photo Section, "I" Directorate, Ottawa.

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Subscription rates are five dollars (\$5) per year or one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per issue. Subscriptions support all publishing costs and advertising is neither accepted nor permitted.

The Quarterly welcomes manuscripts, letters, photographs and news on RCMP related subjects in either official language. Texts should be typed double spaced, on one side of the page only. Any material accepted is subject to revision and editing at our discretion. Whereas we take all reasonable care to safeguard submissions, we accept no responsibility for loss or damage of unsolicited material. Address all correspondence to: The Editor, RCMP Quarterly, RCMP HQ, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R2.

"The Quarterly" est également publiée en français sous le titre "la Trimestrielle"





# the QUARTERLY

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Vol. 50 No. 3

SUMMER 1985

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— NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS —

*We are in the midst of converting all subscription records from our old manual system to an automatic, computer-controlled, super-duper system. Work on this conversion began last January and will continue until October, at least. Whereas we expect great things from this "computerization" — much saving of time and money — converting our records has delayed the normal processing of changes to subscribers' records that we receive in the mail. If, for example, you receive two expiry notices after having already paid your subscription renewal with the first notice, please note that all expiry notices request you disregard them if you have already paid. We may not have had time to cancel second and third notices being mailed to you. Your patience will be appreciated by the Quarterly staff.*

*If you do have a problem with your Quarterly subscription, please drop us a line, explaining the particulars. We'll do our best to get back to you as soon as we are able.*

*Thank you for your understanding. Editor*





# PENSIONERS

You CANNOT pay for your *Quarterly* magazines through pension cheque deduction. Payroll deduction for the *Quarterly* is only possible for active members. When you are about to retire from the Force, please advise the *Quarterly* office of (1) your date of retirement, and (2) any change of address. You must do this YOURSELF — your administration office, pay office, detachment, or headquarters, will not do it for you. Once retired, you will have to pay your *Quarterly* subscription yourself, by cheque or money order made payable to "the *RCMP Quarterly*", and mailed to: *RCMP Quarterly*, RCMP HQ Ottawa, K1A 0R2. Please check our current subscription rate as published on the inside cover of every magazine.

As a service to all subscribers we will send you a renewal notice prior to the expiry of your subscription, requesting payment well in advance of that expiry, so you will not miss an issue. You won't have to remember when your magazine subscription expires, we'll do it for you!



# Letters to the Editor

## CST. KITCHENER

Dear Editor,

As a matter of interest, why was the picture of Field Marshal, Lord Kitchener used — in RCMP uniform — on page 2 of the Spring '85 *Quarterly*?

Regards,

R. V. Hunter  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

*Lord Kitchener (1850-1916) a British Army field marshal and statesman, was, among other things, renown for his portrait on WW I recruiting posters that have since become a milestone in advertising. At the time, he was a well-known figure to the British public; and his stern expression and pointing finger instilled men and women with patriotism to join the military ranks in defence of their country. The poster moved people to act.*

*We deliberately took the Kitchener poster idea and dressed the Lord in an RCMP uniform — appropriate for his duty in this magazine — in the hopes that Cst. Kitchener would grab the attention of subscribers to the Quarterly in the way that Lord Kitchener drew the attention of WW I recruits. It has worked!*

*Now, in this magazine we have dressed Cst. Kitchener in an old NWMP uniform, circa 1874, to draw the attention of our pensioners, and members about to go on pension, to certain facts. None of them have served in the NWMP of course, it is merely an allusion to long service, and an attempt to catch their attention with a different illustration. Ed.*

## SWINEHERD SPECIAL CST.

Dear Editor,

I have been enjoying *the Quarterly* for several years now and look forward to every issue.

For the last four years I have been attending Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., working on a criminology degree. If all goes well I hope to be called up for training in the RCMP a year or two after graduation; having been on the national waiting list for three years.

Regarding the Winter '85 issue, I took delight in reading the article entitled "Pig in P.C." by S/Sgt. E. A. Carlson. It reminded me of an incident which took place this past summer while I was working in the capacity of a S/Cst. at Ganges on Saltspring Island, B.C. While accompanying Cst. R. Z. Arsenault on routine night patrol, we rounded a corner in the road and were confronted by three rather large, ominous-looking pigs, out for a midnight jaunt.

Taking the matter in hand we radioed the Nanaimo dispatcher that we now had three pigs to contend with and were attempting to locate the owner. Seconds later the radio crackled with a hail of laughter and disbelief from the dispatch center. Since night shifts can be rather quiet at times, the dispatcher believed we were pulling her leg. It took some talking to convince her that the three pigs *did* exist!

Cst. Arsenault then went off in search of the hogs' owner, while I, being junior man, was left to ride herd on these animals lest they pursue an untimely departure into the surround-

ing countryside. The huge pigs seemed content to wander from side-to-side of the road in search of a mid-night snack. As they were about 350-400 lbs. in size, I was not about to *force* them in any direction; but with a friendly persuasion now and then I was able to keep them together.

Eventually my partner returned with the owner, and pail of grain in hand. In no time at all the three pigs were following their owner down the road and into the night; and we, feeling confident that the pigs were in good hands, departed posthaste in the opposite direction.

All-in-all we felt we had done a good job, but it showed me that members of the RCMP can, at any time, be called upon to do a variety of tasks totally unrelated to law enforcement... all of which are carried out with the same professionalism given more serious matters.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,  
Robert I. Thomson  
Cobble Hill, B.C.

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## PAST REMEMBERED

Dear Editor,

The Winter '85 edition of *the Quarterly* was most interesting to me. I noticed in the obituary column that ex-Cpl. Laurie Hall had passed away. I lived in Russell, Manitoba, while he was posted there and got to know quite a number of RCMP personnel. Among them were Sgt. Dave Brimms, Cpl. Laurie Hall, Cst. Harold Hunter, Cpl. Moe McDougall, and Cst. Bob George. These men I knew quite well, and found them to be fine gentlemen. They were all a credit to this great Force.

It wouldn't be fair if I didn't put in a word of praise about the younger

members of the Force. I noticed a photograph in the Winter 1985 *Quarterly* of the 100 years of incorporation of the town of Birtle. A celebration was held there last July 1st and I noticed the names of Inspector Lloyd Hichman, Cpls. Larry Cochrane and Tom Haney. I knew these fine gentlemen as well and I'm glad to hear the Birtle celebration turned out so well.

After over a century of progress, the RCMP still remains second to none, and its proven record speaks for itself.

Yours truly,  
J. G. Chipping  
Glenboro, Manitoba

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## DEATH IN THE LINE OF DUTY

Dear Editor,

I saw the picture of Inspector Sampson's funeral in the Fall '84 issue of *the Quarterly* — he sure had an awful death! He was a real gentleman. I first knew him as my troop sergeant in Vancouver in 1920 and 1921. S. M. Binning was there as well, and Inspector Pete Irvin. Cpl. Jones was the recruits' riding master and the roughrider was S/M Tim Griffin.

I enjoy reading *the Quarterly*.

Sincerely,

Neil MacNiven,  
Reg. No. 9415  
Watrous, Sask.

\* \* \*

Dear Editor,

Your readers may be interested in my recollections of the Saskatoon riot of 1933. The very sad part about Inspector Sampson's death was that the main melee was over, and only small pockets of resistance remained when the inspector was fatally injured.



I was riding past Insp. Sampson — we stopped momentarily and he said, "How are you Minor? Are you hurt badly? Where are you going?" I answered that I was going to help Rooney and VanNostrand. His reply: "Very well Minor, be careful!" He was near death when I saw him again, minutes after. I always compare his death to that of Captain John French at Batoche: the fight was over — a stray rock, a stray bullet — two fine officers die.

I was riding "Nick" in April 1933 — Insp. Sampson's mount at the time he was killed. "Nick" was what might be called a very classy horse. He was prone to sort of dance, or prance, which naturally catches the eye. "Nick" was not at all mean in any respect, nor was he stubborn. Very easy to handle under normal circumstances, he did spook easily and had to be ridden with care in parades. S/M Tim Griffin advised me May 3rd, that Insp. Sampson wanted "Nick" as his personal mount. I hated to lose "Nick," but I must admit I didn't blame Insp. Sampson for wanting this beautiful horse.

"Nick" was returned to me the second day following the riot. As I was

grooming him he flinched when I brushed between his near ear and eye. Apparently he had taken quite a crack with a rock or brick, and several days later a large piece of hide came away. This injury was to play an important role later at the hearing as to the cause of Inspector Sampson's injury.

Upon the departure of horses and men to Regina, I was one of the members held back to give evidence at the many hearings of the arrested riot leaders. I believe the court hearings lasted almost a month. During this time, when I was not required as a witness, I made many escort trips between Saskatoon and Prince Albert, bringing and taking back the many men that were charged as Saskatoon did not have the facilities to take care of the prisoners. I got to know all the men very well, and often had long conversations with them. I treated them with respect and they treated me likewise. One thing I admired about these men, compared to some radicals of today: they frankly admitted they were communist.

The only member of these groups that I can recall by name was Mike Pesklivets. I was to meet him often during the winter of 1934-35. I was then

Cst. D. H. Minor (now ex-Sgt.) mounted on RCMP Service Horse "Nick," April 1933.





Cst. F. S. Spalding (now Asst. Commr., rtd), attempting to control an unruly crowd during the Saskatoon riot of 1933.

stationed at Assiniboia with Cpl. Art Barker<sup>1</sup>, who was shot and killed in Shaunavon in early 1940. During this time I covered many a radical and communist meeting in the area south and west of Assiniboia. Mike spent the entire winter in the area, and was the main speaker at all the meetings. He always came over to me and shook hands, and almost always said, "I see my friend is here today." He never did any "name calling" in my presence, but he did outline the communist doctrine and plans very thoroughly, advocating revolution from within.

Many of our "B" Squad members I never saw again; but certainly the time that I was privileged to spend with them enriched my life and prepared me well for the many varied tasks ahead. I am sure that we as members of "B"/'32 Squad, picked up the challenge, to maintain and strengthen the

fine reputation of our Force, during our tenure of duty at Depot as a squad.

Very respectfully,  
Ex-Sgt. D. H. Minor, #11788  
Regina, Sask.

\* \* \*

Dear Editor,

I have found a photo taken at Saskatoon during the 1933 riot, I think by a newsman, not long after Insp. Sampson had been killed. It shows some of us endeavouring to round up or drive away the crowd from the area of the mess hall. I am indicated by an arrow on the print. It's a good picture of my horse "Joffre."

By the way, that was an excellent and very timely production of the revised Honour Roll of the Force in vol. 49 #4.

Yours truly,  
Frank S. Spalding  
Victoria, B.C.

1. See "Honor Roll" Vol. 49 #4, p. 10, No. 65.



# **POLICE DOG SERVICES OF THE RCMP**

## **The 50th Anniversary**

by L. M. George



*R. H. Simmonds  
Commissioner  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*

*Dear Commissioner Simmonds;*

*I would like to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to the R.C.M.P. Police Dog Services on the eve of their 50th Anniversary.*

*Once again the Force can be extremely proud of the manner in which these members have served the Force and the people of Canada for the past 50 years.*

*To those who have gone on before and to those who are presently serving, I, on behalf of the Government of Canada, wish to congratulate and thank you for this devotion in performing this sometimes arduous duty.*

*Yours truly,  
Elmer Mackay, P.C., Q.C., M.P.*

*\* \* \**

*Officer in Charge  
RCMP Police Dog Services*

*To all the former members and to those who are serving in our Police Dog Services, I would like to extend my congratulations for 50 years of fine service.*

*Through perseverance and hard work our men have developed this resource into a valuable asset to field investigation and indeed to the Canadian public. It is effort such as this which contributes to the respected professional image of our Force today.*

*Once again, I would like to commend you, your staff and all dog handlers for a duty well performed.*

*R. H. Simmonds  
Commissioner*



*The year 1985 marks the 50th anniversary of the Force's Police Dog Services program. Canine units have played an increasingly active role in law enforcement since the program's inception in 1935.*

*The article that follows traces the history and developments of the Police Dog Services (P.D.S.) program from its modest beginnings to what it is today — a vital tool in crime detection, prevention, and public safety.*

## HISTORY — The Formative Years

Canadian police forces have used dogs for tracking since the early 1900s, and for transportation since the 1890s. However, the use of dogs in the realm of law enforcement in this country did not begin until 1930. This marked the beginnings of what has been called the "Informal Era."<sup>1</sup>

This era began with Sgt. John N. Cawsey of the Alberta Provincial Police (A.P.P.) who used his own dogs to assist him on his patrols. When the A.P.P. was absorbed by the RCMP on April 1, 1932, Sgt. Cawsey became a member of the Force. He remained in Alberta

("K" Division) and continued to patrol with dogs. In 1933 he acquired a German shepherd he named Dale of Cawsalta ("Caws" for Cawsey, "alta" for Alberta). This remarkable team conducted many successful investigations between 1933 and mid-1935.

The results of their investigations were not, however, initially accepted by the courts. On November 3, 1933, under poor weather conditions, Dale successfully tracked a car thief from the abandoned vehicle to a deserted shack five miles away. The thief was apprehended, but the RCMP's attempt to enter tracking evidence in court for the first time was unsuccessful; for the judge declared that canine-tracking evidence was inadmissible because of a precedent set in the landmark case of *Rex vs. White* (1926 W.W.R. 481).<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, evidence obtained through the use of dogs, as corroborative to other facts presented in a case, steadily gained acceptance, and in 1940 the Force won its first case involving the search evidence of P.S.D. Black Lux, who had found a hidden liquor cache. It took until 1962, however, for a Canadian court to formally rule in favour of admitting tracking evidence

"The Silent Partner," Dale of Cawsalta.



1. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #1, Winter 1984, p. 16. Professor Chapman identifies two separate, distinct eras of police service dog history in Canada. The Informal Era, from 1930 to 1935, and the Formal Era, which began in 1935 and continues today.
2. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*, RCMP: Public Relations Branch, 1980, p. 3, and J. F. Thrasher, "Tracking by Dogs: Admissibility of Evidence in Criminal Law," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 6 #4, April 1939, pp. 259-271.

by a dog. In these cases the Crown must first establish the qualifications of the dog; the handler must be accepted as an expert witness, and the dog's evidence must be used as corroborative evidence.<sup>3</sup>

### The Formal Era

The Formal Era<sup>4</sup> of the Canadian Police Dog Services program began in May 1935, when the RCMP purchased Black Lux, son of Dale. In October 1935 Dale was *officially* taken on strength,<sup>5</sup> and was followed by another German shepherd, Sultan. Dale worked in Alberta and later Saskatchewan, where Black Lux was posted until being sent to the Maritimes. Sultan served in Manitoba.<sup>6</sup>

From the outset, the police service dogs consistently proved their worth. In 1937 a training school and a kennel were established at Calgary, Alberta, by order of Commissioner James H. MacBrien.<sup>7</sup> As the demand for this service grew, more dogs were purchased and training was intensified. The RCMP Police Service Dog Section (as it was then called) grew by leaps and bounds. Since those early days the training kennels have been located in Vancouver, B.C.; Calgary, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rockcliffe, Ont.; Sydney, N.S.; Ramsayville, Ont., and lastly, at Innisfail, 60 miles north of Calgary.<sup>8</sup>

### The Saga of Dale

Of all RCMP working dogs, P.S.D. K-470, Dale of Cawsalta, is probably the most legendary. His numerous exploits made him a popular canine hero with the public and the press. Dale gave nine years of outstanding service until his retirement in August 1939. As old age set upon him, he suffered from an internal growth, rheumatism, and heart strain. Subsequently retired from service, he spent his remaining days with his former owner, Sgt. Cawsey, and was humanely destroyed on September 6, 1941, at the age of twelve.

The *Calgary Herald* of September 17, 1941, featured an article on the death of Dale, calling him Canada's greatest canine policeman. News of his passing was carried in newspapers throughout North America. He had earned a Diploma of Honour from the "Dog World," a renown Chicago publication, for his work in saving the life of a sixteen-month-old child lost in the woods, and

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3. *Police Dog Service*, p. 3.

4. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #1, Winter 1984, p. 17.

5. The literature about when the Formal Era began is contradictory. An *RCMP Quarterly* article published in 1951 notes that the Force's Dog Section was born when "Dale of Cawsalta... was purchased for official use and... was followed into the Force by his son, 'Black Lux'." See G. A. Teeft, "Dogs of the RCMP," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 16 #3, January 1951, p. 192. See also "Police Service Dogs," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 26 #2, October 1960, p. 88, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Service Dog Section*, n.d. (c. 1968) p. 4. According to these publications, the Dog Section officially came into existence with the purchase of Dale. However, the RCMP's historical records show that although Dale was the first dog to work in the Force, he was owned and maintained by Sgt. Cawsey until October 15, 1935, at which time he was purchased for official duty. Black Lux preceded his sire into the Force by about five months.

6. Teeft, "Dogs of the RCMP," p. 192.

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7. *Ibid.*, p. 194.

8. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*. RCMP: Public Relations Branch, 1980, p. 3. The Innisfail facilities were established in 1965.



was awarded a Humane Society Certificate for rescuing a girl from drowning, as well as for his proficiency in police work. His obituary in the *Quarterly* also lauded him "the best canine policeman in Canada" with an unequalled record of achievement.<sup>9</sup>

P.S.D. F.345, Black Lux, also proved the value of properly trained dogs assisting in police work. His impressive "track" record led observers to predict: "... he is rapidly piling up a record which will surpass that of his sire... Dale."<sup>10</sup>

As the Police Dog Services' caseload mounted steadily over the years, the operation continued to increase in size, scope and complexity. By 1939 thirteen dogs and handlers were stationed in Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario.<sup>11</sup> By 1951 there were fourteen fully trained police service dogs (including two Doberman pinschers).<sup>12</sup> In 1966 nineteen teams were stationed at strategic points throughout Canada, four of which were in Alberta,<sup>13</sup> and by 1982 the program had grown to seventy teams.<sup>14</sup> A total of seventy-eight teams were employed in 1984.<sup>15</sup>

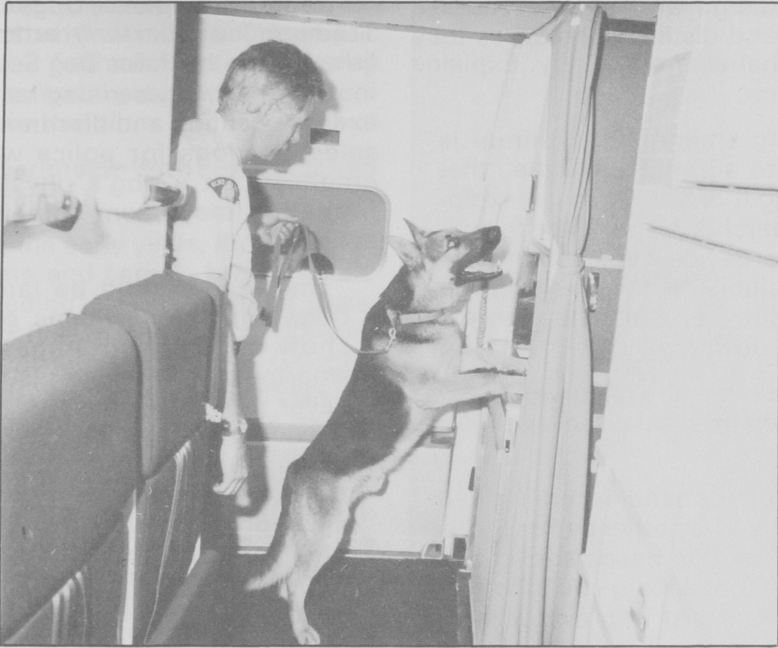
The growing success of the Police Dog Services is evidenced by the increasing number of calls for assistance. In 1949 the section received 282 requests; almost 1,500 in 1966; over 9,000 in 1977; and 10,318 the following year.<sup>16</sup> In 1984 the Police Dog Services received 15,652 calls for assistance from across Canada. Of this total, 8,672 calls were worked with a success rate of 30.7%.<sup>17</sup>

## SPECIALIST AND ALL-PURPOSE DOGS

There are two basic categories of police service dog work: specialist, and all-purpose or general duty. According to Insp. J. H. Fream, Officer In Charge (O.I.C.) of Police Dog Services at Innisfail, Alberta, the distinction between specialist and all-purpose police dogs is largely one of semantics, since designations can vary from one law-enforcement agency to another, and from country to country. In general, he explains, the all-purpose dog is employed in tracking (which involves human scent) and searching, and possibly in criminal apprehension. The specialist dog, in addition to the foregoing, has been trained to detect specific substances such as drugs or explosives.<sup>18</sup> Moreover, some general-duty dogs are also trained to detect

9. "Canine Old Timer Passes On," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 9 #2, October 1941, pp. 209-210.
10. "Police Dog F.345, 'Black Lux'," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 6 #4, April 1939, p. 277.
11. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #1, Winter 1984, p. 18.
12. G. A. Teeft, "Dogs of the RCMP," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 16 #3, January 1951, p. 198.
13. "Saved by a Nose," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 31 #3, January 1966, p. 23 (re-printed courtesy *Edmontonian*).
14. Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #2, Spring 1984, p. 15.

15. Information obtained in correspondence with Insp. J. H. Fream, O.I.C. Police Dog Services, Innisfail, Alta., on April 22, 1985.
16. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*, RCMP: Public Relations Branch, 1980, p. 11.
17. Information obtained in correspondence with Insp. Fream on April 22, 1985.
18. In 1967, the RCMP began training police service dogs in drug detection. Since 1973 some RCMP teams have



An RCMP field team searching for drugs aboard a commercial aircraft.

illicit spirits. This requirement is determined by the work area in which the dog is placed.

In the RCMP, narcotics or explosives training is included in the sixteen-week basic training course. Seventy-one of the Force's seventy-eight teams are referred to as general-duty teams and are drug-trained.<sup>19</sup> The remaining seven teams received the same basic training as the others. However, instead of being trained in drugs, they were trained to scent explosives. "These teams can be considered spe-

cialists," says Insp. Fream, "as they have been trained to search for nitroglycerine-based explosives, such as T.N.T., R.D.X., P.E.T.N., ammonium nitrate and methalized aluminum-based explosives; as well as black powder."

In drug and explosives training, the substances are introduced after the 25th training day. The scent is first introduced by itself. Next, the scent is hidden where it can be easily found. As training continues the "hide" is made progressively more complex until the objectives of this training phase are consistently met.<sup>20</sup>

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been trained in explosives detection. By 1982 seven explosives detection teams were posted across Canada, mainly at airports. See Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #2, Spring 1984, p. 15.

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their dogs to detect marijuana, hashish, cocaine and heroin. In 1984 the Police Service Dog Section recorded 1,315 drug calls. Of this total, 1,082 calls were worked, with a Force-wide success rate of 34.8%.

19. Insp. Fream notes that while some police agencies train dogs to detect one particular drug, the Force trains

20. Information obtained in correspondence with Insp. Fream on April 22, 1985.

Since drugs and explosives are separate and distinct substances they must be handled differently. Explains Insp. Fream:

"In drug training the animal is taught to aggress the 'hide', that is, to dig it out; whereas in explosives searches he is trained to indicate the device by assuming the 'sit' position. Neither the dog nor the handler ever touches the explosive device."

RCMP teams are also engaged in other types of specialized work, adds Insp. Fream.

"Many of our handlers are trained members of Emergency Response Teams. In this association, it is possible that a team could be employed to assist in preventing an actual hijacking. Teams have been used successfully at scenes of barricaded persons, and several others have been trained for hostage-taking incidents.

"The dogs receive training for room entries in particular. In these situations a team's basic abilities in tracking, searching, and criminal apprehension come into play."

## SELECTION STANDARDS

Candidate dogs must meet the selection standards established by the Police Dog Services. New recruit dogs are brought into the kennels and their ability to absorb training is tested. They are carefully screened for their response to guns, loud noises, strangers, and for general alertness. They must be of good size and appearance, and of even temperament. They must also demonstrate strong retrieval instincts and have a sound nose. The dogs are also exposed to extensive veterinary scrutiny. Once accepted, they begin the basic sixteen-week training course.

The author of "Police Dogs and Their Training," a *Quarterly* article, published when the Police Dog Section was in its infancy, advised dog handlers to exercise caution and discrimination in selecting dogs for police work. His emphasis on a dog's physical conformation may seem somewhat ex-

acting:

"The head should be large, as dogs with small heads seldom show superior intelligence or smartness.... The lower jaw must never project or stand far behind the upper one, or extend too much behind the ears. The fangs should be short, which give more power.... For police work a dog with a medium-sized neck will be found to answer best. The paws should be short and well closed, and the front feet vertical. The chest should be broad and large, and the hind legs strong, with long muscles."<sup>21</sup>

In a follow-up article, this author cautioned the reader in the matter of canine discipline and punishment:

"A dog should be corrected... the moment he is observed to display the slightest inclination even to *notice* sheep, as he will, if not checked, first look and set, then chase, and ultimately worry them. When once dogs have tasted mutton they are never to be trusted and cannot be cured of this by any other mode short of confinement or death."<sup>22</sup>

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21. R. Arundel, "Police Dogs and Their Training," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 3 #4, April 1936, p. 256.
  22. R. Arundel, "Police Dogs and Their Training," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 4 #1, July 1937, p. 43.



Fortunately, RCMP dogs are not exposed to such distractions during basic training — furthermore, our training guidelines have progressed substantially since that time.

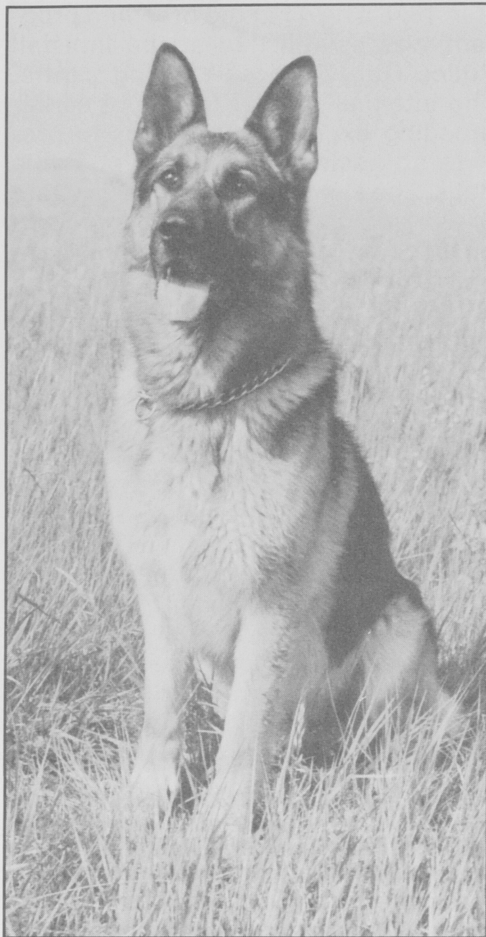
### Early Experiments With Purebreds and Mixed Breeds

During the early years, the Force devoted time and care to breeding and crossbreeding various types of dogs, including Riesenschauzners, Rotweilers, Doberman pinschers, German shepherds, and even crossbreeds. In varying degrees each of these breeds demonstrated desirable characteristics for police work. Unfortunately, these testing and breeding experiments did not meet the Force's expectations.<sup>23</sup> By the 1950s, however, these efforts had served the purpose of establishing the German shepherd as the ideal strain for all-round use. Since then the Force has used this breed exclusively.

### The German Shepherd

Also known as Alsations, German shepherd dogs display versatility, strength, and courage; characteristics which make them "eminently suitable for police work," in the words of Insp. Fream. They adapt well to varied climatic conditions and various forms of training. They are also reliable and persistent on the job.

Shepherds have been known to stay steadily on the scent (tracking) for several hours, and cover more than twenty miles at a time without a break.<sup>24</sup> They have also been known to run close to thirty miles an hour,<sup>25</sup> making it almost impossible for anyone to escape them on foot.



The German shepherd dog, known for its intelligence, strength and courage, is eminently suitable for police work.

### Breeding Programs

Traditionally, the RCMP has obtained its police dogs from three sources: by purchase, through private donations, or from in-house breeding programs. At times, however, the Force has been faced with a short supply of dogs suitable for police work.

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23. See G. A. Teeft, "Dogs of the RCMP," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 16 #3, January 1951, pp. 196-197.

24. "Saved by a Nose," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 31 #3, January 1966, p. 23, (reprinted courtesy *Edmontonian*).

25. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

In 1976 a new limited breeding program was established at the Innisfail Police Dog Services training centre. The intent — similar to that of earlier breeding experiments — was to provide an assured supply of trainable dogs. The aim was also to raise a strain of working dogs most suitable for law-enforcement duties. (Insp. Fream points out that the term “working” dog is used to differentiate these animals from show or pet stock raised by most commercial breeders.)

This last breeding program met with limited success and has since been stayed. Explains Insp. Fream: “We have not realized the benefits we had hoped for in raising our own dogs. The project presented such limited results that it did not warrant the costs of maintaining it.” From the several litters raised, only a few dogs graduated to field service. Nor have dogs bred at the Innisfail kennels proven superior to those acquired by purchase or donation.

In attempting to overcome the supply problem and to reduce expenditures, the Police Dog Services administrators discarded certain measures and introduced others:

“To this end, every field dog handler is an agent for the program of dog acquisition. We have improved our dog selection criteria and this appears to be working well. Another factor is that we no longer take young puppies to be raised by a potential dog handler; rather, we now accept dogs at seven or eight months of age. This permits at least a minor assessment of the dog’s potential and relieves the expense of raising puppies, whose potential is virtually unknown throughout the first six months.”

The age range in which dogs begin training varies with each law-

enforcement agency. In the Force’s program, says Insp. Fream, dogs between twelve and twenty-four months old are considered suitable, provided they meet the selection criteria. The commencement of training depends on an individual dog’s maturity and background.

Those dogs obtained by purchase that are eventually screened out of the training program are returned to their previous owners by virtue of the sales contract. Unsuitable animals obtained through donations are placed in private homes, and the new owners must sign a waiver of claim. The German shepherd is a very popular breed with the general public, consequently, many people are interested in obtaining these dogs from the Force’s kennels.

## Gender

Although the great majority of police service dogs used in the RCMP are male, female dogs are not excluded from the program. The females tend to mature at a later age than males and, as a rule, do not display the tenacity necessary in the criminal apprehension profile. Although female dogs are generally smaller than males, this is in itself not an exclusion factor.

Insp. Fream recalls the loss of one particularly talented female dog:

“Police Service Dog Gypsy, a female German shepherd trained for explosives searches, was an excellent working dog. She was brought to the training centre to be used in the breeding program... just at the time the decision was made to stay this phase of the operation. Gypsy was subsequently sold to Parks Canada where she is continuing to work in explosives detection. Her capability has since been extended by training in avalanche search and rescue.”

## TRAINING\*

### Innisfail Staff and Facilities

The training centre at Innisfail, Alberta, employs six regular members of the RCMP and four public servants. The members include the officer in charge, a senior NCO, and four trainers. Three public servants are employed as kennel staff and one as kennel clerk.

The Innisfail facilities, which cover eighteen land acres, include two kennel buildings with outdoor runs, administrative offices, lecture rooms, and an indoor kennel facility for up to twenty-six dogs. The outdoor training area is divided into various exercise fields. One field contains a variety of jumps and obstacles used for obedience and agility training. Tracking and searching exercises are conducted in the surrounding rural and urban areas. Teams in training are exposed to mountains, dense bush, open fields and parkland within a fifty-mile radius of the training centre.<sup>26</sup>



O.I.C. POLICE DOG SERVICES Insp. John H. Fream's career in the Force spans 33 years. He has served in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

### Trainers and Trainees

All Police Dog Services trainers are former dog handlers, with many years' experience. This is only one of the requirements, observes Insp. Fream. "The trainer must also possess strong interpersonal skills and have proven ability as an instructor." The trainer's

objective is to mold dog and handler into an efficient working team.

RCMP members interested in becoming dog handlers must make their initial approach through the Staffing & Personnel Branch. Applicants must have a minimum of four years' police experience and possess a valid first-aid certificate. They must also have successfully completed map and compass training. Selected applicants first attend the "potential dog handler" course. If the objectives of this course are met, they become eligible to enter the program and take the dog handler training course. The number of courses offered in any given year is dictated by Force requirements.

\* Information in the training segment of this article was obtained in correspondence with Insp. J. H. Fream, unless otherwise indicated.

26. Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*. RCMP: Public Relations Branch, 1980, p. 3. See also Samuel G. Chapman, "The Law on a Leash in Canada," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 49 #1, Winter 1984, p. 25.



## Current Developments

When the Police Dog Services training program was first established, the training period ranged from nine to twelve months, explains Insp. Fream. To supplement the original program an annual refresher course of two weeks duration was later introduced. Training methods and techniques were gradually modified and refined. The refresher course has been replaced with an annual validation workshop and a seminar lasting up to three days.

Insp. Fream stresses the importance of keeping abreast of current developments in police dog work and training methods:

"We constantly strive to ameliorate our program. The knowledge and experience of our trainers is basic to this effort. This collective quest for improvement by our trainers and trainees is complemented by trainers' meetings in which their experience is pooled to resolve specific concerns with an eye to the program as a whole.

"The training centre at Innisfail is in continuous contact with other handlers and agencies in Canada and the United States regarding training methods and techniques. This contact ranges from personal relationships established by a trainer over the years, to formal agency contacts at the program level. Field dog handlers are encouraged to share their experiences with the training centre at any time. Personal contact is also made during the annual validations."

The training staff also keeps up to date with developments in dog training through trade publications.

## Profiles and Levels in Training

Improvements have been made to all courses offered by the Force with the introduction of "course training standards" which identify all training objectives, goals, and procedures. With the introduction of these standards the dog handler training course was extended from fourteen to sixteen weeks, or eighty working days. These

**OBSTACLE COURSE** The agility profile is an important part of the Police Dog Services' basic training program.



standards also divided the basic training program into three levels; each level taking approximately twenty to twenty-five working days to complete. A level is only completed by a dog and handler when they consistently meet the stated objectives of the course standard.

The basic training program involves five working "profiles" for both the dog and handler. These profiles are made up of *obedience*, *agility* (which is an extension of obedience), *tracking*, *searching* and *criminal apprehension*. The handler is also graded against set standards in twenty-eight knowledge subjects over the training period. Topics range from animal care to the presentation of evidence in court. During the last two weeks of training the new handler prepares for the field work that will follow. This phase, which incorporates specific case scenarios, involves gathering evidence and preparing necessary police reports, as well as case and court presentations.

A team's first field placement is usually to "E" Division (British Columbia), in a section where they have the benefit of working under the supervision of an experienced handler. As a point of interest, notes Insp. Fream, "E" Division employs forty-three of the seventy-eight field teams, and is the only province that employs a full-time Police Dog Services supervisor.

### Validations

As mentioned earlier, validations for field teams are conducted every year. This is a test of each team's credentials to ensure their qualifications continue to meet the basics identified by the course training standard. Validations are conducted in the field — at Canadian Forces Base Debert, N.S., for the Atlantic divisions; at the Innisfail training centre for the prairie divisions and the Yukon; and at Canadian Forces Station Kamloops, B.C., for teams in

"E" Division. Validations for teams working in explosives detection are held at a major international airport.

### Types of Courses

In any given year, the training centre at Innisfail conducts various types of courses. For example, the 1985 syllabus includes: training in avalanche search and rescue; initial dog handler training for new handlers and new dogs; dog handler retraining, during which experienced handlers train new dogs; as well as validations for field dog handlers. In addition, the centre runs a two-week "potential dog handler" training course, in which applicants for the Police Dog Services are evaluated. In 1984 twenty-four courses and validations were offered. Twenty courses and validations are scheduled for 1985.

### Training Philosophy

Insp. Fream emphasizes that the key to success in training depends on a dog's acceptance of his intended handler. This is referred to as the development of a bond between them. It is toward this end that an attempt is made to pair a dog and handler prior to the outset of training.

Dogs, like humans, have individual personalities and temperaments. "This factor alone creates an ongoing challenge for the trainer who assists the handler in training the dog," says the inspector. "The handler must learn to 'read' his dog. This is essential for the team's success in the field."

The Force's dog training method uses appropriate correction and positive reinforcement. Explains Insp. Fream:

"The actual training of the dog is done by repetition, eventually resulting in the desired response. When the dog makes the proper response, he is verbally and physically rewarded: verbal compli-



**ATTACK TRAINING** The P.S.D. manifests its natural tendency to protect and defend itself in this simulated threatening situation. Although it cannot be readily seen, the "victim's" arm is protected by an arm guard.

ments of 'Good boy' and patted, for example. The training is made to be as much fun as possible. Notwithstanding that, it *is* arduous for both dog and handler."

Proper application of discipline and praise through voice control is an important element in training. Various articles on training procedures describe the three main tones of voice used by the handler: the "normal" voice, to give commands or requests; the softer, gentler tone used to praise the dog; and a louder, harsher tone, used only to scold or reprimand.<sup>27</sup> While a harsh tone is usually effective in correcting a dog, mild physical punishment is sometimes necessary. This involves shaking the animal by the nape of the neck. Physical brutality, such as kicking or hitting, is forbidden.

Trainers and handlers recognize that loss of temper on their part defeats the training efforts and can have undesirable effects on the dog. Punishment is only used as a corrective measure, not as an outlet for one's frustration.<sup>28</sup>

### Attack Training

The police service dog is trained to attack in three situations: when the handler is threatened, when the dog itself is threatened, and on command by the handler. In training, the animal's natural tendency to protect or defend itself is encouraged in simulated threatening situations, whether the threat is manifested by a gun, knife, stick or gesture. The dog is taught to "hold," not to maul, its prey. However, if the suspect fights back violently, the dog will become more aggressive.

27. "Police Service Dogs," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 26 #2, October 1960, p. 90. See also: Royal Canadian Mounted Police, *Police Dog Service*, RCMP: Public Relations Branch, p. 5.

28. "Police Service Dogs", pp. 90-91.



On command a trained dog will attempt to disarm an armed person, or can distract or otherwise engage that person so the dog handler or other police personnel can take appropriate action to diffuse the situation.

The guidelines for using a police service dog in attack are the same as those that govern the use of force by peace officers in Canada. The Criminal Code sections 25 (Protection of Persons Acting Under Authority), 26 (Excessive Force), and 27 (Use of Force to Prevent the Commission of an Offence) apply, whether an assailant is armed or unarmed.

### **Dogs' "Career" Span**

Police service dogs have an expected service life of nine years; although statistically the average service life of a dog in the P.D.S. is just under seven years. Should a dog last the expected nine years in active service, his handler will be scheduled for retraining with a new dog upon the ninth year anniversary, and, later, the "old" dog will be retired from service. The intent of this policy is to ensure that a given level of P.S.D. strength is maintained at all times. Adoption of this policy was based on the average working life of a German shepherd, but is flexible enough to consider individual cases: if annual medical reports on the dog confirm a dog handler's recommendation for continued service, longer employment of the dog will be considered.

### **Police Dog Services Equipment**

In field work, dog handlers must carry a standard canine equipment pack. The basics include: choke collar, arm guard, training revolver, tracking harness, longline, six-foot leash, water pail, grooming brush and comb, nail clippers and a first-aid kit and book. Handlers must know how to administer first aid to their canine partner in

case of injury in the course of duty. Seriously-wounded dogs are taken to the nearest veterinary hospital for immediate treatment.

### **Police Transports**

The type of police vehicles used by the P.D.S. depends on the terrain or geographical location that is worked by a team. For example, says Insp. Fream, a station wagon would adequately meet the requirements of both dog and handler in a municipality setting. In a sub-division area encompassing diverse settings, a larger vehicle would be required to accommodate the handler's clothing and equipment and all of the dog's equipment for extended calls. These larger transports are often panel trucks with four-wheel drives. Where work takes the team to remote or isolated areas vehicles are equipped with a winch.

### **In the Line of Duty**

Field teams are on call throughout the day and night, and go wherever they are needed. They may be on assignment for several hours or several days. They may sleep in dense bush or enjoy the modern comforts of a hotel. They may be called to track a missing child or to apprehend a dangerous offender. They prevent and solve many crimes, save lives, search for stolen goods or illicit liquor caches, guard property and buildings... the list goes on. Assignments such as these are all part of a day's work. And yet, as notes Insp. Fream, these teams perform their duties without accolade and often without recognition.

A team's exposure to armed confrontation is par for the course. The consequences of tracking dangerous suspects can sometimes be fatal, for officer or dog. Two RCMP dog handlers have died in the course of duty since 1935. On August 26, 1939, Cst. W. E. Rhodeniser and P.S.D. Tell tracked a

killer through thick bush. The constable was mortally wounded in an exchange of shots.<sup>29</sup> On March 18, 1985, Cst. Michael Buday, on call with P.S.D. Trooper, was slain by a suspect in the Yukon (see "In memoriam" on p. 87). A number of police service dogs have been slain on duty over this period of time.

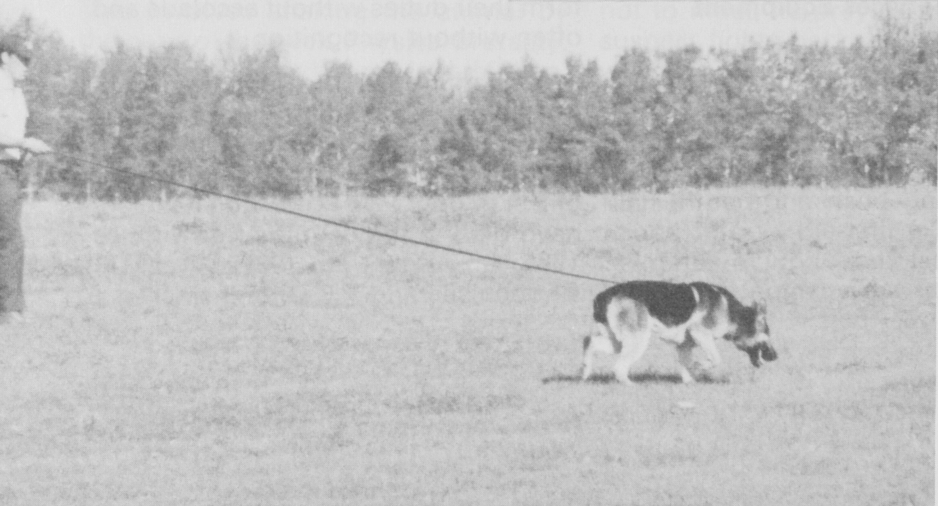
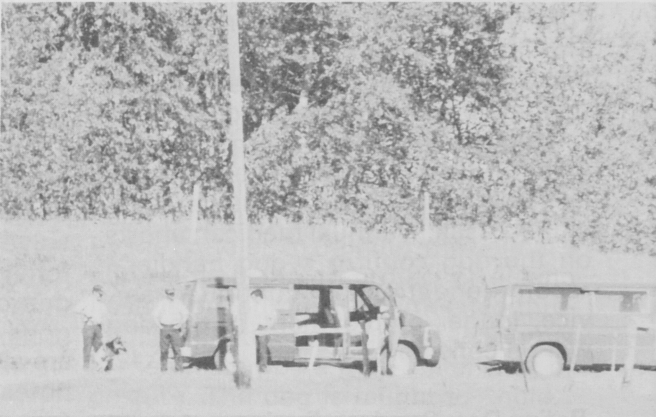
The 50th anniversary of the Police Dog Services is, indeed, a commemorative occasion. The dogs and the members of the P.D. Services have made a valuable contribution to law enforcement, crime prevention, and public safety, for half a century. On this proud record of achievements, the Dog Services can look with optimism and confidence to the challenges that lie ahead. ■

29. "Death of Constable Rhodeniser," *RCMP Quarterly* Vol. 7 #2, October 1939, pp. 124-125.



**POLICE TRANSPORTS** This panel truck is used in sub-division areas encompassing diverse settings. ◆

The longline and tracking harness are used for tracking and searching in rural and urban areas, and are included in the dog handler's standard canine equipment pack. ▼



# WHEN IT ALL BEGAN

by the Honourable, Mr. Justice R. A. Cawsey

*The following story about the beginnings of the Police Dog Services and about Sgt. J. N. Cawsey and P. S. D. Dale in particular, has been put together from excerpts of a speech given by the Honourable, Mr. Justice R. A. Cawsey, (son of Sgt. J. N. Cawsey) at the 50th anniversary celebrations held at Innisfail, Alberta, May 9-12, 1985. Ed.*

Like many human experiences, one does not know at the time when he is living in the face of history with a man and a dog who are to become legends. In 1933, when the story begins, my father, mother and five children, lived in Bassano [Alberta] where my father was in charge of a one-man detachment and, as section NCO also, was responsible for other detachments. Little did I realize at the time that I would be searching my memory 50 years later for anecdotes of my father and his dog Dale.

My father was one of the original members of the Alberta Provincial Police. He started his career in Morinville, and his training consisted of being issued a uniform, given a constable's manual, and being assigned to a detachment. He was then transferred to Wetaskiwin where brother Jack and I were born. Then we moved to Innisfail, Trochu, Bassano and Calgary, where he later retired.

My father loved all animals. We always had a dog or two, or three. We also had chickens, a cow, goats, fitch, mink, rabbits and other creatures. Early in his career he recognized the value of dogs in police work, and he imported one from Germany. This animal was his introduction to the German shepherd or the Alsatian. Her name was Nellie.

My father, of course, is recognized as being the prime mover in the formation of the Police Dog Services. He was assisted by Constable Dennis Ashby of Brooks, and, as officer commanding in Calgary, Inspector A. W. Bavin. The other person to whom great credit must be given is Captain E. Harwich, a former officer of the Hungarian Army who had learned the value of police dogs when he was in the forestry service in Hungary. He had established a training school for dogs near Brooks and it was there that my father purchased Dale and, at his own expense, hired Captain Harwich to train him.

During the depression days of the 1930s Bassano was a divisional point of the C.P.R., and all freight trains stopped for coal and water. Thousands of hungry, unemployed, young Canadians were travelling across Canada in, on, or under freight cars, and one of my father's duties was to enforce the Railway Act and to remove these unfortunate transients from C.P.R. property. In 1932 and 1933 he had to do this alone and at night. He frequently took an untrained dog with him. The dog was able to jump into a freight car and search it, and this made my father realize the value and importance of having a trained police dog.

Dale was born in 1932. My father bought him about May of 1933 and placed him in Captain Harwich's training school in August of 1933. My father received a letter from Inspector Bavin who was aware of my father's interest in dogs, advising that Ottawa was asking for a report on the value of training suitable dogs for police purposes and he mentioned bloodhounds and Doberman pinschers. My father was asked to prepare a short report as to the value of such dogs, but in response



he gave a very long report in which he explained that he could not be objective because of his sincere belief in the reliability, value, and faithfulness of a well-trained police dog. Although my father at that time had not been trained in the use of police dogs, his dog Nellie frequently helped him in his work. In his report, my father pointed out that a prisoner could not escape, either by fleeing or by the use of force, from a single constable with a trained dog.

My father pointed out that even in the early stages of training, Dale had taken a cold trail, found a man, and held him. Dale positioned himself between his handler and the prisoner, and when the prisoner suddenly attempted to draw a weapon, the dog immediately seized his arm. Dale guarded the prisoner for 25 minutes, during which time the prisoner undertook to escape, only to be seized by Dale until the prisoner stood still. Dale continued to bark until the trainer appeared. During this pursuit, the prisoner had dropped a six-inch steel bolt, a short piece of stick, and a blackjack, over a distance of one mile in a country covered with alfalfa and corn and crossed by irrigation ditches. Dale returned all of the dropped articles.

My father also reported that Dale could scale a 10-foot fence and climb a ladder to search out a roof. As a result of this report, the commissioner decided that my father should undertake an experiment to prove the value of the trained police dog. Although the RCMP were convinced, they were not prepared to buy a dog and in September of 1933 my father was asked if he would accept 25 cents per day extra pay for the keep and training of Dale commencing October 1, 1933. My father was to have the dog at Bassano. He was asked to submit specifications for a proper kennel, the average cost of feed, and the amount of time per day it would take to keep the dog in practice.

On October 25, 1933, my father accepted the offer of 25 cents per day and agreed to make himself and Dale available for duty anywhere in "K" Division. He also submitted his out-of-pocket expenses: cost of Dale — \$75, training — \$50, feed during training — \$15, tuition in learning to handle the dog — \$25.

Incidentally, one of the problems in keeping a police dog in condition was to have a quarry to run trails and to act as a prisoner. This was considered a minor detail because there were many young fellows around Bassano out of work and he obtained a volunteer.

Captain Harwich and my father worked very closely and became good friends. In his correspondence, Captain Harwich set out the requirements for a police service dog:

1. Locate hidden or buried objects and bring them to his handler. Find lost articles on the track and retrieve.
2. Search a building, a group of trees, or other place with head raised, taking the scent from the air. As soon as he scents a man, the dog is to run to the man and bark without attacking; holding the man in case he tries to escape. Also, the dog prevents the criminal from attacking the dog master.
3. Takes up a track and follows the track until he finds the man, holds the man and barks and prevents his escape.
4. Guards and escorts prisoners.

Captain Harwich also felt that a police service dog should be able to do the work of an ambulance dog, which is to search and find lost persons without barking, and lead his master back to the lost person.

In October of 1933, Captain Harwich estimated that it would cost \$585 to

establish a training school at Brooks and a dog could be completely trained in three months.

Sometime in July of 1934 my father was transferred to Calgary to be in charge of the Calgary Section. He found it impossible to keep Dale at home and had to keep him at a training establishment on the outskirts of Calgary so that Dale could get proper exercise. During this time my father worked the dog regularly and kept him available for work in the division.

On May 25, 1935, Black Lux, who was sired by Dale, was officially taken on strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Black Lux had been raised by my father until he was eight months old when he was sold to a private citizen at Cluny who later traded the dog to Captain Harwich for another trained dog.

On August 17, 1935, my father learned over the radio that Eileen Simpson, aged 2½ years, had wandered away from her parents' farm west of Carstairs at 1:00 p.m. Although 200 people had searched until dark, she was not found. It had rained heavily since 3:00 p.m. and it was a cold and raw day. The child was clothed only in a thin cotton dress with no underwear, shoes, stockings or hat. My father immediately left Calgary accompanied by two other constables and they headed for Carstairs, a distance of 39 miles. Eight miles from Calgary they met a suspicious-looking car which they searched, and found it was full of stolen merchandise. They could tell by tracks on the ground that the man had left the car, so Dale was placed on his track. He trailed 1½ miles and found Tom Muske who had a long criminal record. Dale was sent back over his trail and found five new fountain pens and, as a result, the man was convicted on seven charges. The constables and Muske returned to Calgary and my father continued to Carstairs.

The next morning at daylight, 200 friends and neighbours arrived to continue the search. They worked the fields systematically. With Dale, my father covered the fields that had been searched the day before, to be certain that the searchers had not missed the girl. After working two hours in wet grain, Dale was then taken to an area of bush about 640 acres in size. Dale suddenly took a scent from the air and started towards a large wheat field. My father was too tired and wet to keep up with him, but Constable Cameron of the Crossfield Detachment was mounted, and he followed Dale who had found the girl and was licking her face. The child was semiconscious and chilled to the bone. Undoubtedly Dale saved her life.

In a period of approximately six hours Dale had tracked and apprehended a known criminal and found and saved the life of a little girl. Needless to say, the publicity generated by Dale's accomplishments renewed the interest of the Force in Dale, and on October 15 he was purchased by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A dog school was then established on Patterson Heights on the hills overlooking the Bow River west of Calgary and it is from this humble beginning that the Police Dog Services has grown to be an important part of the RCMP.

I would like to mention a few more of Dale's achievements that would further illustrate his remarkable capabilities:

In November of 1933, following a break and entering of a garage in Bassano, Dale took a track near an abandoned car and followed the track for five miles to a house where he found Angus Taylor. In an early example of 'plea bargaining' Taylor offered to plead guilty to breaking and entering the house in which he was found and if he received a sentence of less than 2

years, he would plead guilty to breaking and entering the garage. The prosecutor saw fit to proceed with the charge of breaking and entering the garage. The Crown was then faced with the precedent of *King Vs. White*, a case from the B.C. Court of Appeal in 1926 which held that evidence is not admissible of the actions of dogs while engaged in tracking down a person accused of a crime, even though the owner of the dog testifies as to the dog's abilities, training and fitness for tracking men. This limitation on dog-tracking evidence was considered to be the law until the case *R. Vs. Haas*, 39 W.W.R. 224 (B.C.C.A.) which found:

"The general knowledge of mankind in respect to the propensities of animals and of dogs in particular renders testimony of the trainer and handler of a tracking dog legally admissible as evidence.... Any objections to such testimony relates to the weight and not to the admissibility thereof."

Dale was also used in a famous case which occurred near Canmore, Alberta, in which the murderers of Sergeant Wallace and Constable Harrison had escaped into the mountains. It was cold and raining, and the scent was ten hours old. Dale took the scent and followed it for two miles where he suddenly found the footprints of two people on the ground. They followed the trail. Frequently the footprints would

be lost but Dale would continue his track until he got a hot scent. Word was received that the two suspects had been seen on the road. The suspects were seen behind a tree, and one of the murderers fired at the police party. Dale heard the shot, broke away from my father, and caught and held one of the murderers who had at approximately the same time been wounded by one of the search parties. In this case, Dale was following the exact trail that the murderers had taken, and by leading the searchers ensured there would be little danger of the search party being ambushed.

There are other little stories of Dale that did not make headlines but reveal a great deal about him. As an example, a lady lost \$3 on her way to the store and, at that time, that would buy a week's groceries. Dale was put on the trail and he soon found the \$3.

After Dale was purchased by the R.C.M. Police he was assigned to Constable W. H. Billington, and later, my brother Lorne became his handler. By 1939, however, the years of strenuous activity began to tell on Dale and he had rheumatism and heart strain, and he was honourably but reluctantly retired and spent his remaining days as our family dog in Calgary.

On September 6, 1941, Dale was suffering from many ailments and he was humanely destroyed on that date. ■

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## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

A recent high-profile court case was coming to a conclusion in our area and for that reason, my seven-year-old son and I were talking about the crimes that people commit and the seemingly insignificant sentences that people receive for "doing bad." I asked Dan to explain his thoughts on punishment. He said: "Well Dad, if a man kills another man, then that man should stay in prison as long as the other man is dead." I thought that his comment would be of some interest.

*submitted by Cpl. M. V. Shaver*



## A SECOND STOREY STORY

*by Cpl. J. G. White*

Members working highway patrol on Prince Edward Island during the summer are frequently called upon at odd hours of the day and night to attend accident scenes. At that time of the year the Island's population grows dramatically as tourists descend to take advantage of the endless beaches, emerald-green golf courses, and myriad seasonal attractions. Unfortunately for our members, though, the tripling of the population often contributes to a marked increase in motor vehicle accidents.

Cst. Don Hutchinson of Charlottetown Highway Patrol was awakened at 6:30 in the morning on August 2, 1983. A serious motor vehicle mishap had occurred at the Oyster Bed Bridge, approximately twelve miles north of Charlottetown. He arrived at the scene of the accident half an hour later and found Cst. Roger Waite, Dr. K. G. Ellis, and the local ambulance service already in attendance. Cst. Hutchinson believed he was investigating a fairly routine, single-vehicle fatality. As the officer later discovered, however, this tragedy would become infamous as



The demolished car and gaping hole in the second storey of this P.E.I. farm house are a sad reminder that drinking and driving don't mix.

one of the most bizarre accidents in the Island's history.

A 1979 Chev Camaro lay crushed near the foundation of an old, but inhabited house. A gaping hole yawned from the second storey. Debris and twisted shards of wood lay on the grass below. Close by on the lawn lay a young man seriously injured. He was transported immediately to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Charlottetown.

Although he sustained a broken neck and fractured hip as well as multiple minor injuries, this passenger had wrestled with death and won. The driver of the vehicle was not so lucky.

The two men, both in their early twenties, had enjoyed a full day of vacationing on the Island. A round of golf led to dinner at a local Charlottetown restaurant and lounge and one post-dinner drink led inevitably to

another. By 2 a.m. both men were in their Camaro headed for a campground in North Rustico. The weather was cloudy, but no rain had fallen and the pavement was dry.

Drinking and driving is a lethal mixture — but these travellers had added a dash of unfamiliarity with local roads, plus a heaping spoonful of excessive speed — a sure recipe for death.

The car sped along Route 6 to Oyster Bed Bridge, climbing to speeds estimated at 160 km/h. At Oyster Bed Bridge, the road veers sharply to the left, and is intersected by a secondary road which leads to the Retarded Children's Camp. The Camaro failed to negotiate this acute turn in the highway and exited the road, striking a sign post, entering a ditch and rolling several times. The momentum coupled with the geography of the land sent the automobile catapulting through the air, bouncing twice on the ground before smashing with tremendous force into the second storey of an older home. The house stood 260 feet from the point where the car left the highway and began its death spiral.

The Camaro featured a T-roof, terrific for ventilation in warm weather but deadly when slammed roof first into an immovable object. Upon impact with the house, the two occupants were hurled through the open T-roof. The Camaro then crashed resoundingly to the ground, a crumpled heap of broken metal.

The passenger, it appears, was projected over the roof of the house, then plummeted to earth, where he lay until discovered several hours later. The 21-year-old driver was propelled through the huge cavity created by the vehicle and flung through a closet wall. His body, travelling at a tremendous speed, then smashed into an adjacent wall, stopping at the top of the stairs, head dangling downward.

The owner of the house, an 88-year-old woman, was awakened by the horrendous noise. At first she imagined that a freak tornado had struck. Her fear of the unknown soon became a horror of the reality when she saw the mangled corpse of the driver lying on the stair landing directly at the foot of her bed.

The elderly woman could not navigate the stairway with its gruesome barricade of blood and human debris. Help was as near as her phone — but her phone was now miles away downstairs. She began to call loudly for someone to end her waking nightmare.

The survivor recalled little of the tragedy — merely that he and his friend had left the lounge and driven along a road. The next memory was of pain as he regained consciousness on the lawn.

The autopsy established that the driver's blood-alcohol level was 32 mmol/L — almost twice the legal limit.

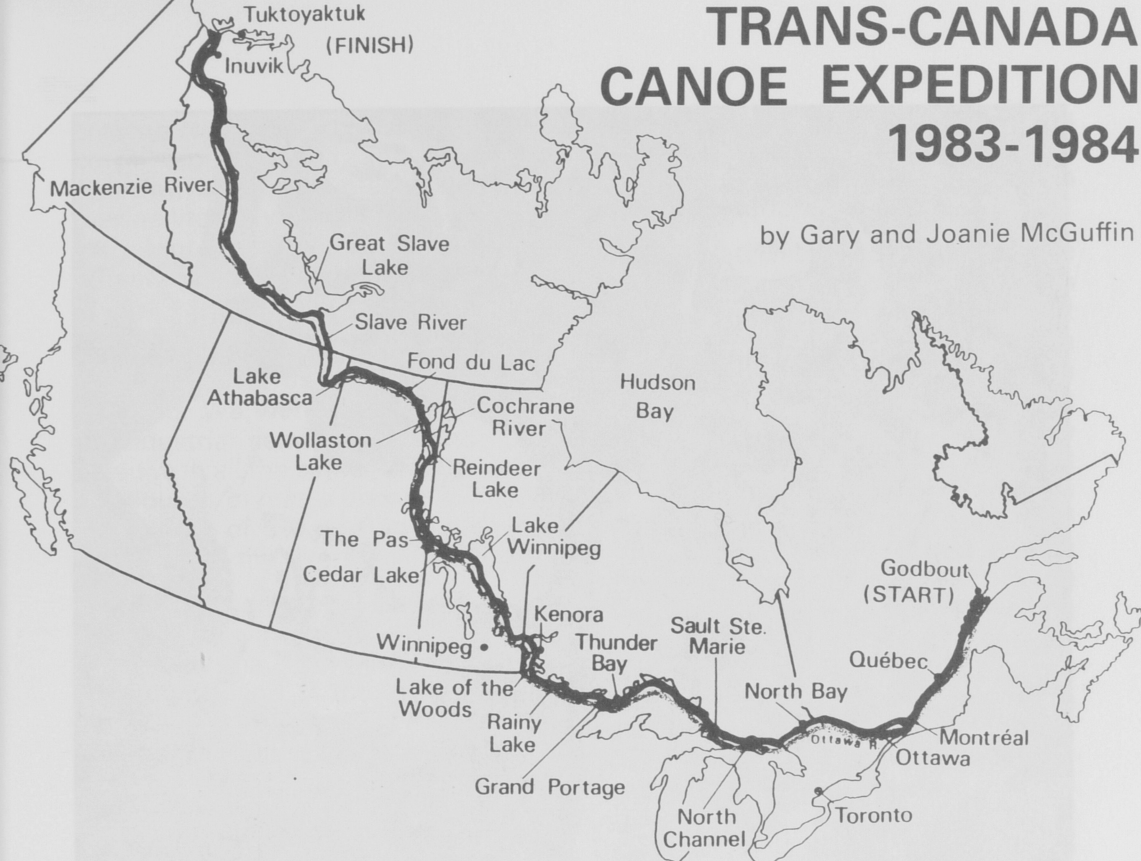
Statements, photographs, measurements, diagrams and reams of reports, the painstaking routine every highway patrol member must endure, were completed and the case was concluded.

The old lady's house, which had thus far withstood the severe winds and snows of countless P.E.I. winters, had been shifted a full four inches on the foundation from the force of the collision.

After a lengthy stay in hospital the passenger in the accident recovered from his injuries. The aged home owner is again living in her house which required extensive renovations. And Cst. Hutchinson? He's back on the road, patrolling our highways, protecting the public, responding to calls — and dreading another summer. ■

# TRANS-CANADA CANOE EXPEDITION 1983-1984

by Gary and Joanie McGuffin



Dear Editor,

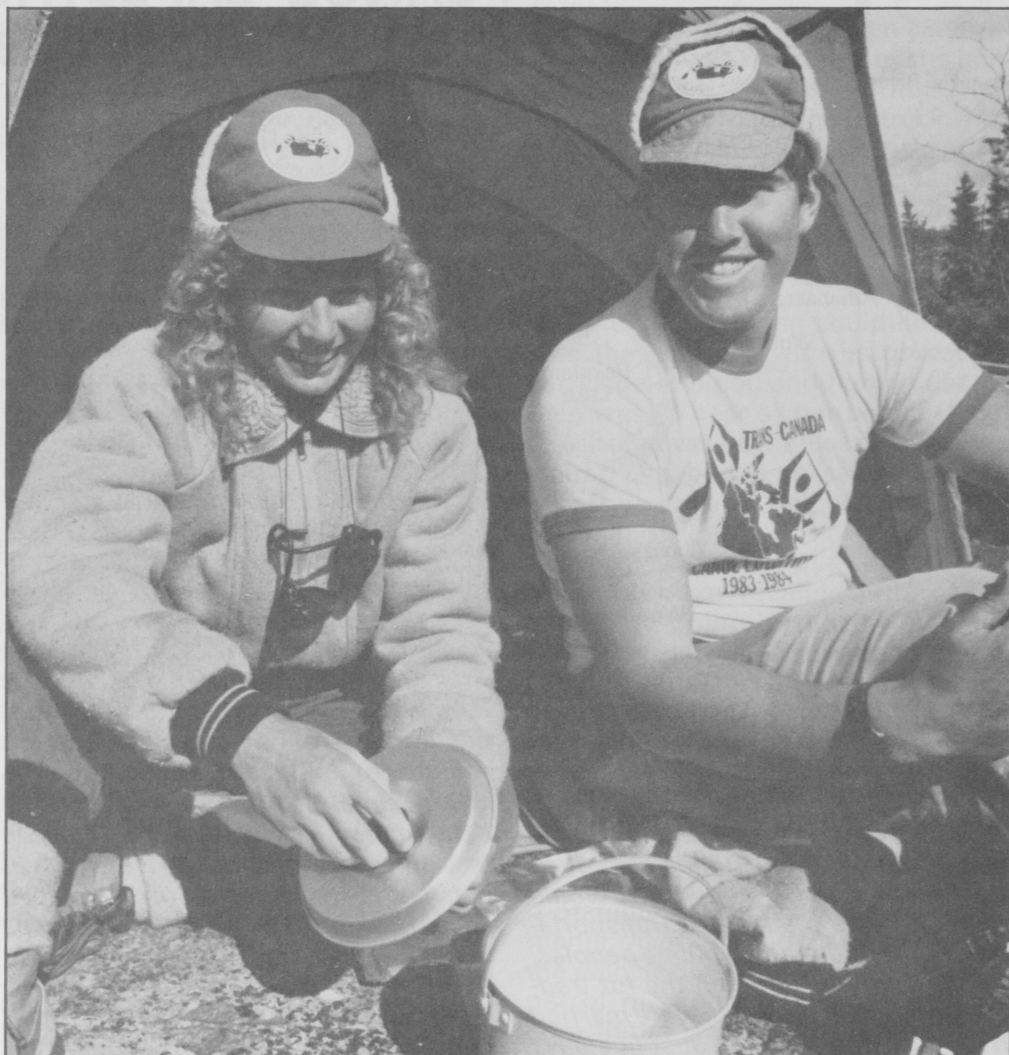
Three years ago, my fiancé, Gary, and I, planned a 6,000-mile canoe expedition across Canada which would follow, in part, the historic transportation routes of Canadian native peoples, the early voyageurs, and the fur traders. On April 30, 1983, we were married in Bracebridge, Ontario. Just five days later, we launched our canoe into the salty St. Lawrence River estuary at Baie Comeau and embarked upon an historic journey across the country's waterways to Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea.

Along the route the RCMP were such tremendous help to us that we wondered how we could let others know about their kindness and hospitality. It was through these members that we learned of the RCMP Quarterly magazine, and thought it appropriate to pass on to you and your readers, our adventure, and our appreciation for the assistance given to us by the members of the RCMP.

In the summer of 1984 we passed 17 detachments along our route: The Pas in Manitoba; Cumberland House, Pelican Narrows, Southend, Wollaston Lake, Uranium City, and Stony Rapids in Saskatchewan; Fort Chipewyan in Alberta; and Fort Resolution, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Fort Good Hope, Fort Smith, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk in the Northwest Territories. The officers of these detachments and their families were generous, warm and friendly; inviting us to be part of their families for our short stay in each community. Through the RCMP we were given a different perspective of life in the North. They offered help and advice, and would certainly have come to our aid should we have needed it. Our deepest thanks is extended to all of them whom we were fortunate enough to meet along the way.

Sincerely,  
Joanie & Gary McGuffin  
London, Ontario





Joanie and Gary McGuffin.

**OUR STORY** On May 5, 1983, Gary and I set our canoe into the incoming tidewaters of Baie Comeau and began paddling southwest up the St. Lawrence River towards Montreal, 500 miles away. The inland lakes were frozen, but the spring flood waters poured out the little creeks and larger rivers of the St. Lawrence north shore, adding to the confluence. Late winter weather prevailed, forcing us to don a layered system of wet suits, sweaters,

rain suits, rubber boots, and woolen mittens in the face of bitter westerly winds and intermittent wet snow and rain. The St. Lawrence estuary is very much affected by the ocean conditions; winds, storms, tides and saltwater all funnel up the river as far as Quebec City making it an extremely difficult and hazardous journey. At the Saguenay River mouth, the outflowing current collides with the 12-foot fluctuating tide of the St. Lawrence to

create strong tidal lines that gather and corral capelin, smelt, and other fish, creating a feeding place for larger marine life. As we tossed about in this turbulent water we suddenly found ourselves amongst a pod of feeding beluga whales, their glistening white backs surfacing like rolling white caps.

Further upstream, the landscape changed. We were paddling through an industrial seaway and were inundated with all the sights, smells, tastes and sounds of man's presence, including waves of sewage and chemical wastes from the river-bank dumpings.

Branching off the St. Lawrence and up the Ottawa River we were soon greeted by the green hills of the rich agricultural land of the lower Ottawa Valley. Here it was easy to imagine the voyageurs of a bygone era packing their 36-foot birch-bark canoes with a payload of 4,000 pounds of men, equipment, food and trading supplies, paddling up the Ottawa for the annual journey to a rendez-vous near Thunder Bay. From the opposite end of the country, the voyageurs from the Athabasca would meet them near Thunder Bay for an exchange of cargo — furs from the north destined for Montreal and Europe were traded for the goods and supplies from the east and south that would sustain the following winter fur hunting. This commerce lasted for over 100 years in Canada, and is the root of many Canadian traditions and folklore.

By early June the high river water carrying pulp logs down the Ottawa reminded us of the heyday of valley lumbering and the white pine that once dominated the forest scene. The Ottawa River has since been fully developed to meet the demand for hydroelectricity — a discovery which forced us to use the old voyageur portage trails to avoid major hydroelectric dam sites that have replaced the magnificent waterfalls and rapids of years gone by. The Ottawa Valley is a

beautiful place to travel, with its spruce-clad hills rolling down to the river banks along either side of the Quebec-Ontario border.

We turned westward at the Mattawa River and continued upstream to North Bay where we crossed our first height of land. After racing across the open expanse of Lake Nipissing with a rising wind on our tail, and catapulting through the thrilling rapids of the French River, we paddled out amongst the long black shoals of Georgian Bay's coastline. We canoed the wild and unpopulated Great Lakes shoreline: the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Travelling under the shoreline precipices of overhanging granite, past sandy bays and boulder-strewn beaches, we were awed by the immensity of this region. Sculpted and smoothed rock formations, eroded by the constant, pounding, wave action, often lined the shore. Discovering 1,000-year-old pictographs on a sheer rock face at Agawa Bay painted by ancient Ojibwa; or sighting the wreckage of an old wooden ship scattered for miles along the rocky shore, were revelations that spoke of Superior's mysterious and powerful nature.

This northern Great Lake coast provides the Arctic caribou with their southern-most breeding grounds at Pukaskwa National Park. They and white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, and otters, would nose about our nightly campsites. The serenity and the wilderness of Superior is preserved not by park status, but by icy waters, steep cliffs and fearsome storms that make most of the coast inaccessible to all except canoeists.

The open-water traverse of seven miles across Thunder Bay from Thunder Cape to Pie Island was the longest and most exposed of the entire journey. Upon reaching Grand Portage our pace altered drastically, for instead of miles of flat-water canoeing which

allowed us to average 45 miles a day, the waterway was now barely navigable. Trudging up the Pigeon River and portaging to and from a system of small lakes, we reached the continental divide between the Hudson Bay and Atlantic watersheds. Now flowing with the current, we continued paddling westward along the international boundary through Quetico Provincial Park where we encountered our first bald and golden eagles swooping into the Namakan River for pickerel. Then it was across Rainy Lake and down the Rainy River to Lake of the Woods. We navigated the tricky maze of this island-studded lake and enjoyed the incredible display of white pelicans soaring in perfect "jet fighter" formation overhead. We travelled northwards past Kenora, then down the 270-mile Winnipeg River into Manitoba.

Shallow Lake Winnipeg, known as the worst lake in Canada for small craft, often dished up choppy, 5-foot, brown-capped seas, forcing us to retreat to land. Sitting perched on an inhospitable shoreline with a 10-foot wall of driftwood fencing us off from dry land, we felt quite insignificant. But our attitude towards Lake Winnipeg changed with the miles. Upon crossing the Narrows we stopped at Matheson Island to explore its white limestone cliffs and caves peppered with fossil remains from the island's former existence as a lake bottom. Lake Winnipeg is a combination of long exposed traverses, moon-shaped sandy bays, and hordes of shrieking gulls and terns. Beyond the lake and up the Saskatchewan River lay The Pas, Manitoba, our destination and first-year termination point.

It was a memorable day when we arrived on September 6th. As we paddled by the town, car horns honked and people waved. To our disbelief, a red carpet came tumbling down the hill and stopped at the river's edge under the bow of our canoe. The mayor, the chief and reeves of the town council

had arranged for a surprise welcome. We were led up Main Street by an RCMP truck with flashing red lights to the canoe's final resting place for the winter — the RCMP warehouse.

**THE SECOND YEAR** On June 2, 1984, we were on our way again from The Pas, facing the silt-brown spring current of the wide, meandering, Saskatchewan River; up past Cumberland House — an important distribution depot in the fur trade — and into deep, dark, Namew Lake. We portaged into the Churchill River system via the Frog Portage and paddled down to Kettle Falls. Miles upon miles of stubby spruce seedling were bursting from the charred ruins of forest fires in the land of the Reindeer River.

Our biggest physical challenge for this second part of our voyage was the trudge to reach the height of land between Reindeer and Wollaston Lakes. Once inland, we were plagued by blackflies and mosquitoes as we paddled up the Swan River, then the winding Blondeau River with 277 one-hundred-and-eighty-degree turns in 13 miles. We finally completed the three-day effort with nine long and arduous portages over muskeg terrain that sucked our boots into knee-deep quagmire. Once into Wollaston Lake, we were on the continental divide, a unique geographical feature of Canada, for out of its northern end flows both the Cochrane River towards Hudson Bay, and the Fond-du-Lac River towards the Arctic Ocean.

From Wollaston Lake, we dropped over 600 feet in 170 miles to Lake Athabasca, through the gem of northern Saskatchewan wilderness, the Fond-du-Lac River. We tumbled down through the foaming rapids of Red Bank Falls and Thompson Rapids, and glided swiftly and silently past the marsh lands of moose territory. After paddling along Lake Athabasca's north shore, we arrived in the community of



Fort Chipewyan, whose history on the Peace River delta is directly linked to the fur trade. From this point the wide, brown, Slave River leading north to Great Slave Lake picks up the pace, winding through northern Alberta and across the N.W.T. border. The thundering stretch of rapids above Fort Smith proves quite a formidable barrier to river travellers — but to the pelican of the area it is their home and breeding grounds (the most northerly and only river-nesting site in the world).

Great Slave Lake, huge, deep and cold, provided us with a link from the Slave delta to the Mackenzie River headwaters and the final 1,100 miles of our journey. We flowed with the clear, green Mackenzie waters past Fort Providence and the Jean Marie River; but then at Fort Simpson the water turned brown where the heavily silted Liard River emptied into the Mackenzie from the south.

The Mackenzie and Franklin Mountain Ranges that bracket either side of the Mackenzie were magnificent: sharp peaks and sheer cliff faces; a land rich in black bears, grizzlies, Dall sheep and caribou. But weather patterns fluctuated drastically. August 1st at Fort Simpson was 36°C; August 12th at Norman Wells was 4°C with snow in the mountains. August 23rd at Inuvik was 20°C, warm enough to play baseball in shorts; but by August 29th, Tuktoyaktuk was 2°C with blowing snow, high winds, and ice flows moving in from the Beaufort Sea.

The mile-wide Mackenzie flowed swiftly and smoothly through the Sans Sault Rapids and past the clay cliffs of the Ramparts where nesting peregrine falcons wheeled overhead. Beyond Arctic Red River we were well into the Mackenzie delta where the main river current splits into a maze of interwoven channels. Huge flocks of Canada geese and snow geese were gathering for the autumn migration. Climb-

ing the Caribou Hills en route to the ocean, we were rewarded with a spectacular view to the east of fiery red tundra; and to the west, the delta maze of silvery lakes backed by the Yukon's Richardson Mountains. That very evening on the delta a pod of 25 beluga whales swam up the Middle Channel. We had paddled amongst their species in their southern most breeding grounds in the St. Lawrence, and now, as if in greeting, a few whales from one of their northwestern colonies appeared.

Despite the immense beauty of it all, we were intensely relieved to finish the last few of an estimated 10 million paddle strokes and pull ashore at Tuktoyaktuk. Our Arctic Ocean arrival after 6,000 miles of canoeing was the ultimate highlight of our journey. Of tremendous significance were the many dear friends we met on our voyage; the encounters with formidable natural and man-made obstacles, and the realization that we had crossed a continent from one ocean to another. The finale of this journey has only made us all the more eager to explore more of Canada, in all seasons, and by as many self-propelled modes of travel as is possible.

Our thanks to all the RCMP members that helped us in so many different ways: from allowing us to store our canoe in The Pas during the winter of 1983-84, to accepting our early morning CBC phone calls when the only telephone available at 6 a.m. was in the RCMP's house! From barbecuing hamburgers for us, to giving us a refreshing hot shower or just a place to put our tent — you have no idea how much you meant to us on our journey. If the officers and their families are representative of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police — which we are sure they are — then we should all, as a country, be very proud of the example that you set as thoughtful, caring people. ■



Ski team members (L-R): Fred Fitzsimmons, Cameron McFarlane, John Beer, Peter Margraf (coach), Wayne Dunn, Marc Parent, Pierre Lange.

## WORLD POLICE SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS — 1985

by Sgt. Wayne Dunn\*

The World Police Ski Championships is a prestigious and popular spectator event, widely recognized throughout Europe. From March 2 to 10, 1985, six members of the RCMP represented Canada at the championships, held in Trento, Italy. This marked the seventh year this event has been hosted by the Italians, and the third time members of our Force have participated.

This year RCMP members were selected from Ontario and Quebec, to form the Force's central sector ski team. The skiers were: Pierre Lange and Marc Parent, "A" Division; Peter

Margraf, "C" Division; Cameron McFarlane, Fred Fitzsimmons, John Beer and Wayne Dunn, "O" Division.

In 1983, Peter Dnistrianskyj, the Force's national coordinator for the World Police Ski Championships, divided the RCMP divisions into four regional sectors, to ensure geographic representation and to facilitate the training and ultimate selection of a ski team to represent the Force and Canada. A western sector team attended the

\* Sgt. Dunn is stationed in "O" Division HQ, Toronto, Commercial Crime Section.

championships in 1983, and an eastern sector team in 1984. A prairie sector team will be selected for 1986.\*

Approximately 175 policemen from 29 countries competed in this year's slalom, giant slalom and cross country events. Some participants travelled from such distant places as Australia, New Zealand, Chile and China, while others came from all parts of Europe.

Our team travelled from Ottawa to Lahr, West Germany, where we boarded a train to Trento. During the 12-hour trip across Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, we feasted our eyes on some of the most breathtaking scenery in Europe.

The city of Trento, situated in northern Italy at the base of the Dolomites, has a population of about 100,000. The local residents are the friendliest, most helpful people one could hope to meet while travelling in a foreign country.

During their stay, all police teams resided at the "Albergo Trento" resort. Lodgings, meals and transportation to the ski slopes were supplied courtesy of the Italian organizing committee.

The committee presented the championships in the format of a mini-Olympics event, complete with opening and closing ceremonies, parades with all participants attired in their re-

spective police uniforms, medal presentations and a formal ball. All public activities were broadcast live on national television.

The RCMP Concert Band attended the opening ceremonies, and a first was accomplished when they participated in the parade as a marching band. This was also the full Concert Band's first visit to Europe. Needless to say, they were the hit of the parade (see p. 82, "RCMP Band in Italy").

The Force is well known and respected by the European public. During our stay, more than one comment was overheard that the RCMP is the most honest police force in the world — something we can be proud of.

The ski championships are set to F.I.S. standards, which govern international ski racing events. The courses range from moderate to difficult, but are very long. One of the keys to success in these races is physical conditioning: if you aren't in top physical shape, you won't complete the course.

The giant slalom course, about two miles in length, had 48 gates and a vertical drop of 1,600 feet, with three steep pitches. The slalom was about a half-mile in length, with a 400-foot vertical drop and 55 gates, and the cross country trails were 10 and 15 km long.

The calibre of competitors varies greatly. Some team members hold F.I.S. points, which means they compete for their country on an international basis. Other competitors from limited skiing countries such as England, Australia, New Zealand and Chile are, understandably, less proficient in ski racing.

The RCMP team finished seventh overall, which is a compliment to the team members, considering the limited amount of time they had to practice. The Italians trained over a six-month period, and won first place.

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\* Peter Margraf of "C" Division, the current national coordinator, is considering a proposal to change the method of team selection. Under this proposal, the four-sector format would remain in place to facilitate organization and training. However, an eastern team would be selected from the central and eastern sectors, and the western team from the prairie and western sectors, on a rotational basis. This would give competitors an opportunity to participate every second year, and probably produce a more competitive team. The sector representatives will be liaising with the national coordinator on this matter, and all interested persons will be advised as to the final outcome.



While the days were filled with some of the best skiing in the world, the nights were devoted to festivities and organized socials. Various dinners and parties were held, in which teams from all countries intermingled and discussed not only skiing, but the problems commonly facing police forces across all continents. Although skiing is the main reason police teams attend the championships, an important aspect of the event is the promotion of friendship and solidarity among the various law-enforcement agencies.

Members who have competed in past police ski events are familiar with the rules: participants pay their own

way, and no special leave is granted. Assistance to the RCMP ski team was supplied by White Stag, Elan, Cooper Cole, Carrera and Spalding, and a special thanks goes to these companies for their valuable support. "O" Division Support Services kindly supplied pins and appreciation plaques. Special thanks also to Insp. Luc G  n  reux and Sgt. Ben Soave of our liaison office in Rome, for attending the championships and for being very helpful to our team members.

Should you in future have the opportunity to attend this worthwhile event, do not pass it up. It is an unforgettable experience. ■

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## QUEEN ELIZABETH VISITS SELO UKRAINA

by Jean A. Gingera\*

Celebration and education are cornerstones of Selo Ukraina, a cultural complex unique in North America. "Selo" means village, a permanent home for Canada's national Ukrainian Festival... and more.

What began in 1966 as a two-day event in Dauphin, Manitoba, is now attracting forty to fifty thousand visitors annually from all parts of the world. To cope with the Festival's expanding popularity, the Ukrainian Fine Arts Centre was incorporated in 1970 as a nonprofit organization. Its goal: to develop facilities for the Festival, thereby ensuring its continued growth as one of Canada's main tourist attractions. In 1980 this organization became Selo Ukraina — Ukrainian Folk Arts Centre and Museum Inc.

As a result of dedicated fund raising and community support, Selo Ukraina obtained 58 hectares of land (144 acres), which have been converted into a Ukrainian heritage park. The site is 10 km south of Dauphin, on the north slope of Riding Mountain. With its valley, creek and woodland area, it is an ideal setting in which to recreate the traditional Ukrainian way of life.

The Selo Ukraina project involves a four-phase development plan. Construction of a 4,000-seat amphitheatre, complete with sound and lighting equipment and a full outdoor stage, began in the fall of 1983. A functional

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\* Ms. Gingera is a publicity and public relations officer for Selo Ukraina.

outdoor theatre is now in place. A five-star commercial hotel, blending contemporary and traditional designs, is on the drawing board. A pioneer museum and a school of folk arts are also in the planning stages. This year-round cultural complex will essentially be complete by 1991, marking the 100th anniversary of the first Ukrainian settlers in Canada.

Queen Elizabeth's tour of Canada in the fall of 1984 included a visit to the community of Dauphin. On October 5, the Queen officially opened the first phase of the Ukrainian heritage park. An estimated 5,000 people greeted the royal visitor in the outdoor theatre, under glorious Indian summer skies.

Flanked by trees ablaze in their autumn splendour, Cossack Norsemen thundered across open fields, stopping at the east side of the stage, where they dismounted and planted their

flags. After the unveiling of the granite plaque which marked the official opening of Selo Ukraina, the Queen was escorted to a canopied luncheon pavilion, from where she watched a multi-cultural stage show. The event featured performances by Canada's National Ukrainian Festival Choir, the Highland Dancers, the Waywaysee-cappo Dancers, the Zirka Dancers, and a folk concert by the Guillas family.

The Queen's walkabout through the amphitheatre was certainly the biggest surprise of her visit. She mingled with the enthusiastic crowd, obviously enjoying the atmosphere. One British security officer called the royal visit to Dauphin the highlight of the Canadian tour.

The Queen's visit to Selo Ukraina was an exciting experience, and I am proud to have participated in that brief moment of history. ■



# CANADA'S SECURITY SERVICE A BRIEF HISTORY

by S. W. Horrall, RCMP Historian

*The task of safeguarding Canada's internal security became the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1920. Through the years that followed the Force developed an effective organization to counter the threats to our democratic institutions. Its members established a tradition of dedication and hard work that was put to the test in some of the most serious crises in our country's history. In more recent times the RCMP Security Service has added to this fine record, and gained an international reputation for professional ability.*

*The decision to transfer the intelligence collection and analysis portion of this responsibility to a new civilian agency ushers in a new era in Canada's security. The Security Service has been disbanded and most of its personnel are now members of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. They take with them a wealth of experience and knowledge. It is satisfying to know that they will have a vital role in the new agency. On behalf of the RCMP I would like to extend my thanks to them for their service and loyalty in the past. I would also like to express my personal best wishes to each of them for a successful future in their new positions. I am sure that they will serve the new service with the same devotion that they served the old one. Finally, I would like to assure the Canadian Security Intelligence Service that it will receive the fullest co-operation from the RCMP in protecting Canada's security in the future.*

*R. H. Simmonds  
Commissioner*





The Secret Service office of the Dominion Police Ottawa, 1909. The officer in charge, Inspector J. Parkinson, is seated left foreground. Parkinson's men were responsible for watching Irish extremists and protecting heads of state from revolutionary anarchists. One of these had shot and killed President McKinley in Buffalo in 1901.

*This article was intended for publication in the 1984 Autumn edition of the Quarterly following the proclamation of the C.S.I.S. Act on June 28, 1984. It was to be accompanied by the C.S.I.S. emblem which has not yet received Royal assent. Once authorized, the C.S.I.S. emblem and official description will be presented to Quarterly readers in a later edition.*

**Ed.**

**O**n July 16, 1984, the task of protecting Canada's national security became the responsi-

bility of the newly established Canadian Security Intelligence Service. Since before Confederation Canadians have found it necessary to maintain some kind of a security agency to safeguard themselves from the violence and treachery of those bent upon espionage, sabotage, political assassination or the overthrow of the state. The first of these agencies was the Western Frontier Constabulary formed in 1864. As Canadian society has evolved over the century and more since then, the nature of the threat to our national security has not only

changed many times but also become increasingly complex. Among the reasons for this have been the vast demographic changes in our population, the growing diversity of political opinion, the development of international responsibilities, the emergence of economic ties, and the explosion in technological and scientific knowledge.

In response to these changing conditions it has been necessary from time to time to adapt, expand or re-organize the existing security agency. The Western Frontier Constabulary was followed by the Dominion Police. A further change occurred after World War One when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was established as the national security and intelligence force. In recent years there has been a growing concern that another point had been reached where the security requirements of the nation warranted yet further re-structuring of the organization of its security agency. As a result, in June 1984, legislation was approved which provided for the creation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and the transfer from the RCMP to this new body of the responsibility for the security of Canada.

Espionage and intelligence gathering had a part in the great events that shaped colonial Canada. Montcalm employed cryptographers in his army, and it was information procured by his opponent Wolfe that helped the latter get his soldiers up the cliffs that protected Quebec and on to the Plains of Abraham. Of course the most famous agent of colonial times was Laura Secord, who obtained vital knowledge of American troop movements and slipped through their lines to pass it on to the British and Canadian forces in the Niagara peninsula in 1813. Canada's security and intelligence agency of today, however, traces its origins back to a small force of detectives organized in 1864 by John A. Macdo-

nald, then Premier of the Province of Canada (Ontario and Quebec).

### **The Western Frontier Constabulary**

During the American Civil War the Canadians found themselves being used as a pawn in the gigantic struggle between the North and the South. In October 1864 an armed party of Confederates crossed the border from Quebec into Vermont and raided the town of St. Albans. One person was killed, several injured, and the banks looted before they fled back into Canada. The object of the attack was to increase diplomatic discord between Britain and the American North, and encourage the latter to invade Canada for failing to maintain its neutrality. Macdonald responded quickly by organizing a group of detectives and agents known as the Western Frontier Constabulary. They were headed by Canada's first intelligence chief, a shrewd Scotsman and former member of the legislature called Gilbert McMicken. A network of agents was hastily set up at key centres on both sides of the border from Montreal to Detroit, but with the surrender of Lee and the end of the Civil War in April 1865, the threat of further raids from that source no longer existed.

By this time, however, McMicken's men were already deeply involved in the investigation of a new danger. Once again it was Canada's tie to Britain and the close proximity of the United States that was at the root of the problem. In 1858 a secret society had been founded in New York among Irish Roman Catholic immigrants, called the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. Its members swore to take up arms against the British until Ireland was given its independence as a republic. The Fenians, as they were commonly known, quickly spread to Ireland and Canada.

The American Fenians soon hit upon the idea of invading Canada as a means of accomplishing their goal, a policy of freeing Ireland on the "Plains of Canada". By invading Canada they hoped to disrupt relations between Great Britain and the United States to the point where the British would finally pull out of Ireland! They made elaborate plans to capture part of Quebec and establish an Irish republic in exile with its capital in Sherbrooke. The border raids that took place in 1866 and 1870 turned out to be military fiascos however, and the movement thereafter lost much of its momentum and energy.

One of the principal reasons for the Fenians' failure was the system of undercover agents and informers deployed by McMicken in the United States. One of them was Canada's first outstanding intelligence agent, an Englishman whose real name was Thomas Beach. Posing as a French nobleman called Henry Le Caron, Beach became a "mole" deep within the Fenian organization in the United States at its leadership level. McMicken and Macdonald were often informed of the plans of the invaders shortly after they were made.

Unfortunately, the Fenians did achieve a success of sorts. Their principal opponent in Canada was Thomas D'Arcy McGee, an Irishman whose eloquent espousal of Canadian nationalism had helped to bring about Confederation. McGee was returning to his lodgings from the House of Commons when he was shot and killed by a Fenian near the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa in April 1868.

### The Dominion Police Force

The bloody murder rebounded upon the Fenians, however. It convinced Macdonald, now Prime Minister of Canada, that a more permanent security and intelligence force was needed.



Colonel Sir Arthur Percy Sherwood, M.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1854-1940), member of a prominent Ontario family, was head of the Dominion Police from 1882-1918. Sherwood was largely responsible for co-ordinating security operations during World War One.



Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G. (1860-1956). A member of the first graduating class of cadets at R.M.C. Kingston, it was Perry's recommendations for a permanent, nation-wide, federal security force that influenced the government to create the RCMP in 1920.



Later that year his government established the Dominion Police Force, with McMicken as its commissioner. The new force was mostly a uniformed body whose principal task was the protection of government leaders and federal buildings in Ottawa. McMicken, however, brought with him the nucleus of his intelligence network and this became the basis of what would be known for the next half-century and more as the "Secret Service" section of the Dominion Police. In addition to undercover agents like Beach, McMicken used paid informers, intercepted telegraph messages, and opened mail in order to create an effective security system. The prime minister, who personally controlled the secret service fund, was closely informed of all operations.

From the 1870s until 1914 Canada's secret service was only occasionally pressed into action. There was a brief resurgence of Fenian activity in the 1880s, and in 1900 when a lock on the Welland Canal was dynamited. Body guards were provided for visiting royalty. The movements of international anarchists were noted during their stay in Canada, on information supplied by the British. Ottawa became alarmed in 1901-02 over rumours that an American based secret organization called the Order of the Midnight Sun was planning to seize the Yukon by force. Undercover agents were sent to Alaska, Seattle and San Francisco, but no plot was ever brought to light. Strangely enough, the most serious internal crisis of the period, the North West Rebellion, involved no intelligence activity worthy of note. With the outbreak of World War One, however, Canada was confronted with security problems of a magnitude unprecedented in its history.

When Great Britain declared war on Germany and Austria in August 1914,

Canada suddenly found herself thrust into a conflict for which she was almost totally unprepared, as far as protecting the internal security of the country was concerned. Interestingly enough, the hostilities had been triggered by poor security on the part of the Serbian authorities that had enabled a terrorist to assassinate the visiting Archduke Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo. The problem for Canada was that in the decade or so before the war over a hundred thousand persons from Germany and Austria had entered the country as immigrants. Overnight most of these became enemy aliens. Among them were young men who were military reservists in their native land. By the laws of Germany and Austria they were required to rejoin their regiments to fight against Canada. How would these enemy aliens react? Where would their loyalties be? Would they commit acts of sabotage, destroy bridges, rail lines, munitions plants, and spy for the enemy? The neutrality of the United States until 1917 increased the danger. Pro-German groups there actively supported the cause of their homeland and called upon Canadian-Germans to follow suit. Once again there was also the possibility of border raids.

Canadians of British origin were alarmed by the presence of all these alien foreigners in their midst. A spy scare was one result of their fears. Anyone heard speaking a strange language was liable to be reported to the police as a suspected enemy agent. It was popularly believed that German spies were responsible for the burning of the Parliament Buildings in 1916, and the catastrophic explosion in Halifax a year later. Anti-German feelings ran high. Public pressure forced the mainly German community of Berlin in Ontario to change its name to Kitchener.

To meet the security emergency the government of Sir Robert Borden

quickly introduced a piece of legislation that was to have a controversial future, the *War Measures Act*. Under its provisions the authorities could intern anyone considered dangerous to the state without trial, restrict free speech, censor the press, compel enemy aliens to be registered, and control their movement and activity.

To oversee the government's security policy, the operations of the Secret Service of the Dominion Police had to be greatly expanded. At the outbreak of war it consisted of an inspector and two or three detectives. The government, however, decided against increasing its strength and establishing a federal security force with offices throughout the country. Instead, the Dominion Police were to rely upon the goodwill and co-operation of municipal and provincial police forces, as well as officials of other federal agencies like Immigration, Customs, Militia, and the Post Office who were located in strategic areas. The task of the Commissioner of the Dominion Police, Sir Percy Sherwood, was to direct and co-ordinate their investigations, and provide the funds for the employment of undercover agents and payment of informers. For long covert operations Sherwood sometimes hired private detectives from U.S. agencies like Pinkertons. The nature of the threat also caused him to develop closer links with British and American security agencies than ever before.

An important role in this security system was played by the Royal North-West Mounted Police, as the provincial police in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The two provinces contained large numbers of enemy aliens. The Mounted Police was responsible for their registration; deciding upon those to be interned as risks, or paroled; investigating reports of espionage; and watching the long border with the United States.

It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the security forces during the war. In spite of the general public alarm at the outset and the constant rumours of the presence of enemy agents that followed, there were no serious incidents of spying or sabotage. The worst was the slight damage done by German agents to a railway bridge that linked New Brunswick with Maine. The line was an important one that carried war supplies from the United States to the Port of Halifax. Also, some German Army reservists, resident in Canada at the outset of the war, undoubtedly managed to return home to Germany to fight.

The internment in Canada of over 8,000 enemy aliens during the war no doubt had some preventive effect, but these internees represented only a fragment of their Canadian ethnic population. The possibility of attack along the border disappeared once the Americans entered the war in 1917. Nevertheless, it is probable that the single most important factor in determining the lack of enemy activity in Canada was that the vast majority of German and Austrian immigrants, whatever their loyalties may have been in their heart of hearts, were just too busy struggling to make a new life for themselves to be concerned with the problems of the old country.

### The Red Scare

By the time the war came to an end Sherwood's agents and the police were already becoming preoccupied with a new threat, one that would lead to a complete re-organization of the entire system of internal security. Peace brought with it economic dislocation, high unemployment, low wages and rising prices. The result was an upsurge in militant union activity by organizations like the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union seeking better conditions for workers



and a solution to the nation's economic ills. They took their inspiration from the American union movement, the British Labour Party, and what they saw as the great success of the Russian Revolution. Only a minority of the radicals had imbibed Marxist ideas of the class struggle and the overthrow of capitalism. The majority sought to protect union rights and obtain better social programs from the government by democratic means. The trouble was that they all used the same rhetoric and talked of Russia, revolution and a new social order. To most Canadians the Russian Revolution represented not a new and brighter beginning, but the end of democracy and Christian civilization. As strike followed strike, they saw the union leaders and socialists as agents of a worldwide Bolshevik conspiracy. The idea so disturbed Canadians it became known as the Red Scare.

Government leaders were alarmed by the militancy of the agitators and the extent of the Red Scare. Towards the end of 1918 it was decided to take

action against some of the radicals and strengthen security. With the *War Measures Act* still in effect, several socialist and other political groups were banned. A director of Public Safety was appointed to provide yet another assessment of the situation, and the federal jurisdiction of the RNCMP was extended from the Lakehead to Vancouver. Although the reports of the various security agencies differed as to the intent of the radicals, the calling of a general strike at Winnipeg in May 1919 was the final proof for the Borden government that an attempt was being made to overthrow the state. The strike leaders were arrested, and after a bloody confrontation between members of the RNCMP and the strikers on the streets of the city the movement collapsed.

### **The Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

The traumatic experiences of 1919 convinced the government that the whole question of safeguarding internal security had to be reviewed. The





An undercover member of the RCMP mounted on horseback leads a demonstration by members of the communist dominated Canadian National Union of Ex-servicemen, Vancouver, 1921.

hodgepodge system by which the Dominion Police depended upon various civil agencies, other police forces, and private detectives to gather intelligence had not been effective enough. The answer put forward by Commissioner A. B. Perry and N. W. Rowell, the minister responsible for the RNWMP, was a nation-wide federal police force that would not only act as the secret service, but could also come to the aid of local authorities when civil disorder erupted. Borden agreed, and on February 1, 1920, the RNWMP absorbed the Dominion Police under new legislation to form the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The principal target of RCMP intelligence activity for the next two decades was the Communist Party of Canada and its front organizations. They were seen as instruments in Russia's plan for a world-wide revolution of the proletariat. Following the rise of Hitler in

the mid-1930s, pro-Nazi and fascist groups became a secondary objective. The nature of international communism presented new difficulties for the police in identifying subversion. In the past, disloyalty was usually associated with a person's racial origin, religion, language, or social class, characteristics not easy to hide. The commitment to Marx was an ideological one. The converts came from every race, social group, profession and creed. If necessary, their conversion could easily be kept from sight.

On the organizational level security and intelligence investigations were still directed by officers responsible for criminal operations. The RCMP, nevertheless, was very successful in this period at gathering reliable information on the communist threat. This was primarily due to the penetration of communist groups by agents working undercover. One of them was actually present when the Communist Party of Canada was founded at a secret meeting in a barn near Guelph in 1921. Another, Sgt. John Leopold (later Supt.), was an active organizer for the party for seven years under the name of Jack Esselwein. There was little that the RCMP did not know about the activities and membership of the communists. With the arrival of the depression the party's following increased and there was a reoccurrence of labour unrest, strikes and riots. In the end, however, it was the ballot box that did more to defeat communism than the RCMP. To the majority of Canadians it remained a foreign, anti-Christian ideology they would not support.

The outbreak of war in 1939 once again resulted in a sudden expansion of security responsibilities. As before the government used the *War Measures Act* as the statutory basis for protecting the internal security of the country. Under it a number of provisions known as the Defence of Canada Regulations

were authorized. They provided for the registration of enemy aliens, internment of persons considered dangerous, censorship of anti-war or defeatist propaganda, controls on foreign exchange, and the establishment of a force of special constable guards to protect vulnerable bridges, canals and other points.

### The Intelligence Section

The Intelligence Section of the RCMP was thoroughly prepared for the Second World War. Information had been collected well in advance on pro-Nazi, fascist, and other groups who might be potentially dangerous. Any chance of a fifth column operating in Canada was quickly nipped in the bud. In the first few weeks of the war over three hundred Germans were interned, many defiantly giving the Nazi salute and shouting "Heil Hitler" when arrested. They were joined by several hundred Italians, after Italy joined the conflict in 1940. Canadian fascists like Adrien Arcand were also safely incarcerated for the duration. A number of communist leaders were detained, but released after the Soviet Union entered the war on the side of the Allies. It was also found necessary to intern a small number of Japanese-Canadians following the attack on Pearl Harbour by Japan in 1941, but the later evacuation of many thousands of them from the Pacific coast with loss of their property was not recommended by the RCMP security authorities. The few German agents that entered Canada during the war were either captured, or gave themselves up. As a result of this preparedness there was no organized resistance in Canada and no incidents of sabotage during the Second World War.

On the organization level the war brought several important developments for the future. There was of course a large increase in the number of personnel employed in intelligence

work, many of them becoming full-time specialists in various areas. The strength of the Intelligence Section which co-ordinated and directed security operations at Headquarters rose from a half-dozen in 1936 to over one hundred by 1941. Formal links were established between the RCMP and the security services of Britain and the United States. There was frequent consultation between the three, and RCMP members were sent to London to learn and observe procedures there. The war years also witnessed the evolution of a number of inter-departmental committees on security matters in Ottawa in which intelligence personnel from the RCMP participated. The Joint Intelligence Committee, for example, included representatives from External Affairs, Army, Navy, Air Force and the RCMP. Finally, RCMP members began security screening of some armed forces personnel and the civilian employees of plants that produced war supplies.

Internal security during the war was easy compared to the problems that would follow its conclusion. The most significant event in the history of the Canadian security service occurred in September 1945 when a cypher clerk named Igor Gouzenko employed at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa defected with evidence of the existence of a clandestine network of Soviet spy rings operating in the country. Their membership included a member of parliament, university teachers, key employees in the federal government, and a nuclear physicist working on a government atomic energy project. Vital secrets had been turned over to Moscow by public servants.

The revelations stunned ordinary Canadians. Only a few months before the Russians had been their much admired allies in the struggle against Hitler. The findings of the Royal Commission that investigated the Gouzenko disclosures left no doubt as

## Communist Party of Canada

NATIONAL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
J. MACDONALD



Room 15, Athena Bldg.  
163½ CHURCH STREET  
Toronto 2, Canada

READ THE  
"THE WORKER"  
\$2.00 per year  
\$1.00 six months

May 17th 1928

J. Esselwein,  
Allen Garden Apts.  
121 Carlton St.  
Toronto, Ont.

This is to inform you that the C. E. C. at a recent meeting decided to expell you from the Party.

You are aware that there have been suspicions against you for some time, but we were not in possession of any evidence to substantiate same.

We now have incontrovertible evidence that you are and have been for some considerable time in the employ of a certain department of the Government.

We are notifying your group secretary and the general membership and also through the columns of the Worker the labor movement at large.

Central Executive Committee

*J. Macdonald*  
Secretary.

Supt. John Leopold (1890-1952) was an RCMP undercover agent for several years, holding influential positions in both the One Big Union and the Communist Party of Canada. When his true identity was uncovered he was expelled from the Party. A C.C.F. member once described Leopold in Parliament as the most active communist organizer he had ever known.

to the treachery of the Soviets and the disloyalty of a few Canadians. Its principal recommendation was that in future security measures be taken "to prevent the infiltration into positions of trust under the Government of persons likely to commit acts" such as those

revealed before it. In 1946 the government established the Security Panel to oversee and advise on security policy. From it came a number of cabinet directives which were to set the main thrust of RCMP security activity for the future. The first and by far the largest



task was to establish a system of security screening that would prevent disloyal or potentially disloyal persons — “the enemy within” — from penetrating the public service. This would eventually entail the character investigation of hundreds of thousands of persons. The second was to counter the espionage operations of Soviet block agents posing as diplomats in Canada.

### The Security & Intelligence Directorate

These new responsibilities necessitated an increase in staff of course, and, together with the urgency of fulfilling these new duties, led to the creation of a security organization within the RCMP that was separate and distinct from criminal operations. The Intelligence Section at Headquarters had first appeared in 1936 as part of the Criminal Investigation Branch (C.I.B.). In November 1946 it was raised to the status of a Branch, but still under C.I.B. A change came in July 1950 when the officer in charge of Special Branch was made directly responsible to the commissioner. From this point on it had operational control of its own staff in the field. The final re-organization of the period came in November 1956 when the Branch became the Directorate of Security and Intelligence commanded by an officer with the rank of assistant commissioner.

The Gouzenko defection was but one incident in a course of events that was driving Russia and her former western allies into two camps that were ideologically, militarily, and economically divided. In his “iron curtain” speech of 1946, Winston Churchill referred to it as the “cold war.” The division was dangerously widened by the developments that followed. Among these were the successful testing of an atomic bomb by the Russians in 1949, the invasion of South Korea by the com-

munist North in 1950, the crushing of the Hungarian revolt by the Russians in 1956, the inability of the United Nations to resolve the disputes between the two sides, the fall of Cuba and the Soviet missile crisis there in 1962.

As East and West drifted farther apart and RCMP security screening intensified, a small chorus of criticism began to appear from among Canadians who believed these activities were a threat to their civil liberties. The critics were few but influential. They feared the appearance in Canada of the kind of witch hunt that Senator McCarthy was conducting in the United States in his efforts to expose communists. In the gathering of information on citizens by the RCMP, they saw the spectre of George Orwell’s *Big Brother*, and 1984.\*

As far back as the 1920s J. S. Woodsworth, later leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party (CCF) had called for a stop to the RCMP’s “spying” on trade unions and political groups, and its use of *agents provocateur*. One of the first to question the Force’s role after the war was the editor of *Maclean’s*, Blair Fraser, in an influential editorial in 1954 entitled “Can McCarthy Happen Here.” In another critical attack, Professor Arthur Lower of Queen’s University described RCMP security procedures in a later issue of the same magazine as a threat to liberty. In Parliament, opposition to the security role of the RCMP came principally from the members of the CCF (later NDP) Party. Douglas Fisher, H. W. Herridge and T. C. Douglas were frequent critics of the government’s security policy, and constantly on the alert for possible wrongdoing by the RCMP. They called for its

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\* George Orwell (pen name of Eric Arthur Blair) 1903-1950, an English novelist and essayist whose works foretold a totalitarian, anti-utopian future.

operations to be monitored, or to have the entire responsibility for internal security removed from a police force and given to a civilian agency. In 1963 the Canadian Association of University Teachers expressed concern that RCMP activities on campuses were endangering academic freedom. With the appearance of the separatism movement in Quebec, the growth of the international peace movement, and the rapid improvements in security technology, many critics argued that the RCMP was not sophisticated enough and its personnel not sufficiently educated to be able to discern any longer the difference between legitimate political dissent and subversion.

Criticism reached a peak in 1966 with accusations, later shown to be untrue, that the RCMP had deceived the government and acted improperly in respect to the two latest security "scandals" to appear in the press. The first concerned George Victor Spencer, a mailman who had acted as an agent for the Soviets. The second was the more colourful story of an alleged former Russian spy, Gerda Munsinger, who had had an intimate relationship with an associate minister of National Defence.

### The Security Service

In March 1966, Prime Minister Pearson, the leader of the Liberal minority government, announced the appointment of a Royal Commission "to make a full and confidential enquiry into the operations of Canadian security methods... and to advise what security methods and procedures are most effective." When the Commission reported to Parliament two years later, its most far reaching and significant recommendation was that a new civilian non-police agency, quite separate from the RCMP, should be made responsible for the country's security.

In making the report public in 1969, Prime Minister Trudeau stated that while internal security would continue to remain under the RCMP, its organizational structure would become "increasingly separate... and civilian in nature." As a result, in January 1970, a civilian, Mr. J. K. Starnes, a former assistant under-secretary of the Department of External Affairs, was appointed Director General of the RCMP Directorate of Security and Intelligence. In August of the following year the Directorate was re-structured as the RCMP Security Service.

When further charges were made in 1976 of illegal activities by RCMP personnel, Commissioner M. J. Nadon called upon the government to hold an official enquiry. In July 1977 a three-man commission was appointed under the chairpersonship of Mr. Justice D. C. McDonald "to enquire into and report upon certain activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." In its report of August 1981 it recommended that the government establish a "separate and civilian security intelligence agency" from the RCMP. In accepting the recommendation on behalf of the government, the Solicitor General, the Honourable Robert Kaplan, explained that it was "persuaded by the experience of the past forty years and by the Report of the Commission respecting the changing nature of security requirements, that a specialized organization is required to respond to the increasingly sophisticated nature of the threats to our security." Legislation was subsequently brought forward and as a consequence, on July 16, 1984, the RCMP Security Service ceased to exist and its functions were taken over by the new civilian agency, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service. ■



# AUSTRIA AND BEYOND

by S/Sgt. J. C. Roenspies



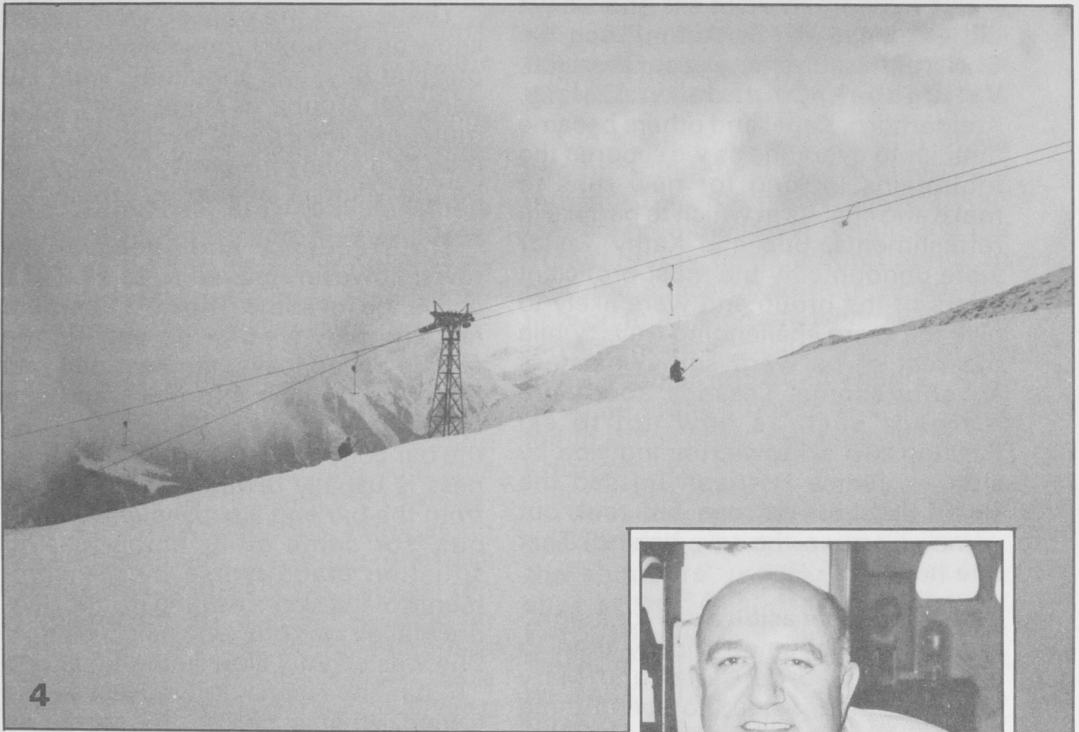


As in the past, members of the Ottawa RCMP Ski Club travelled to Europe for two weeks of skiing. All arrangements were handled by Sportsmania International who chose St. Anton in Austria, and Klosters in Switzerland, as the ski areas to be invaded. Accommodation in the Grieshof and Steinbock Hotels in St. Anton and Klosters respectively was indeed first class, the food superb, and the skiing fantastic. Our travelling needs were taken care of by the gregarious and irrepressible Scarlet Ryan.

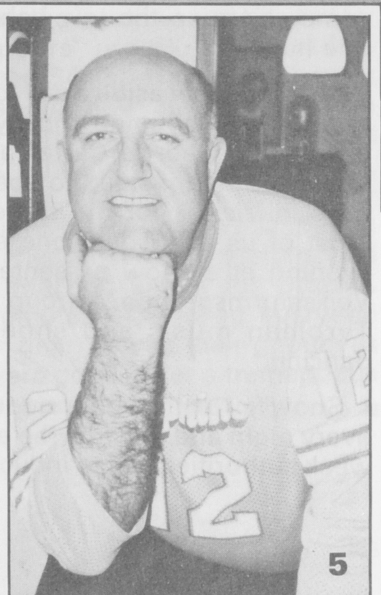
We left Ottawa on January 25, 1985, for Mirabel Airport where we checked

in, making sure skis and boots were properly tagged and loaded. Before long (and appropriately fortified) we were heading out over the Atlantic for an overnight flight to Amsterdam.

It is surprising how fast the night flies by when your aircraft travels against the rotation of the earth. In no time, it seemed, we were landing in Amsterdam; then, back on another aircraft bound for Zurich; and finally, by bus to St. Anton, Austria. As the bus ground its way around hairpin curves and up the Arlberg Pass, Sandra Malloy, looking out the bus windows and down at where we had been and up to



Sunshine, snow, congenial friends, picturesque guest houses and mouth-watering Austrian cuisine: It all adds up to a wonderful holiday. 1. Looking down on Klosters, Switzerland and towards the Austrian border. 2. Typical Austrian guest house. 3. (L-R) Ross and Claudette Harland, Janice and Graham Harrison, the author, Ken Malloy, George Carter, Sandra Malloy, Ian Ross, Bob Couillard and Bob Young. Down in front are Mary Cuccaro and our leader, Scarlet Ryan. Missing are Bob and Kathy Taylor and Murray and Avis Young. 4. Low clouds on the Madrisa, Switzerland. 5. S/Sgt. J. C. Roenspies dreaming about next year.



where we were going, became less and less convinced that skiing the Alps was such a great idea after all! But we made it; we all checked in, unpacked and were grateful for the feel of a bed.

Everyone was up bright and early to buy ski passes and join the throng trying to get up the mountain. The weather was stormy and visibility poor on the upper runs. The following day, however, the weather cleared and the good visibility proved to be disconcerting when we saw the runs we had to ski. Several of our group were convinced some lunatic had moved around the signs which marked trails as easy, medium and difficult.

But we were there to ski, and ski we did — names like St. Anton, Lech, St. Christof, Steubens, Zurs, Oberlech, Vallugabahn, Kandahar Galzig, Kreigerhorn, Kapal and others became familiar to everyone as we scoured the mountains looking for new runs to make and chalets at which to partake in refreshments. Bob and Kathy Taylor were undoubtedly the most proficient skiers of the group and were likely to pick the more challenging trails, while the rest of us were somewhat less adventuresome. Lessons, too, were learned: such as how not to ski through two ski tows running side by side — Janice Harrison missed the skiers on the first tow, but took out some skiers on the tow behind. That one hurt!

Most of us set aside a day for a sightseeing and shopping trip by train to Innsbruck. George Carter and Mary Cucarro opted instead to spend three days in Vienna for the same reason. Most of us also spent one enjoyable evening at a show presented by the Volkssturmsgruppe, a group featuring Tyrolean music and shoe-slapper dancing.

Snow fell on the upper slopes almost every night and towards the end of the week authorities had to induce avalan-

ches to alleviate the danger to skiers. Several of our group were prevented from going to Lech when an avalanche blocked the road.

On Saturday, February 2, we were on our way by bus once more, through the Principality of Liechtenstein and on to Klosters, Switzerland. Once more, everyone unpacked, bought lift passes and prepared to hit the slopes the following day. My brother, Ross, who is stationed at Lahr, Germany, with the Canadian military and who I haven't seen for a number of years, joined us. Coincidentally, he and Sandra Malloy celebrated their birthdays together on February 4th.

The rain of the previous day meant snow on the upper mountain levels for our first day, and conditions were superb. All around us huge snow accumulations were being leveled by dynamite as a safety measure; but the runs on the Madrisa created no problem.

The frequency and speed of the tows, however, proved to be a bit of a challenge for some. Those "T" bars are fast and they wait for no one. As the couple ahead leave, the next pair had better be moving into place and getting squared away to be ready to grab the bar coming up from behind. Tardiness is usually rewarded with a blow from the bar and a subsequent "wipe-out," or some other embarrassing situation made worse by the comments of the skiers waiting in line. Sandra Malloy was one who paid the price. She was slightly slow lining up at one "T" bar line when it arrived just as she turned, striking her on the cheek. As she rubbed her face, intent on relieving the pain, she was struck behind the head with the next one. Rubbing both sides of her head she again momentarily lost her concentration, but remembered — and ducked — just as the next "T" bar zoomed over her head. She caught the fourth one, to the cheers and applause of the onlookers.

Bob Couillard and Bob Young had difficulty as well. Couillard was a shade tardy getting to the right side of the tow and only made it as far as the left position when the tow arrived. Both Bobs grabbed the same side but Bob Young coming in from Couillard's left side, was effectively blocked out. Friendship was quickly abandoned as Couillard fought off Young and he took the tow up alone while Young was left to face the comments of the onlookers by himself.

Such problems paled to insignificance, however, when compared to the fabulous snow conditions, the mostly fine weather and the spring-like temperatures. Gotschna-Parsenn, Weissfluhjoch, Meierhofertali, Dorf-tali, Jakobshorn, even Kublis, became familiar names with everyone as members learned to ski over the mountains to the town of Davos, then back over the mountains again and down to Klosters. For those less motivated there were plenty of runs for any skill level right at the top. Since the lift tickets included local travel by rail, many took the train out and skied back.

Après-ski activity was interesting as well. One evening we climbed up to the Restaurant Alpenrosli, an "alpine roost" which is a restaurant built on a promontory overlooking the town below. After a Swiss fondue, a sing-along and refreshments, the group rode back down the mountain on two-person sleds which are steered by digging heels into the snow. In the dark there were bound to be spills — and there were. A few evenings later everyone went on a Swiss open-air sleigh ride. The warm gluhwein served by our host was more than welcome.

Another problem, not connected with skiing, presented itself — that of using laundry facilities and not really understanding the instructions printed

in German on the machines. Ian Ross loaded the laundry washer, inserted some francs and watched as the machine started. Soon it stopped, Ross put in more francs and the machine started again. This routine continued for quite a while, everytime the washer stopped Ross would insert more francs. He returned to his room grumbling about how expensive it was to wash clothes in Switzerland. What he hadn't realized was that those machines run for a while, then stop while the clothes soak. Ross, thinking it was finished, inserted more money. About this time, the soak cycle being over, the machine would start again. Ross, thinking it was his money that was doing the trick, kept right on plugging in the francs. Hotel guests must have washed clothes free for several days, compliments of Ian Ross!

Too soon, we were packing again and boarding the bus. It is interesting moving from the heavy snow mountain areas to the lower terrain and the green, grassy fields around Zurich in only the space of an hour or so. We flew on to Amsterdam where we spent the afternoon sightseeing some of the more popular tourist attractions, such as Anne Frank's house and the night life in other areas near our hotel, the Kraznopolski.

The following day, February 10, we packed for the last time and headed for the shoppers' utopia, the duty-free shop at the Schiphol Airport. The last European money, no matter from which country, was disposed of and we went through the security check, boarded the aircraft, and headed for home. Eight hours later we landed in Mirabel, checked through customs and quickly boarded a bus for Ottawa. Within minutes of arriving everyone had their gear, waved their goodbyes — and were gone. After a tremendous trip — welcome back to reality. ■



# MISTAKEN IDENTITY

by Supt. H. E. Brooks (rtd.)

Back in the winter of 1949, I packed up my comic books, bid farewell to boot training, Depot Division, and departed for active police duties at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

One evening, shortly after having settled in the "garden of the gulf," I received a phone call from the NCO in charge of the Liquor Squad, instructing me to report for duty immediately, in civilian clothes, as my services were urgently required for undercover work. My superior explained that an illicit excise transaction was scheduled to take place and I was to play the part of an inebriated bum.

For a moment, this sudden typecasting shattered my ego and unnerved me so badly that I had difficulty recorking the bottle. Oh well, I thought, reputation has a habit of preceding one.

My superior suggested that I hightail it to a certain street address and, once there, act like a refugee from the "lost weekend." I was also to keep a "sober" eye on the residence in question and, when the monkey business got under way, give the pre-arranged signal and my confreres, who would be lurking in nearby shadows, would charge upon the scene.

At the rendezvous, I quickly uncorked and in a few moments enacted my role so convincingly that the suspected trafficker, when he arrived, completely ignored me and went about his business literally under my nose.

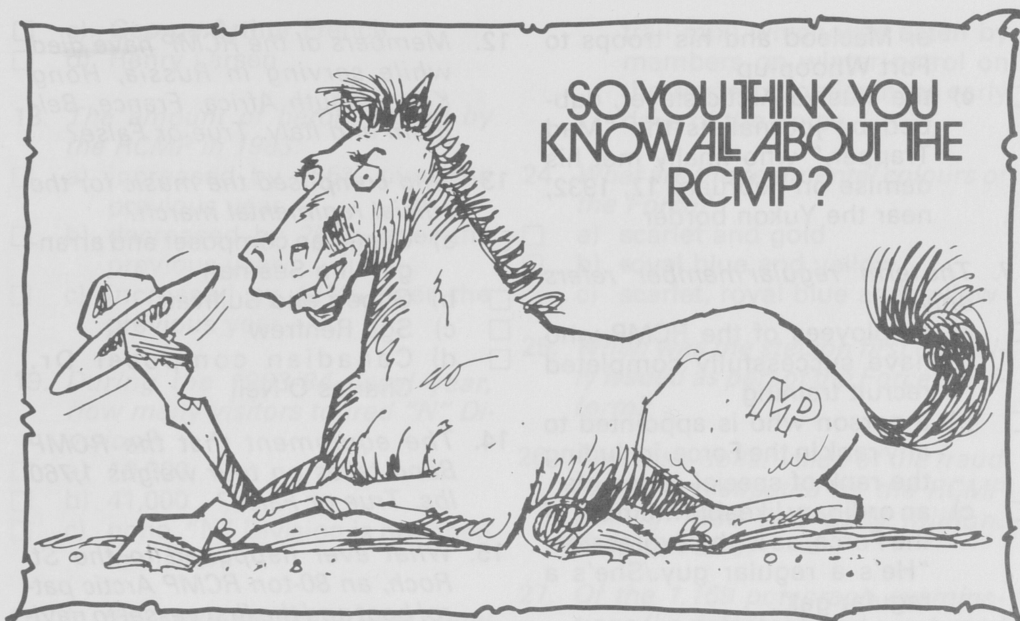
At the first opportunity I gave the signal and the boys dashed out of concealment and made the arrest. This clever performance so bolstered my ego that I decided to press my luck and conduct a one-man raid on the residence itself! Little did I know that this abode was the home of our informer!

I drew a deep breath of night air, rapped a tight fist hard on the door, and shouted in a drunken drawl, "Lemme in." A matronly-looking woman opened the door, gazed at me for a moment and then let out a blood-chilling scream, at the same time slamming the door in my face.

This sudden outburst so stunned me that I shook with fear, and when the blood in my body began to uncurl, I lifted my hand to knock again; but, at this moment, two burly policemen stepped out of nowhere and hustled me into the paddy wagon. Being a newcomer to their bailiwick, they did not know that I was a member of the Force and consequently paid little heed to my profuse babbling.

On the way to the jail my thoughts dwelt for a moment on my predicament, and I had visions of my career in scarlet coming to an abrupt end. In the meantime, my fellow associates were frantically searching the area for me and in the process intercepted the patrol wagon.

I accepted my liberty as eagerly as a juvenile and swore that in future I would never leap before drinking, er, I mean, looking. ■



by Jane Panet

You graduated top of your class at Depot. You've had an A++ performance rating for the past 15 years. And now you've been invited to join the commissioned ranks. That's not you, you say? You're the one who just completed 35 years of loyal service to the Force — distinguished by two Commanding Officer's Commendations and one suggestion award. And now you're looking forward to retirement on Vancouver Island. Wrong again? You're the wife of the member who's about to retire.

Blessed with a long association with the Force and endowed with stellar ability you may be, but how much do you really know about the RCMP? The following trivial tour de Force will give you a chance to find out. Award yourself one point for each correct answer. If you score over 90% you deserve to have your name engraved on a commemorative bronze plaque at the RCMP Museum in Regina; below 50% — return to Depot, do not pass the pay office, and read your *Quarterly* more carefully.

1. *The first post built by the NWMP in the far west was:*
  - ☐ a) Fort Macleod
  - ☐ b) Fort Whoop-up
  - ☐ c) Pile-of-Bones Creek
  - ☐ d) Fort Slideout
2. *Where did the great March West start?*
  - ☐ a) Pile-of-Bones Creek, Saskatchewan
  - ☐ b) The Parliament Buildings, Ottawa
  - ☐ c) Fort Dufferin, Manitoba
  - ☐ d) Fort Stand-up
3. *In 1898, one third of the total strength of the Force served in the Yukon. True or False?*
4. *During 1935, the RCMP had three musical rides. True or False?*
5. *During the same year the RCMP had two commissioners. True or False?*
6. *Who was Jerry Potts?*
  - ☐ a) the third commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police
  - ☐ b) a Métis scout and interpreter who led Assistant Commission-

- er Macleod and his troops to Fort Whoop-up
- ☐ c) the elusive Arctic slayer, dubbed by journalists the "Mad Trapper," who finally met his demise on February 17, 1932, near the Yukon border
7. *The term "regular member" refers only to:*
- ☐ a) employees of the RCMP who have successfully completed recruit training
- ☐ b) a person who is appointed to any rank in the Force, including the rank of special constable
- ☐ c) an ordinary likeable member of the Force, as in the expression, "He's a regular guy./She's a regular gal".
8. *The first known female member of the Force joined on:*
- ☐ a) August 22, 1904, at Dawson City, Yukon
- ☐ b) March 3, 1975, at Depot Division
- ☐ c) September 16, 1974, at Depot Division
9. *Dactyloscopy has greatly aided investigators in solving crimes. What is it?*
- ☐ a) a computerized listening device that analyzes voice prints by using prosodic symbols
- ☐ b) the science of identification through fingerprints
10. *During the RCMP's famous March West, Cst. Parks, who was engaged as a trumpeter but served as a drummer, used tent pegs for drumsticks and a tin dish for a drum. True or False?*
11. *Who is the honorary commissioner of the RCMP?*
- ☐ a) the solicitor general
- ☐ b) governor general
- ☐ c) the Queen
- ☐ d) the commander of the Armed Forces
12. *Members of the RCMP have died while serving in Russia, Hong Kong, South Africa, France, Belgium and Italy. True or False?*
13. *Who composed the music for the official regimental march?*
- ☐ a) Canadian composer and arranger Jim Seaman
- ☐ b) Gilbert and Sullivan
- ☐ c) Sgt. Renfrew
- ☐ d) Canadian composer Dr. Charles O'Neil
14. *The equipment that the RCMP Band takes on tour weighs 1,760 lbs. True or False?*
15. *What ever happened to the St. Roch, an 80-ton RCMP Arctic patrol boat and the first vessel to navigate the Northwest Passage in a west to east direction?*
- ☐ a) In attempting to circumnavigate the North American continent in 1950, she met with heavy seas off the west coast of Panama and capsized and sank. There were no survivors.
- ☐ b) She was bought by McDonalds Restaurants and turned into an indoor amusement area for children.
- ☐ c) In 1954 the federal government presented her to the city of Vancouver where she is now the main attraction at the Vancouver Maritime Museum.
16. *What is the St. Roch named after?*
- ☐ a) a French saint
- ☐ b) a parish in the parliamentary constituency of Ernest Lapointe, minister of Justice from 1924 to 1930, with a brief interruption of three months in 1926, and again from 1935 to 1941
17. *Who was the first skipper of the St. Roch?*
- ☐ a) Captain Gillen
- ☐ b) Albert Johnson



- ☐ c) George Arthur French  
☐ d) Henry Larsen
18. *The amount of heroin seized by the RCMP in 1983:*  
☐ a) increased by 266% over the previous year  
☐ b) decreased by 266% over the previous year  
☐ c) increased by 421% over the previous year
19. *During the 1983-84 fiscal year, how many visitors toured "N" Division?*  
☐ a) 10,000  
☐ b) 41,000  
☐ c) none, "N" Division is not open to visitors
20. *In the 1983-84 fiscal year, how many written enquiries did the Public Relations Branch receive?*  
☐ a) more than 5,300  
☐ b) approximately 41,000  
☐ c) no comment
21. *How many performances did the Band give during 1983-84?*  
☐ a) 311  
☐ b) 151  
☐ c) 465
22. *What was the official name of the North-West Mounted Police in French?*  
☐ a) Police montée  
☐ b) Les Manteaux rouges  
☐ c) Police à cheval du Nord-Ouest  
☐ d) Chevaliers du Nord-Ouest
23. *What is a Balaclava Mêlée?*  
☐ a) the code name for a 1930s Security Service operation  
☐ b) an equestrian sport in which mounted troop members wearing wicker helmets topped by a four-inch flag try to knock their fellow members' flag off by means of a truncheon  
☐ c) a mixture of dried meat, fruit and suet (not unlike today's trail mix) which was eaten by members on winter patrol on the western frontier in the early days of the Force
24. *What are the regimental colours of the Force?*  
☐ a) scarlet and gold  
☐ b) royal blue and yellow  
☐ c) scarlet, royal blue and yellow
25. *When was the stetson first officially issued as part of the Force's uniform?*
26. *The total dollar value of the fraud losses investigated by the RCMP during 1983 was \$244 million. True or False?*
27. *Of the 1,169 polygraph examinations (lie detector tests) conducted by the RCMP during 1983, 82% indicated deception. True or False?*
28. *RCMP horses have their regimental number tattooed on their upper lip. True or False?*
29. *In the Yukon in 1900, a constable earned \$5.00 per day. True or False?*
30. *How has the Dragonfly played an important role in the Force's law-enforcement program?*
31. *How should one address a sergeant major?*  
☐ a) sergeant  
☐ b) sir  
☐ c) sergeants major are never addressed, they address you  
☐ d) with an addressograph — carefully
32. *Canada's solicitor general is:*  
☐ a) John Crosbie  
☐ b) Don Mazankowski  
☐ c) Elmer MacKay  
☐ d) Robert Kaplan
33. *Under the Young Offenders Act criminal offenders will be sent to adult court only if they are:*  
☐ a) 16 years of age or older

- ☐ b) 17 years of age or older  
☐ c) 18 years of age or older  
☐ d) at any age if they commit a criminal offence
34. *Many recruits have used the following memory trick to remember the names of the first nine commissioners of the RCMP. "French money in Hitler's pocket spells many wooden nickles." Name them.*
35. *In what percentage of collisions has alcohol been involved during 1983-84?*  
☐ a) approximately 20 per cent  
☐ b) approximately 40 per cent  
☐ c) approximately 60 per cent
36. *How many person years were used by the RCMP during 1983-84 in order to enforce the laws in Canada?*  
☐ a) 10,990  
☐ b) 20,990  
☐ c) 30,990
37. *How many native special constables were there in 1983-84?*  
☐ a) 186  
☐ b) 286  
☐ c) 386
38. *How many auxiliary constables were there in 1983-84?*  
☐ a) 640  
☐ b) 1,640  
☐ c) 2,640
39. *Name the leader of the Lost Patrol of 1911.*  
☐ a) Jerry Potts  
☐ b) Supt. J. R. Bentham  
☐ c) Insp. F. J. Fitzgerald  
☐ d) Cpl. W. J. Dempster
40. *"King of the Royal Mounted," a famous comic strip about life in the Royal North-West Mounted Police was created by Zane Grey. True or False?*
41. *Where is Remount Detachment and how did it acquire its name?*  
☐ a) Remount Detachment is located in southern Saskatchewan. It acquired its name from having supplied fresh horses or "remounts" to replace the exhausted and undernourished horses of Commissioner George Arthur French and his troops during their famous March West. It was, at one time, known as Cripple Camp.  
☐ b) Remount Detachment is located at Pakenham, Ontario. It is the breeding ranch of the RCMP and acquired the name remount because that is the name given to young horses.
42. *What is the name of the first town to enter into a municipal policing contract with the RCMP?*  
☐ a) Flin Flon, Manitoba  
☐ b) Vancouver, British Columbia  
☐ c) Pumphandle, Saskatchewan  
☐ d) Winnipeg, Manitoba
43. *The lance carried by riders in the Musical Ride is made of male bamboo. True or False?*
44. *The Crime Detection Laboratories are capable of determining whether a strand of hair comes from an animal or a human and if from a human the race and body area from which it comes. True or False?*
45. *"The Police have protected us as the feathers of the bird protect it from the frosts of winter." Who made this statement about the RCMP?*
46. *In what year was the Dominion Police, whose duties included protection of Dominion government property, absorbed by the RCMP?*
47. *When were RCMP headquarters transferred from Regina to Ottawa?*

48. *How many weeks does it take to train a police dog? How many weeks does it take to train his handler?*
49. *Horses in the Musical Ride have*

*always been black. True or False?*

50. *I read this article and:*
- ☐ a) want it repeated
  - ☐ b) thought it was silly and should have been cut

Some of you will enjoy this quiz and get a kick out of testing your memory of facts about the Force and its history. Others will disagree and say it is a complete waste of time to look back at ourselves. In any event we would sure like to hear your comments and any ideas you may have. **Ed.**

So you think you still know all about the RCMP? The answers:

1. a
2. c
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. True
11. c
12. True
13. d
14. False. The equipment weighs three tons and includes everything from a 10-inch piccolo to a seven-foot marimba, a bassoon, an electronic organ, a 20-channel audio reinforcement system and half a mile of wire.
15. c
16. b
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. a
21. a
22. c
23. b
24. b
25. In 1897, a contingent of the RCMP went to London, England, to take part in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and they were the first members of the Force to officially

wear the stetson as part of the uniform.

26. True
27. False. 46% indicated deception, 54% truthfulness.
28. True
29. False. A constable earned \$1.25 per day.
30. Four de Havilland Dragonflies formed the basis of the RCMP Air Section which was founded in 1937.
31. b
32. c
33. c
34. French, Macleod, Irvine, Herchmer, Perry, Starnes, MacBrien, Wood, and Nicholson.
35. b
36. b
37. a
38. b
39. c
40. True
41. b
42. a
43. True
44. True
45. Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot Confederacy.
46. 1920
47. 1920
48. Both dog and handler require 16 weeks.
49. False
50. a or b (a giveaway point for getting to the end)



## Book Reviews

**IT CAME BY THE BOAT LOAD: ESSAYS ON RUM-RUNNING** by Geoff and Dorothy Robinson, Tyne Valley, P.E.I. COB 2C0; published by the authors, 1984; pp. 139, illus., \$11.50, available from the authors.

Between 1920 and 1940 hundreds of ships were used along the Atlantic coast to smuggle rum and alcohol into Canada and the United States. The objects of this illegal and at times dangerous occupation were the thirsty citizens of both countries whose former supply of liquor had been restricted by new prohibition laws or high prices. Rum-running became a multimillion dollar business annually. Captain T. E. Kirk, a well-known smuggler from P.E.I., left Demerara in British Guiana in 1923 with a cargo of rum worth \$50,000. It would fetch several times that in the speakeasies of Nova Scotia or New Jersey. In the 1930s Haligonians alone consumed 5,000 gallons of smuggled rum a month. The governments of both countries were losing millions in revenues. Their attempts to stem the flow of illegal liquor, however, were none too successful.

In a fine earlier book the Robinsons told the life story of one famous Canadian rum-running schooner, the *Nellie J. Banks*, which operated for many years between the French island of St. Pierre in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Prince Edward Island. In this latest work the authors give us a broader picture of the role of St. Pierre as a base for smuggling to both Canada and the United States. The research is impressive. The National Archives in Washington have been tapped diligently for official U.S. intelligence and Coast Guard reports. Newspapers and court records have been combed. Access has been obtained to the private papers and business records of those who operated the ships. Photographs of many of the vessels and some of their crewmen have been tracked down. These are backed up by interviews with former captains and syndicate bosses. The result is a collection of essays that reveal a lot that is new about the nature of rum-running, the ships, the seamen, the business and its backers.

The book includes chapters on the most notorious of the rum-running captains. They were tough, hard-drinking men who had had an adventurous past, but like so many others involved in this risky game eventually lost their lives at sea. It has little to say on the enforcement efforts of the RCMP and the U.S. Coast Guard. There is one chapter, however, dealing with the

largely futile efforts of the United States to get the French government in Paris to make their colonial St. Pierrais toe the line.

There are histories of numerous ships that were used to carry the rum and alcohol. We are also given a good picture of how the shadowy syndicates in the U.S. and Canada that financed the trade operated. When the demand for liquor dropped, they filled up the empty space on the ships with illegal immigrants. One of the most powerful syndicates in the United States was the New Jersey based Banana Fleet, so called because of the long, low and fast motor vessels it used. There was also Henri Morazé, the largest and most successful smuggler of St. Pierre. Access to his private papers has enabled the authors to show the business side of rum-running as never before. With the repeal of prohibition in the United States and the coming of World War Two the heydays of smuggling came to an end. In an odd twist of fate some of Morazé's ships ended up in the French Navy, and at least one in the Royal Canadian Navy.

*It Came By The Boat Load* is not a full and comprehensive history of rum-running. It is, however, a highly readable and important addition to our knowledge of the subject, a book that fills in many gaps in the broader story.

by S. W. Horrall  
RCMP Historian

**SONS OF THE BRAVE: THE STORY OF BOY SOLDIERS** by A. W. Cockerill; Leo Cooper and Secker and Warburg; \$19.95.

This is the first book of its kind written about boy soldiers. It focuses on boy soldiers in the British Empire but mentions as well other countries and organizations that have recruited or still do recruit young boys.

Discussed are Nazi Germany S.S. regiments, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Viet Cong, the State of Israel and several contemporary armies in Africa, Central America and the Middle East. The author's skillful blending of historical research and personal accounts by ex-boy soldiers, obtained through advertisements in international journals and military publications, results in a well written book which will appeal to a wide range of readers.

*Sons of the Brave* describes the harsh and brutal conditions faced by the boys and the intense concern for their welfare by the military

hierarchy. Many acts of bravery are recounted including some for which Victoria Crosses were awarded. Numerous items of historical trivia are revealed. The majority of boy soldiers were employed in duties such as drummers or buglers. Some, however, were given commissions as officers. In fact, in 1705, an unsuccessful attempt was made to commission a five-year-old infant. James Wolfe who fought the French on the Plains of Abraham in 1759 got his first taste of battle at 16 years old as a commissioned officer and adjutant of his regiment. It was interesting to learn also that the British military were experimenting with educating their men a good hundred years before the most rudimentary publicly funded education system.

Although the bulk of the book centres on occurrences in Great Britain and India, Canada is also mentioned. At the age of 15, Sam Steele joined the 35th Canadian Militia Regiment and was given a commission. In later years, he became one of the original members of the North West Mounted Police, first commander officer of the Lord Strathcona Horse Regiment and major general in the Canadian Army. Even the Mounted Police employed underaged members. Fred Bagley was only 15 years old when he engaged as a trumpeter. Vernon Demp engaged as a regular member and stenographer in 1910 at the age of 15. He later became assistant commissioner.

The author concludes the book with an interview with Brigadier General J. R. Smith, O.B.E., Chief Education Officer of the United Kingdom Land Forces. According to General Smith, the British Army continues to recruit boys because they are considered more adaptable for the various operational and maintenance duties required by high-tech military systems.

Because *Sons of the Brave* includes a review of British military history, an outline of the development of a military educational system and numerous accounts of personal sacrifices made by young boys, including many examples of mischievous barrack room antics, the book will appeal to a wide scope of readers.

by Cst. S. E. Boles  
Surrey Detachment

**HEARKEN TO THE EVIDENCE** by Murray Peden, Q.C., published by 1983 Canada's Wings, Inc., Box 393, Stittsville, Ontario, K0A 3G0, \$21.95.

Murray Peden Q.C., a former crown attorney and presently chairman of the Manitoba Securities Commission, has written a book which is autobiographical in nature yet nevertheless transcends the usual limits that the word implies. In a style that is humorous and never boring Mr. Peden outlines his early days as a law student and his subsequent career as a crown attorney.

With great understanding, Mr. Peden portrays the quirks, vicissitudes and human foibles displayed by judges, court officers, opposition lawyers and juries. These reminiscences are counterbalanced by stories about bootleggers' shenanigans, police officers preparing their cases and also tragic and poignant accounts of policemen killed by unrepentant murderers. Some headline-grabbing cases from the early forties to the late sixties complement the picture.

The gamut of human emotions, liberally sprinkled with humour, wit and the ever-present belly laugh, is revealed in anecdote after anecdote. The common thread that runs through the book, however, is Mr. Peden's great respect for the law-enforcement officer, performing, often beyond the call of duty, in the most difficult and under the most trying circumstances. Incidents abound where gratitude and praise are expressed for performing outstanding feats of law enforcement.

Mr. Peden's lay association with the Force allows him to fill his pages with imagination, pathos, but above all humour, providing fascinating insights about RCMP officers, judges, coroners and medical experts which should make interesting reading for those who wish to reminisce and those who have a historical interest in the Force.

by Garry Saunders  
RCMP Gazette

## Logo Depicts Hope

The familiar logo of the United Way depicts a hand of help holding a stylized human figure surmounted by a rainbow representing hope for a secure and happy future. Through its more than 80



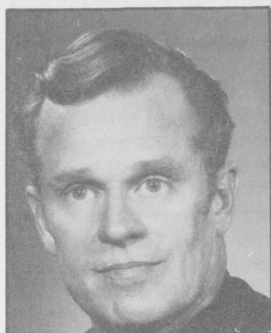
member agencies providing essential community services in areas such as family counselling, aid to the elderly and disabled and health care, the United Way offers hope to those who have lost it.

## RCMP Depot Division Graduates

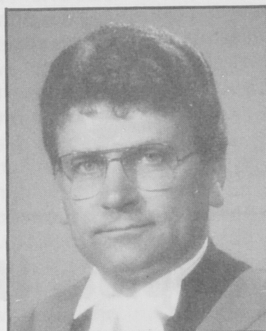


Troop 1 began training on February 9, 1984, and graduated on March 18, 1985. (L-R) Seated: Cpl. M. V. Shaver, counsellor; Insp. G. D. Nelson; C/Supt. J. A. D. Lagasse, C.O.; S/M T. O. Lewis; J. C. Saunders. Front row: J. L. P. G. Provost; J. L. P. Boulet; L. W. MacNeil; J. E. R. Forest; J. L. C. Vallieres; J. G. J. Richard; C. A. W. Hunt; J. M. L. Gervais. Second row: J. G. P. Gagnon; H. C. Murphy; J. R. A. R. Valiquette; J. E. Welcher; J. M. D. Galarneau; J. F. C. LeBlanc; J. J. P. Marr. Third row: J. J. B. R. Cardin; J. M. L. Bessette; J. M. Jurcina; D. Freter; B. B. Meldrum; J. M. P. Gascon; J. O. S. Vallieres; J. J. S. Therriault.

## University Graduates



On October 14, 1984, Cpl. D. E. Wilden graduated from the University of Winnipeg with a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Sociology.



In December 1984, ex-Sgt. Kenn B. Kardish graduated from the University of Victoria with a Bachelor of Laws degree.



In February 1985, Jane Panet, B.A., M.A., received a *Certificat en Administration* from the University of Ottawa.

# Divisional Dispatches...

## HEADQUARTERS

(Ottawa, Ont.)

**REGIMENTAL DINNER** The 1984 HQ Senior NCOs' Mess Regimental Dinner was held on November 10, 1984. The head-table guests included Commr. R. H. Simmonds, Supt. J. P. Aubry, S/M E. Young, Fathers A. D. Churchill and D. Crampton, Mess President Sgt. Tom Petch and Mrs. Linda Thom. Mrs. Thom, Canada's first gold medalist in air-pistol shooting at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, was guest speaker for the evening.

As in past years, a large contingent of Force veterans were in attendance. A delicious meal, featuring a prime rib roast of beef, was enjoyed by all.

Briefly, the evening unfolded as follows: pre-dinner refreshments, dinner with wine, port-wine ceremony, royal toast, toast to the Force (presented by a junior member and responded to by a senior-ranking officer), introduction of head-table guests, address by guest speaker, concluding remarks, departure of head-table members, followed by a social.

As a point of interest, regimental dinners originated about 200 years ago and have played an important role in fostering high morale, good fellowship and *esprit de corps* among members. On these occasions, senior and junior-ranking officers meet on a friendly but formal basis, and take part in ceremonial procedures which are part of the history and traditions of the corps.

By both custom and design, the regimental dinner is a formal occasion, in which high-dress standards as well as disciplined and gentlemanly behavior serve to reflect the corps' standards of excellence and distinguished achievements. It is important for all in attendance to adhere to these codes of dress and behavior, in order to ensure the success of the dinner.

*submitted by S/Sgt. G. E. Achter*

and every one of his many friends at the time of their visit, he would again like to express his gratitude for their kindness during his confinement. Thank you one and all.

\* \* \*

It is a pleasure to welcome the following former members of the Force into the Ottawa Division of the Association, namely: C/2336, T. R. Benoit; 23037, J. C. Bernais; 22751, A. F. Bowes; 25738, J. R. Braun; 21508, A. B. Brown; 18402, A. Churchill; 18996, D. D. Dewar; 20382, C. R. C. Greene; 19470, T. K. B. Hardiman; 18421, R. E. Holloway; 22222, R. K. Leishman; 17248, W. L. Lloyd; 20333, G. C. Marshall; 20945, E. J. Mayer; 35383, J. R. Monette; 25059, W. W. Prior; 35293, J. P. Y. Rocheleau; 25279, T. H. Steen; 24487, A. M. Bansield; C/3259, B. Barisa; 15815, D. G. Cobb; 30796, R. D. Flight; 15899, A. M. Headrick; 22201, D. S. Murphy; 22979, J. R. Nobbs; 28111, D. G. Pattison; 21376, J. S. Rae; 29365, H. T. Brockwell; 34764, J.-M. Collin; 27440, R. C. Hopkins; 18189, R. H. Keeble; 31665, A. H. Lockwood; 18640, J. M. F. McIsaac; 23503, J. G. O'Neil; 15722, D. Prince; 29003, C. S. Roberts; 22800, D. A. Smith; 17605, K. W. Titus.

**RETIREMENT** A social gathering took place on November 22, 1984, in honour of S/Sgt. Gerry Graham, who completed 35 years in the Force on January 4, 1985. Gerry was NCO i/c Records Support Section and i/c Archives Unit.

A delicious Chinese-food smorgasbord was served, followed by a presentation. Sgt. M. Bafia, emcee for the evening, presided over an entertaining social.

Gerry was presented with a beautiful portrait of none other than S/Sgt. G. H. Graham, painted by Rita Gagnon of "V" Directorate, Records Services.

We all wish Gerry well in his retirement.

*submitted by S/Sgt. G. E. Achter*

**VETERANS' NOTES** It is no secret that your welfare officer, J. E. T. (John) Smaridge has visited literally hundreds of his fellow members who have been ailing or confined to hospital for one reason or another, since 1954. On one of those rare occasions in John's long life, he was himself admitted to the Tri-Service Hospital on February 13, 1985, and for once, the shoe was on the other foot. The visitor became the "visitee," and many members took the opportunity to return the favour. This is a sincere tribute to John the man, for a job well done over these many years. Although John personally thanked each

**RIFLE AND REVOLVER CLUB** Over the past year, the RCMP HQ Division Rifle and Revolver Club has enjoyed a steady increase in membership, together with a number of successful in-house "fun shoots."

On October 1, 1984, a "turkey shoot" was held at the Nepean Police Dept. indoor range. The winners were: S/Csts. John Deveau, Mike Mathieu and Ron Purvis and Cpl. Brian Ross.

On December 17, 1984, the winners of the



Christmas "fun shoot" were: S/Csts. John Deveau, Sgt. Steve Dudas, Mr. Pentti Harris, Miss Nancy Lyons, Cpl. Brian Ross and Mr. John Thibert.

*submitted by Nancy Lyons*

S/Sgt. G. H. Graham (centre) flanked by Supt. J. T. Wood (left) and Insp. D. G. Simpson at a social gathering in honour of S/Sgt. Graham who completed 35 years of service on January 4, 1985.



## "A" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Ottawa, Ont.)

**BIRTH** To Reg. No. 37609, Cst. J. A. E. André Potvin and his wife, Diane, a son, Joseph Gaetan Nicolas, on March 27, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont.



S/Sgt. Guy Sauv  (L), his son Pierre, a captain in the C.A.F. Helicopter Tactical Squadron, and C/Supt. J. L. G. Favreau (R), holding a retirement plaque presented to S/Sgt. Sauv  on the occasion of his retirement.

**HERITAGE BALL** As part of Elliot Lake's Winter-fest '85 activities, the Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 561 held its first annual Heritage Ball.

In keeping with this theme, a heritage fashion show was organized. Several members from "A" Division participated in this community event. A total of 12 entrants displayed various period costumes, including: "coureur de bois" attire, 1910 3-piece suit, a WW I military uniform, women's bathing suits dating back to the "roaring 20s," a 1940s "zoot" suit, a 1950s greaser outfit, and a military mess uniform. "A" Division

members displayed the NWMP uniforms of 1874 and 1898, as well as our current review order.

The evening was quite successful, and the fashion show was well received by all.

*submitted by Cpl. N. Duquette*

**BONSPIEL** On March 8, 1985, "A" Division hosted a curling bonspiel at the RCMP curling rink next to the "N" Division grounds. Participants were treated to a day of curling, food, dancing and prizes.

C/Supt. J. L. G. Favreau, a non-curler, provided his views on how the game should be played; 64 grievances were submitted.

As the festivities drew to a close, C/Supt. Favreau presented the trophy to the winning rink: skip — Phil Murray; third — Judy Legault; second — Bryan McConnell; and lead — Barbara Brul .

*submitted by S/Sgt. Gary Henderson*

**BASKETBALL** In the framework of our police-community relations program, "A" Division once again held the annual basketball game between the Ottawa Rough Riders football team and the RCMP, on March 22, 1985. Bruce Walker of the Rough Riders led his team to victory over our team, led by S/Sgt. Cliff Stark of HQ Division.

This fund-raising event generated over \$2,000 in support of the citizenship program of the Boys and Girls Club of Ottawa, which currently serves about 3,000 members between six and 18 years of age.

Proceeds from the game were presented by Supt. J. R. Y. Boulanger to Mrs. Phyllis Throop, president of the Boys and Girls Club.

*submitted by Sgt. J. E. R. Mineault*



Insp. and Mrs. Bob Paradis with their daughter Michèle who was sworn into the RCMP on January 22, 1985. Michèle joined #3 Troop which is scheduled to graduate in July.



Cpl. Jim Wood (L) and "A" Division Combined Mess president Cam Brulé, holding an engraved clock presented to Cpl. Wood on the occasion of his retirement from the Force.

## "B" DIVISION

(Headquarters — St. John's, Nfld.)

**REGIMENTAL DINNER** The annual "B" Division Regimental Dinner on December 14, 1984, was regarded by those in attendance as one of the best ever. There were 120 members, retired members and other guests in attendance. Of those, 53 came from outside the St. John's area, and 22 detachments and units were represented.

The head table included His Honour Lieutenant Governor W. Anthony Paddon; the Honourable G. Ottenheimer, Minister of Justice for the province of Newfoundland; C/Supt. J. B. D. Henry, C.O. "B" Division; Dr. D. M. Campbell, Health Services Officer, RCMP; Supt. C. I. C. Macdonell, O.C. Gander Sub-Division; Commander J. S. H. Gadd, C. O. Canadian Forces Station St. John's; Captain J. C. Payne, C. O. of the U.S. naval facility *Argentia*; Mr. L. Power, president of the RCMP Veterans Assoc., "B" Division; Cst. E. J. Rossiter of Burin Detachment, the junior member, and S/Sgt. W. J. Smith, master of ceremonies and main organizer of the event.

Following a splendid dinner, Long Service Medals were presented by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to S/Sgt. J. P. A. O'Neil, Cpl. M. G. Pitcher and Cpl. W. A. Collicott. The gold clasp with stars was presented to ex-S/Sgt. F. N. Cheeseman. The Hon. Mr. Ottenheimer presented the silver clasp with stars to Supt. B. M. Blanchford, and the bronze clasp and star to S/

Sgt. R. A. Penney, Sgt. D. H. Pushman and Sgt. D. E. Shears. The C.O. then presented his Commendation to Sgt. D. R. Homenuk, NCO i/c Corner Brook Ident. Section for exceptional work done during the investigation of a recent homicide.

**NO SECONDS** I came to "B" Division during the summer of 1978 to take the position of Stephenville Detachment commander. By the time fall set in and the snow fell in November, the talk was of the annual regimental dinner or the "Major's Dinner" as it is called by a lot of members in "B" Division. This second reference was made with respect to the late Sgt./Major Vic Lundrigan (see *the Quarterly*, Vol. 47, No. 4, p. 23). Now it's not uncommon for an area in any division to have a regimental dinner, but I think it is a little different here in Newfoundland and Labrador where we have considerable distances to travel, often from isolated posts, over sometimes less than desirable highways or terrain.

Still, the regimental dinner continues to be a sellout as we are forced to limit the number to a maximum of 120 members.

This year was no exception. We had members come from as far away as the northern peninsula and many other points on the island. The organizing committee composed of Sgt. Ron Keep-

ing, Sgt. Bill Tooker and myself, tried to fill the "Major's" boots. Let me tell you, it's not easy.

The catered meal and table service was very good. We were pleased to have Lieutenant Governor W. Anthony Paddon as our guest of honour, and the Hon. Gerald Ottenheimer, Newfoundland's Minister of Justice.

I want to tell you of a funny incident which happened during the dinner. At the appointed time we all moved into the Officers' Mess where the meal was served. I had explained to the caterer the importance of protocol in serving the head-table guests, and other areas to be careful about when considering the placement of his serving staff.

The meal consisted of prime rib roast of beef, with baked potato, sour cream and all the trimmings. The young ladies who served the food were all students from Memorial University, and although they had some experience serving at banquets, I guess they were not experienced at such a formal affair. Each girl had a specific area to serve. The first problem was noted when the head table was served from the outer ends. This was great for me as I was served first, along with the junior member who was at the other end of the table. Meanwhile, the lieutenant governor, the minister of justice, and the commanding officer were served last.

The sour cream had been placed on the table in small bowls, but again at each end of the table, and none in front of the honoured guests. Lieutenant Governor Paddon is just a terrific warm friendly person, a true Newfoundlander. He spotted the sour cream and asked to have it passed up to him. It did not have a spoon in it, so the lieutenant governor used the teaspoon from his place setting, and allowed it to go with the sour cream as it was passed around. The C.O. in the meantime observed this and became a little

embarrassed and attempted to get another teaspoon to replace the one given up by His Honour. At this point, one of the young ladies came to the front of the head table and the C.O. tried discreetly to ask her for another spoon. Now, as anyone can imagine, there was a lot of noise, with everyone talking and enjoying the event, and the girl was unable to hear the C.O. She obviously misunderstood and thought he must be asking for more food, because suddenly, she replied in quite a loud voice: "I'm sorry sir, I was told we are not to serve seconds."

*submitted by S/Sgt. W. J. Smith*



**Supt. I. E. Furey, O.C. Gander Sub-Division presents the commanding officer's letter of appreciation to Austin Hart at Fogo, Nfld., for his invaluable assistance to the Force.**

**CASINO NIGHT** Members of the RCMP in St. John's hosted a casino night at the Officers and NCOs' Messes on February 8. The theme for the occasion was "Give a Child a Breath of Life" in aid of the purchase of a Sechrist ventilator for the Dr. Charles A. Janeway Children's Hospital in St. John's.

The evening was an entertaining success as more than 400 people attended and helped to raise \$5,778.41. The Klondike kitchen offered such culinary delights as arctic char, moose burgers, ham, beer sausages, chili con carne and freshly baked buns.

Great support was received from citizens of St. John's. The casino night was an evening of fun and friendship, with people attired in costumes from the Klondike era. This event, which is now firmly entrenched as an annual festivity, is much looked forward to, particularly because of its charitable purpose.

A cheque was later handed over to the Janeway Hospital's public relations branch by the C.O., C/Supt. Dale Henry, and Cpl. Blair Nicholson of our Crime Prevention Section.

*submitted by Cpl. F. M. Salter*



**The Officer Commanding Corner Brook Sub-Division, Supt. B. M. Blanchford (R) receives the silver clasp and star from the Minister of Justice for Newfoundland and Labrador, the Honourable G. R. O. Ottenheimer.**

**IN LIVING COLOUR** At 3 a.m. on December 14, 1984, Mr. Charles Hynes of Aguathuna, Newfoundland, reported that someone had siphoned gasoline from his vehicle. He also said he had valuable information to pass on to the police.

I responded to the call and listened to the complainant's story. Mr. Hynes explained he had just happened to look out his kitchen window and observed two males with a siphon hose and container, helping themselves to Mr. Hynes's gasoline.

Rather than call the police or a neighbour, Mr. Hynes immediately got his camera and was about to take a photo of the two culprits beside his vehicle, when they spotted him and ran to their getaway car. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, both in sleeping attire, gave chase on foot, with camera in hand. As the vehicle fled from the scene, Mr. Hynes snapped a photo. He then visited the nearest photography outlet and had the snapshot developed. The result was a full description of the vehicle — in "living colour," licence plate included.

As a result of Mr. Hynes' action, the two culprits were apprehended and confessions were obtained to this and other charges. Mr. Hynes, being the justice of the peace for the area, was more than happy to put his signature to a sworn statement. Both accused, who appeared before a judge at Piccadilly, entered guilty pleas and re-

ceived gaol sentences. After all, the evidence was in living colour!

*submitted by Sgt. H. E. R. Hill*

**WINTER WATER SKIING** Cst. Sid White battled freezing cold water and experienced engine problems with his tow boat in his three-mile water-ski trip from Fortune to Grand Bank, Newfoundland, on March 10. He undertook this daring venture to raise funds for the Grand Bank Swim Team.

The engine problems resulted in a 20-minute wait in icy waters, and a 45-minute wait between ports. The RCMP *Centennial* patrol boat was on hand to tow Cst. White to Grand Bank.

Despite these misfortunes, Cst. White raised approximately \$700 for the swim team. He expressed his thanks to those who supported his project and pointed out that donations were still welcome.

This was Cst. White's second fund-raising venture. He also water-skied with Cst. Ewen Pitt over a 10-mile distance in Gander, raising an impressive \$10,000 for a "jaws of life" machine, used in firefighters' rescue operations.

*submitted by Cpl. F. M. Salter*

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## "C" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Montreal, Que.)

**MEMBER HONOURED** The National Association of Chiefs of Police of the United States recently presented one of their top awards to RCMP Cst. Mike Fletcher, of the Montreal Drug Squad. Cst. Fletcher was honoured as the "International Police Officer of the Year, 1984," for his distinguished public service and dedication to the law-enforcement profession. The presentation was made during a ceremony in Detroit, Michigan, on January 21, 1985.

Cst. Fletcher's name was submitted to the Association by the Blue Knights Motorcycle Chapter in Detroit. His activities with the Blue Knights Motorcycle Club (composed exclusively of law-enforcement personnel) have made him an unofficial goodwill ambassador between Canada and the U.S. Cst. Fletcher was selected among numerous entrants. His name will be inscribed in the Police Hall of Fame in Sarasota, Florida.

Cst. Fletcher was also honoured last summer at the Blue Knights' annual convention banquet in Bangor, Maine. He was inducted into the Honor Legion of the New York City Transit Police Dept., and was presented with a certificate and a gold medal citing him for his courage and loyalty to the law-enforcement profession and its mem-

bers. He was also commended for his police-community relations work, as well as for promoting a better police image.

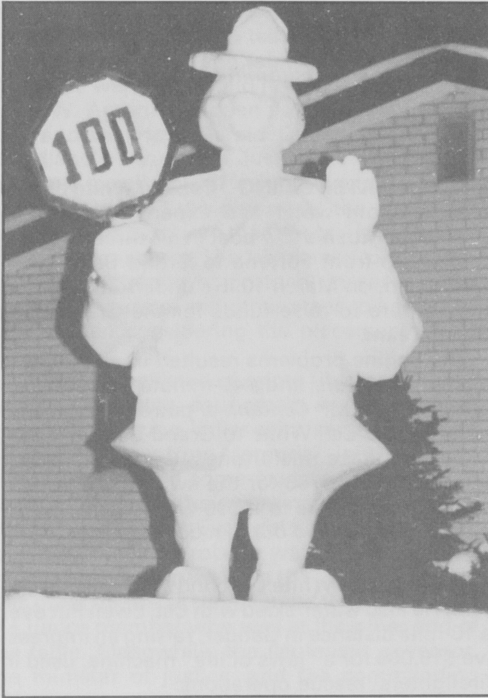
At the banquet, Cst. Fletcher was also presented with gold keys to the cities of Bangor and Brewer, Maine, by the mayors of those cities and Maine State Senator William Cohen.

This year, Cst. Fletcher is serving a second term as international president of the Blue Knights, a 7,000-member organization with chapters in North America, Australia and Europe. Mike Fletcher is the club's sixth president and the first Canadian to hold this position.

*submitted by Sgt. S. Normandin*

**ICE SAFETY BEAR** The Force's Safety Bear acted as "spokesman" on behalf of the employees of the Mont-Laurier Detachment to mark the Centennial of the Town of Mont-Laurier. Indeed, during an ice sculpture competition sponsored by the Mont-Laurier Centennial Committee, the entire staff (small as it may be) of the Detachment pooled its efforts to erect this "big bear" standing eight feet tall. It took three days and one evening to sculpt the impressive mascot, not to mention, of course, all the wet mittens





**Ice Safety Bear.**

and frostbitten fingers.

However, all this work was not in vain. Indeed, besides receiving an honorable mention, a photo of the sculpture was published in the local daily and it also attracted many visitors who took an impressive number of snapshots during the day as well as at night.

Therefore, the Detachment members achieved their objective, i.e. to take part in community activities and to maintain effective public relations. This was just what the doctor ordered to make our presence known in Mont-Laurier. The decent citizens of the town are now aware of the RCMP detachment's location.

**FIRST-AID TROPHY** Ex-Sgt. E. Lacasse presented a trophy in his name to Cst. Robert Chrétien for his outstanding first-aid services. The C.O.' "C" Division attended this ceremony.

Cst. Chrétien was honoured as a result of his response following a hydroplane accident which occurred at the Valleyfield International Regatta.

Cst. Chrétien assisted the pilot who was seriously injured (fractured ribs and broken leg). The pilot was unconscious and about to drown. Cst. Chrétien dove into the water, brought the body back to the surface, cleared his respiratory tract and gave the victim artificial respiration until the rescue team arrived. Our sincerest congratulations to Cst. Robert Chrétien.

*submitted by Richard Rondeau*

**BROOMBALL** The Montreal South Shore policemen's broomball season has just come to an end. The Montreal RCMP team won the regular season championship as well as the finals by winning 27 of the 30 games.

Just as in the past 12 years, a provincial Quebec policemen's broomball championship was held in Quebec City from April 12 to 14, 1985. Eight teams representing various police and parapolice forces in the province of Quebec took part in this tournament. Finishing the season with a bang, the Montreal RCMP team won this tournament by coming out on top 2 to 1 in the finals against the Rimouski Police Department. The RCMP members who played during the regular season or the provincial tournament were: Cpls. Gérald Piché, Alain Lambert, Jocelyn Chagnon, Neil Roy, Ulrick Pilon, André Ramsay, and Csts. François Blais, Alain Pépin, Wallace Blaquière, and C/Ms Benoit St-Pierre and André Morin.

Congratulations to all participants for having represented the Force so well throughout the 1984-1985 season.

*submitted by Cpl. Neil Roy*

**LONG SERVICE MEDALS** Last February 21<sup>st</sup>, A/Commr. J. F. J. Bossé, C.O. "C" Division, presided over a Long Service Medal presentation ceremony. It is interesting to note one of the recipients, Miss Claire Lalonde of the Public Service, received a medal for 35 years of loyal service to the Force. In addition, retired civilian member Guy Garceau received a medal for his 30 years with the Force.

Among those attending the ceremony were: S/Sgt. Moreau, the organizer of the ceremony, ex-Sgt. J. J. A. Bernard, Sgt. J. J. R. Gagné, Quebec City, Miss Claire Lalonde, S/Sgt. G. R. Garand, NCIS Montreal, A/Commr. J. F. J. Bossé, C.O., "C" Division, Cpl. J. R. R. J. Vary, NCIS Montreal, Mr. Guy Garceau; Sgt. J. E. R. Rougeau, General Investigations, Montreal, Insp. J. R. P. Bédard, NCIS Montreal, S/Sgt. J. O. R. Martel, Trois-Rivières, Sgt. J. A. E. Veilleux, Montreal Drugs, Sgt. J. P. A. Matte, Sept-Îles, and Cst. Carole Blackhurst.

**DRUG PREVENTION** Drug prevention in "C" Division is an integral part of the Police/Community Relations Program. Indeed, during minor hockey tournaments, drug prevention medals or buttons are handed out or distributed to young people. Sgt. Serge Normandin attended the Atoms Tournament in Brossard on March 5, 1985, during the Policemen's Night held in connection with this tournament. Besides distributing buttons, he took the opportunity to meet young people and to discuss with them the RCMP drug-prevention program.

*submitted by Sgt. Serge Normandin*

## DEPOT DIVISION

(Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

**BIRTH** To Reg. No. 28202, Cpl. E. W. P. Goodyear and his wife Theresa, a daughter, Katherine-Erica, on December 7, 1984, at Regina, Sask.



**Sgt. Phil Burton, his wife Carole and C/Supt. J. A. D. Lagasse, Commanding Officer Depot Division, on the occasion of Phil's retirement from the Force to accept a position with the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources at Regina.**

**RETIREMENT** On September 29, 1984, many friends from across the Force gathered to bid farewell to Supt. Lorne Fletcher and his lovely wife, Carole. S/Sgt. Jack Van Norman, i/c Regina Air Services, emceed the affair and reflected on the Fletchers' service with many humorous anecdotes. Lorne and Carole were originally both from the Killarney district of Manitoba; however, numerous transfers have taken them from the far north to Newfoundland. Over two hundred people came to wish the Fletchers well in their retirement. Among the many friends present were: Supt. M. Ney (rtd.) and his wife Irene from Victoria, B.C.; Supt. C. Dent and his wife Vera and daughter Sharon, from Dartmouth, N.S.; Supt. R. Latremouille and his wife Carol from Yellowknife, N.W.T.; S/Sgt. Klancher and his wife Betty from Kamloops, B.C.; S/Sgt. D. Hudson and his wife Clare from Edmonton, Alta.; ex-S/Sgt. H. Fallis from Edmonton, Alta.; ex-S/Sgt. G. Fallis from Calgary, Alta.; S/Cst. L. A. McCulloch and his wife Lois from Prince Albert, Sask.; S/Cst. M. Stene and his wife JoAnne from Prince Albert, Sask.; ex-S/Cst. A. Garvin and his wife Kay from Yellowknife, N.W.T.; S/Cst. Glynn Owen from Edmonton, Alta.; and ex-Sgt. Brian Thomson from Vancouver, B.C.

Lorne and Carole will be living in Delta, B.C. Their oldest son, Paul, has remained in Regina to complete his Business Administration Degree at the University of Regina. Number two son, Jeff, is attending college in Vancouver and living at home.

**WINTER CARNIVAL** On March 1, 1985, Depot Division held its second winter carnival with four regular troops, one S/Cst. troop, a C.F.E.C. troop, one language training troop and one staff troop taking part. The afternoon activities included a tug of war with troop 3 (female) coming out victorious. They attributed this success to finesse not strength.

Other afternoon activities included a single knockout broomball tournament, with troop 1 winning, and a single knockout volleyball tournament with the language trainees pulling off a thrilling victory over troop "D," the S/Cst. troop. Honourable mention should go to the staff contingent for their above-average generosity in allowing other troops to win.

With the success of this carnival and its obvious building of esprit de corps, it is hoped it will be a yearly event here at Depot. Special thanks go to all organizers and participants.

*submitted by Cpl. B. F. A. Finney*



**Supt. R. L. Fletcher (R) presenting Sgt. D. D. Kowal with his Long Service Medal.**

## "D" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Winnipeg, Man.)

**MARRIAGE** Reg. No. 32212, Cst. John H. Bergen to Louise Bernier, of Winnipeg, Man.

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 34444, Cst. Peter Kohalmi and his wife Gloria, a son, Kristopher Peter Nordberg, on November 22, 1984, at Winnipeg, Man.

To Reg. No. 28889, Cst. Bud Boyd and his wife Rhonda, a son, Daniel Gordon, on December 7, 1984, at Shoal Lake, Man.

**FALCON BEACH DONATIONS** On November 30, members of the Falcon Beach Detachment located on the Trans-Canada Highway at the Ontario/Manitoba border and situated within the Whiteshell Provincial Park donated \$1,000 to the newly formed Whiteshell Volunteer Fire Department. At the same time an additional cheque for \$264 was presented to the newly formed Falcon Beach Nursery School. The money was raised during the detachment's annual fall golf tournament.

*submitted by Cpl. L. R. Stright*

**STEVE FONYO VISITS "D" DIVISION HQ** At noon, on January 17, 1985, Steve Fonyo crossed the border from Ontario into Manitoba on his Journey for Lives across Canada. He was greeted by approximately 100 to 150 people including school children from Falcon Lake, park rangers from the area, provincial cabinet minister, Mary Beth Dolan, and others from Winnipeg, and four members of the Falcon Beach RCMP Detachment. As he travelled across the province, he was welcomed and encouraged by groups from communities en route, all of whom gave donations to support his venture.

Through contact with Cpl. Stright of Falcon Beach Detachment, Steve agreed to visit "D" Division Headquarters. All detachments in the division were notified of the visit and employees were encouraged to be present to welcome him, as well as to contribute funds to the Canadian Cancer Society.

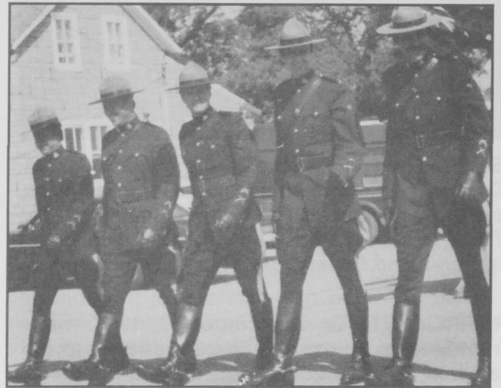
Sgt. Bernie O'Callaghan conducted an informal raffle on a large stuffed bear and raised approximately \$350. Donations from all employees in the headquarters building and surrounding detachments, together with cheques from the Recreation Club and the Officers' Mess, totalled in excess of \$2,600.

Steve visited division headquarters on February 4 and was given a tour of the building, accompanied by his parents. A large turnout of members greeted the Fonyos, with Sgt. Lorne Lowe acting as master of ceremonies. The commanding officer presented Steve with a crested sweat suit, ball cap, web belt with crested buckle, an RCMP crested plaque furnished by the Com-

bined NCOs' Mess, and the donations. Steve thanked all present for their enthusiastic welcome and for the sizeable contribution to the Cancer Society. He stayed to meet employees and sign autographs, before leaving for other engagements and the continuation of his daunting trip west.

He was escorted across the province by an RCMP vehicle, and his welcome west of Winnipeg was as warm as it had been to the east. In all, Manitoba is reported to have contributed \$460,000 to the Cancer Society in honour of Steve's run.

*submitted by A/Commr. A. T. McHaffie*



Home to take part in the centennial festivities of Rossburn, Manitoba, were five members of the RCMP. From left to right: Cpl. Nelson Ian Rogers of Vancouver, B.C., Cst. Arvid Wayne Hyrsak of Regina, Sask., Sgt. Floyd Bolmar Rogers of Saskatoon, Sask., Cst. Grant Williams Armstrong of Calgary, Alta. and Cpl. Foster Algar Armstrong of Langley, B.C. (The Rogers and Armstrong members are two sets of brothers.)

**SHOOT** On September 11, 1984, the 2nd annual shooting competition was held in Gypsumville between the RCMP detachment and the Military Police section of Canadian Forces Station Gypsumville. The shoot was hosted by the Military Police. Weapons used were the service side arm of the Armed Forces, the 9 mm Browning auto pistol and the 9 mm Sterling sub-machine gun. The S. W. .38 special police side arm was also part of the required course.

In the first event Sgt. Dick "Dead Eye" Fogarty of Gypsumville RCMP gave a lesson to the M.P.s in the use of their 9 mm Browning by posting a 24 out of a possible 25 points. This feat was not matched by anyone else. In the second event, quantity over quality was proven to be true.

Everyone hit the target. The last event required members of both teams to use the police-issue service revolver. The police were able to prove that they were proficient with the weapon and soundly trounced the Military Police. The RCMP took both the high aggregate and the top team trophy for the year 1984 and the top shot was S/Cst. Lavallee. The challenge is out for next year.

Major Kipple, the commanding officer, invited all members to attend the Officers' Mess for a debriefing after the shoot, proof that the Armed Forces are generous hosts.

*submitted by Cst. D. B. Penner*

**CHRISTMAS FAREWELL** In keeping with tradition, the staff of "D" Division Administration and Personnel, had a special evening on the night of December 8, 1984. The evening was special for two reasons: one, it was held in the Officers' Mess allowing staff, members and wives a good look at this mysterious sanctum, and two it was to say farewell and good luck to two of our staff members.

Cpl. A. Girardin (now Sgt.) left our office after three and one-half years, to take up duties in the Training and Development Branch, Ottawa. He and Carole are looking forward to a new home in a familiar location.

Mrs. Anne Klemas retired after 18 years with the Public Service. Anne was part of the Adminis-



**Supt. Gaillard (R) presenting Mrs. Anne Klemas with a crested plaque on the occasion of her retirement.**

tration and Personnel Department and was responsible for the smooth operation of our Info Centre. Her efficient management practices and ability to remember names and regimental numbers was effectively recalled during a short farewell speech by Supt. E. R. Gaillard, officer i/c A. & P. She will be missed and we wish her every success with her retirement plans.

## "E" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Vancouver, B.C.)

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. S/2465, S/Cst. Loretta Munro and her husband Kevin, a daughter, Ashley Deanne, on January 29, 1983, at Chilliwack, B.C. and a daughter, Andrea Bridgette, on October 9, 1984, at Chilliwack, B.C.

To Reg. No. 35769, Cst. Kevin MacLeod and his wife, Debbie, a son, Tyler Douglas, on August 24, 1982, at Chilliwack, B.C. and a son, Jordan William, on October 12, 1984, at Abbotsford, B.C.

To Reg. No. 36007, Cst. John D. Welsh and his wife, Sherry, a daughter, Shawna Ardelle, on July 20, 1984, at Richmond, B.C.

To Reg. No. 33292, Cst. Millie (Norry) Ross and Reg. No. 37480, Cst. Don Ross, a son, Cameron Duncan, on January 17, 1985, at Maple Ridge, B.C.

To Reg. No. 36079, Cst. Matt Logan and his wife Peggy, a daughter, Julie Diane, on September 26, 1982, at Fort Nelson, and a daughter, Suzanne Victoria, on December 12, 1984, at Sidney, B.C.

**HONOURS NIGHT** On October 3, 1984, the third annual Police Honours Night, sponsored by the province of British Columbia was held at

Government House, Victoria, B.C. The purpose of the event is to recognize the outstanding service of members of the police community in British Columbia. The criteria for selection are that members must have performed outstanding service in one of the following areas: bravery, investigation, or service to the community. Of the 41 police members honoured, 26 were from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the remainder from Vancouver City Police Department, Victoria Police Department, and Matsqui Police Service. The ceremony was officiated by Dr. Malcolm M. Matheson, chairman of the B.C. Police Commission. Awards were presented by the Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of the province and the Honourable E. N. Hughes, Q.C., Deputy Attorney General of British Columbia.

In addition to the recipients and guests, the ceremony was attended by senior police officials, mayors, and senior officials of the provincial government. A reception for over 100 recipients and guests followed.

*submitted by M. F. O'Reilly*





**SNOWFEST SPORTS (L-R):** Cst. D. J. Walsh, C/M Leah Kitching, Cst. D. Donnelly, C/M Tannis Burns, Cst. J. K. MacDougall and C/M Lynn Hoga-boam.

**SNOWFEST VOLLEYBALL** As part of the 1985 Kelowna, B.C. Snow Festival, a volleyball tournament was held on January 20, 1985, on the snow-covered tennis courts of the Four Seasons Racquetball Club in Kelowna. Each team had to have at least two female members and wear costumes. Kelowna squad comprised of Cst. D. Donnelly, Leah Kitching, Tannis Burns, Lynn Hoga-boam, Cst. D. J. Walsh and Cst. J. K. MacDougall dazzled tournament officials by winning three consecutive matches and advancing to the semi-finals in a gruelling 32-team event before losing out. In the below-freezing weather wet feet and running noses were the order of the day. The food and beverage which were supplied throughout the day, however, helped and also proved to be much needed fuel for the all-day dancing which followed.

*submitted by Cst. D. J. Walsh*

**FISHING DERBY** March 1, 2 and 3, marked the second annual Gibsons RCMP Invitational Winter Fishing Derby. Approximately 150 members and friends met to enjoy a relaxing weekend of angling the local waters in Howe Sound and the Straits of Georgia.

On Friday the 1st, participants opened the derby with a banquet held at the Gibsons Volunteer Fire Department hall. Sgt. R. R. (Dick) Smith, on behalf of past and present members of the RCMP, presented the local fire chief with a plaque of the Force in appreciation of the dedicated service provided by the Volunteer Fire Dept.

Saturday morning participants were pleased to find clear skies, mild temperatures and light winds. Many keen boats were observed heading out in the early morning darkness. Visions of prizes such as chainsaws, 14" color TVs, depth

sounders, gift certificates and many other prizes danced in the anglers' heads.

Fishing on Saturday proved to be slow and only 10 salmon weighed in on the official weigh scale provided by Smitty's Marina. Top fish landed was a 13 lb. 4 oz. spring caught by Ralph Jones at Cotton Point, Keats Island in Howe Sound.

Saturday evening all participants again gathered at Andy's Restaurant where a very delicious buffet supper was provided. The names of several lucky persons were drawn as winners of various prizes donated by the Gibsons area businessmen. Conversation was spirited about the day's activities of lost fish, defective gear, and of one poor soul who suddenly realized he could not walk on water after falling off the marina wharf.

Sunday morning arrived and the weather was perfect. Most fishermen headed into Gibsons Gap where fishing was reported best. Soon after the fish started hitting and spirits began to lift. Most boats signalled one or two landed.

The total catch for the derby was approximately 67 fish. Final weigh-in ceremonies were held at the Omega Restaurant and 22 prizes went to the successful anglers. Proceeds from the event, estimated at \$700 will be distributed to local Gibsons youth clubs such as minor football, baseball and aquatic clubs.

I wish to thank all members and participants for their involvement in making the 2nd annual Gibsons Winter Fishing Derby a success. Special thanks to the organizing committee and to Sgt. Roy Whyte, Vancouver Ident who helped in taking photos of the event. This again was a good example of police community relations and certainly maintained the high degree of esprit de corps within the Force.

*submitted by Cst. C. L. Clark*

**PASS OUT** March 23, 1985, was set aside to honour the Penticton Auxiliaries who devote many volunteer hours to the city of Penticton. On this occasion 18 auxiliaries displayed their drill skills under the direction of Cst. Rene Fleury and assisted by Csts. Al Harink and Denis Amyot. His Honour Mayor Ivan Messmer and Detachment Commander Insp. A. O. Maguire inspected the troop and awarded Certificates of Service. The function was followed by a dinner and dance with a large representation from the community present.

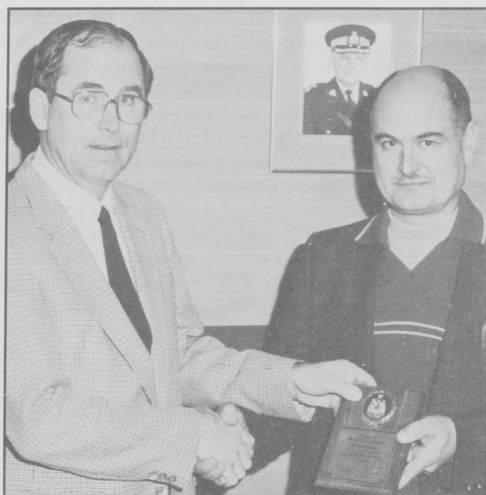
*submitted by Cst. E. B. Jones*

**"YOU MUSTA BEEN A BEAUTIFUL..."** January and February can be long and depressing months, especially in the great British Columbia rainforest. The routine of office work, coupled with the dismal weather can depress even the most free-spirited soul. To alleviate this post-Christmas depression in the Contract Policing Section of "E" Division HQ, C/Supt. J. W. "Baby Boomer" White devised a unique contest to brighten up the coffee breaks and lunch hours.

Members and public servants in Contract Policing were asked to submit pictures of themselves taken when they were between the ages of one and five. The pictures, with suitable humorous captions, were posted in the coffee room and everyone tried to guess their identities. Voting then took place for the "Most Beautiful Baby" and "Most Unique Photo."

The guessing of identities was, needless to say, very frustrating — many of the babies still had hair in those days!

Appropriately, the contest culminated on Valentine's Day with the names revealed and prizes awarded. Jennifer Fabian of Identification



Deputy Commissioner T. S. Venner, Commanding Officer of "E" Division (L), presenting Dr. Frank Forbes with a 25-year Public Service plaque.

Services correctly guessed 21 of the 33 photos to win first prize. Cpl. Bob "Cute as a Button" Hale was deemed "Most Beautiful Baby," after A/Commr. D. K. Wilson cast the tie-breaking vote. Cst. Don "The Gangster" Smith received the prize for the "Most Unique Photo" because of his 1930s style fedora.

Although the contest was a great success, C/Supt. White refuses to hold another. Perhaps the fact he entered two photos of himself and didn't win "Most Beautiful" has influenced his decision.

*submitted by Cpl. E. N. Doan*

## "F" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Regina, Sask.)

**MARRIAGE** Reg. No. 35662, Cst. J. Jacques Arseneau to Julie Elizabeth Berge, on July 21, 1984, at the RCMP Chapel, Depot, Regina, Sask.

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 35682, Cst. Tom Steenvoorden and his wife Lynn, a daughter, Katrina Lynn, on March 1, 1982, and a son, Michael Thomas, on January 28, 1985, both at Yorkton, Sask.

To Reg. No. 37505, Cst. Sam Hewson and his wife Joyce, a son, Samuel Douglas, on October 29, 1984, at Lloydminster, Sask.

To Reg. No. 34874, Cst. Dale McHowan and his wife Sheila, a daughter, Amanda Nichole, on March 4, 1985, at Lloydminster, Sask.

To Reg. No. 35475, Cst. S. A. (Tony) McCulloch and his wife Diane, a daughter, Kristen Toni, on March 4, 1985, at Lloydminster, Sask.

To Reg. No. 29255, Cst. Barry Schindel and his wife Donna, a son, Justin Dean, on March 17, 1985, at Lloydminster, Sask.

To Reg. No. 36232, Cst. R. M. Burns and his wife Carol, a son, Ryan Andrew, on April 23, 1982, and a son, Jason Matthew, on June 19, 1984, at Spiritwood, Sask.

**AWARD** On March 17, 1984, sixteen-year-old Henny Hermansen of Medicine Hat, Alta. was baby-sitting five-year-old Sherry, two-year-old

Keith and seven-month-old Vangie, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Kreutzner, in their house trailer on a farm in Sidewood District, Sask.

Around lunchtime, Keith was playing with a lighter and accidentally started a fire in one of the bedrooms. After making a telephone call to report the fire, Henny soaked towels and blankets in water in an unsuccessful attempt to smother the flames. Sherry was able to get out of the trailer by herself and Henny managed to escape with the two younger children. By this time the trailer was engulfed with flames and smoke.

Henny accomplished all this despite being physically handicapped by cerebral palsy.

In recognition of Henny Hermansen's outstanding achievement, the Royal Canadian Humane Association has awarded her a Citation and the Bronze Medal for Bravery. These were presented at Gull Lake Detachment on February 13, 1985, by Insp. P. Chyzuk, O. C. Swift Current Sub-Division. The presentation was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Kreutzner, Mayor Scott McLeod of Gull Lake, Sask., Mayor Roy Laventure of Tompkins, Sask., and Gull Lake Detachment personnel.



**JUSTICE PREVAILS** After years of fun at the expense of the RCMP, comedian Dave Broadfoot, alias "Sgt. Renfrew," of Royal Canadian Air Farce fame met his Waterloo at the Regina Airport. Broadfoot was arrested for "impersonating a peace officer and a comedian" as he deplaned in Regina on February 1, 1985, by Sgt. Mike Cleary (left) and Cpl. Art Hoel, both of "F" Division HQ. Broadfoot was in town to do a show in conjunction with the Regina Symphony Orchestra, and the arrest was part of the publicity surrounding the affair.

## "G" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Yellowknife, N.W.T.)

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 33384, Cst. and Mrs. L. G. Krecsy, twin daughters, Natasha Louise and Justina Cathleen, on November 29, 1984, at Winnipeg, Man.

To Reg. No. 35338, Cst. and Mrs. J. Mabee, a son, Blair Michael, on January 22, 1985, at Tillsonburg, Ont.

**3RD GENERATION** On December 28, 1984, Inspector D. H. Maas, O.C. of Frobisher Bay Sub-Division, flew to Lake Harbour, N.W.T., where he officially welcomed Jimmy Akavak into the Force. Jimmy is the third generation of the Akavak family to work for the RCMP. Attending the welcome ceremony were the two previous generations: ex-S/Cst. James Akavak, who served in the south Baffin area from 1947 to 1967; and his sons S/Cst.

Mosa Akavak, presently stationed in Igloolik, and S/Cst. Sandy Akavak (Jimmy's father) stationed in Lake Harbour. Over the years the Akavaks have earned a high degree of respect both from RCMP members and the Inuit community for their expertise on the land and as policemen. It is a pleasant circumstance to see such service perpetuated with the recruitment of S/Cst. Jimmy Akavak.

*submitted by Cpl. J. E. Reaburn*

**END OF A LONG VOYAGE** While most people in southern Canada were basking in the sun in late August 1984, Gary and Joanie McGuffin were busy paddling their canoe through a driv-



**NOW WE'RE TALKING HIGH SPEED CHASE** Cst. Phil MacLellan ponders the advantages of exchanging his detachment vehicle 3A5 for something a little speedier — say, for example, Canada's new F-18 pictured in the background.

ing snowstorm on the Beaufort Sea heading for Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.

The pair had set out from Baie Comeau, Quebec, in April 1983 in an attempt to be the first people to paddle across Canada. After wintering their equipment in Manitoba in September 1983 they resumed their trek in April 1984 hoping to complete the task by September before the sea ice moved in and cut off the route to Tuktoyaktuk.

The pair arrived at the Tuktoyaktuk International Airport in August.

Gary and Joanie stayed in Tuktoyaktuk for 1½ weeks after their trip during which they spent most of the time on the phone to newspapers and radio stations across Canada and the U.S.A. They were presented with mementos from the members of Tuktoyaktuk Detachment for their feat.

The McGuffins were very appreciative of the numerous members and detachments which assisted them along the way. Without the assistance of the Force this incredible journey would have certainly been more difficult.

*submitted by Cpl. D. E. Grundy*

**ALEXANDRIA FIORD** In the late evening of May 22, 1984, Insp. D. H. Maas, O.C. Frobisher Bay Sub-Division and Supt. L. L. Wagner, O.I.C. "G" Division C.I.B. visited the site of Alexandria Fiord Detachment on the east coast of Ellesmere Island which was closed on September 3, 1963.

Supt. Wagner and Insp. Maas signed documents signifying their inspection of RCM Police property and photos were taken at 00:30 on May 23, 1984, of the documents being returned to the cairn. The former detachment buildings are being used from time to time by scientists. (See Winter '85 *Quarterly*, Vol. 50 #1, cover photo of Alexandria Fiord Det. Ed.)

**SAINT NICHOLAS OF THE RCMP** Rae Detachment is located in the community of Rae-Edzo, N.W.T., a predominantly native Indian community of approximately 1,200 people. In addition to Rae-Edzo the detachment also polices the smaller satellite communities of Lac La Martre, Rae Lakes and Snare Lake.

For Christmas 1984, Sgt. Mike Lemay decided that since he had already successfully played Santa Claus for the local schoolchildren, it would be nice to include the children of the smaller communities in the celebrations especially because temperatures fluctuating between -40°C and -50°C over the Christmas holidays limited outside activities.

Arrangements were made to use the police aircraft based in Yellowknife, CFMPB, and with the co-operation of Cst. Pat Kokesch from Yellowknife Detachment, MPB pilot S/Sgt. Bill Reid, and with contributions of food, clothing and toys from S.H.A.R.E., the Salvation Army, and the Armed Forces, the plane was loaded with enough parcels to give children and adults of Lac



La Martre, Snare Lake and Rae Lakes a nice Christmas surprise.

Nurses from the local hospital, Grey Nuns, and civilians, as well as a representative from CBC radio, acted as Santa's elves. The children were fascinated and had no idea that Santa was indeed Sgt. Lemay.

Elderly pensioners, disabled persons and widows unable to hunt and provide their own food were pleased to receive food hampers containing turkeys and hams.

This endeavour was such a success and so well received by everyone that we will attempt to make it a Christmas tradition.

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## "H" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Halifax, N.S.)

**HOCKEY** Teams from South Shore, Yarmouth, Valley and Lower Sackville met on January 9, 1985, at the Dr. Gerald LeBrun Arena in Bedford, N.S., in a six-game face-off to decide the winner of the first annual Lower Sackville Detachment Hockey Tournament. For some it was a day of enjoyment, for others frustration, but for everyone a chance to meet old friends and make new ones.

The schedule began at 8:00 a.m. with the Valley team narrowly defeating the South Shore team by a score of 4-3. The game could have gone either way, as the teams went end to end.

In the second game Valley defeated the host team, Lower Sackville, 6-3.

The third game gave all teams an opportunity to view the talent of the Yarmouth contingency. Although they were without the talent of their star defenceman, Chris Paley, they did have "Albert" (Phil Scharfe). Despite his extraordinary skills, Yarmouth went down to defeat 4-1 at the hands of South Shore.

In the next game Lower Sackville, the host team, decided it was time to show the visiting teams what their hosts were made of. Unfortunately, they went down to defeat 9-1 to the South Shore team.

The final game saw the powerful South Shore team facing off against the Valley team. In the dying minutes, ever popular player/coach, Pete Williamson of the South Shore team, came up big as he scored the winning point that lifted South Shore to a 3-2 victory.

Following a meal of baked beans, rolls and chicken, trophy presentations were made to those most deserving. The Championship Trophy won by South Shore was presented to player/coach, Pete Williamson. Bob Chase of the South Shore team was awarded the most gentlemanly player trophy. He led all players in the scoring category as well as being a superb sportsman. It was indeed a pleasure to watch him perform. And for outstanding effort but lack of productivity, the "Most Aggressive Non-productive Player" award went to Brian Carter of

Lower Sackville. He dazzled the participants with triple spirals and double-loop toe tucks. Unfortunately, he never landed on his skates.

Thanks to everyone who participated this strictly for fun tournament was a success.

*submitted by Cst. Mark I. Furey*

**MORE HOCKEY** On February 16, 1985, the fourth annual hockey game between employees of the Halifax County Correction Centre (HCCC) and RCMP Lower Sackville was played at the Sackville Arena and won by HCCC. Proceeds of \$150 were given to a local mental health group operating a pre-school for children suffering from mental or physical problems. Four years ago, when these hockey games first started, the admission fee was either a doll or a toy, with those collected being given to a local service club for needy children. Toys were again collected the next year. The third year \$120 was raised and donated towards the purchase of a Zamboni for a local skating arena. It is hoped that the tradition will continue and a needy cause in the area will benefit.

*submitted by S/Sgt. D. S. Smith*

**PRESENTATION** On January 26, 1985, the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Alan Abraham, presented S/Sgt. John Brayley, C.P.I.C. manager of field operations N.S./P.E.I., with the Royal Life Saving Society's M. G. Griffiths Certificate for his role in saving the life of an apparently drowned young man.

On July 26, 1982, S/Sgt. Brayley was swimming at Paper Mill Lake. He walked past a young man who was sitting on a rock next to the water. In an ordinary tone of voice and without sign of panic the young man said, "My buddy drowned." S/Sgt. Brayley watched the water and noticed bubbles. He dove into the water and located the body lying face down on the bottom. He grabbed the victim, swam to the shore and

applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. S/Sgt. Brayley was successful in saving the victim. He then turned him over to the Bedford Police emergency unit and ambulance attendants who had been summoned to the scene.

**PRESENTATION** On March 14, 1985, Reg. No. A/2787, A/Cst. K. A. (Keith) Miller was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by the mayor and councilors of Yarmouth Town Council. The presentation was made in recognition of Miller's contribution to policing in the town of Yarmouth.

Between the 1st of April 1984, and the 31st of December 1984, Miller worked in excess of 700 hours in a volunteer capacity as an auxiliary member of the Yarmouth Municipal Detachment. Miller, who resides in Yarmouth with his wife, Marion, and their children, is employed as a foreman with the Yarmouth Housing Authority.

His dedication and assistance to members of Yarmouth Municipal Detachment has proven the value of the auxiliary policing program and we extend to him our congratulations and our sincere appreciation.

*submitted by Cst. G. J. Dares*



Cst. I. R. Andrew (L) being presented a Certificate of Appreciation by the Commanding Officer of "H" Division, C/Supt. C. J. Reid.

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### "J" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Fredericton, N.B.)

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 35970, Cst. and Mrs. C. Carmichael, a son, Jason Colin Kent, on March 23, 1984, at Moncton, N.B.

To Reg. No. 32006, Cst. J. M. J. Leblanc and his wife, Suzanne, a daughter, Isabelle Lynn, on February 9, 1985, at Moncton, N.B.

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### "K" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Edmonton, Alta.)

**MARRIAGE** Reg. No. 36269, Cst. R. G. Ross to Elaine Renée Paul on August 25, 1984, at Lethbridge, Alta.

15, 1984, at Hinton, Alta.

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 33628, Cst. L. J. Kilroy and his wife Vivian, a son, Brian Leonard, on December 21, 1984, at Grande Prairie, Alta.

To Reg. No. 36378, Cst. Christopher and his wife Karen, a daughter, Ashley Melissa, on June 28, 1984, at Calgary, Alta.

To Reg. No. 37455, Cst. Mike Kindratsky and his wife Wendy, a daughter, Sarah-Ann, on August 5, 1984, at Edmonton, Alta.

To Reg. No. 36089, Cst. W. A. Fraser, and his wife Janice, a daughter, Jessica Yvonne, on July 5, 1984, at Canmore, Alta.

To Reg. No. 35929, Cst. Jay Ringrose and his wife Anne, a daughter, Kirsten Anne, on October

**CHRISTMAS PARTY** During the fall of 1984 members of the High Level Detachment decided to host their second annual Christmas party for the children of Meander River Indian Reserve, Paddle Prairie/Keg River Metis Settlements, and children from the town of High Level. Under the expert direction of Csts. Barbara Adams and Eric Dunn, the local Chamber of Commerce was approached and they agreed to pay for this year's entertainment — Maralee Dawn, a ventriloquist, and her three friends, Butch, Susie, and Miss Cratchet. Local business people were approached and donations totalling over \$4,000 were collected to provide presents for approx-



**LONG SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENTS** (back row left to right): S/Sgt. R. Russell, Sgt. R. J. Schaller, S/Sgt. T. G. Courte, Sgt. J. C. Wolff, Sgt. G. I. Simmonds, Sgt. E. R. Goodall and S/Sgt. G. L. Wakely. In the front row Cst. K. A. Roberts (left) and Cst. R. T. Hawkins (right), recipients of Commanding Officer's Commendations, flank A/Commr. D. A. Whyte.

imately 650 children in the area. On December 5th and 6th parties were held at the Meander River Indian Reserve School, Paddle Prairie School, and Florence McDougall School in High Level. The highlight was, of course, a visit from Santa Claus. Cst. Terry Reidy who was a close personal friend of Santa ensured that he was at every performance to hand out a variety of presents and take Christmas orders for December 25th. A Christmas party of this size takes a lot of effort. Members responsible for its coordination and final success deserve a special thank you. Thank you also go to the High Level Chamber of Commerce who donated \$1,750 for the payment of the ventriloquist, Maralee Dawn.

*submitted by Sgt. B. W. Roth*

**RETIREMENT** On December 5, 1984, members of Edmonton Support Services, GIS and the Drug Section paid their respects to Mr. "Ed" Lever, administrative assistant to the associate chief justice, Criminal Division, Court of Queen's Bench, Alta. During his 26 years with the court system, Ed readily offered his assistance to

members of this Force. He is well known to all Gun Club participants from coast to coast for his past achievements in shoots across Canada. After his retirement, Ed took six weeks off to relax and attend some "shoots" in Las Vegas and Phoenix. Members of "K" Division wish him well on his retirement.

*submitted by Sgt. R. D. Preston*

**REGIMENTAL DINNER** The Peace River Sub-Division regimental dinner was held on January 30, 1985, at Peace River. Hosted by Supt. B. G. Johnston, and attended by 83 members and guests, head-table guests included A/Commr. D. A. Whyte, C.O. "K" Division and C/Supt. G. Greig, C.I.B.O. Guest speaker, Father Paul Hernau of Trout Lake, Alta., spoke about misunderstandings between policemen and natives that he had observed throughout his many years living in native settlements.

The commanding officer presented S/Sgts. G. L. Wakely, R. Russell and Sgt. J. C. Wolff with their bronze clasp and star awards and S/Sgt. T. G. Courte, Sgts. R. J. Schaller, G. I. Simmonds

and E. R. Goodall with their Long Service Medals.

Csts. K. A. Roberts and R. J. Hawkins were also presented with the Commanding Officer's Commendation for their efforts in attempting to save a woman from a submerged vehicle.

*submitted by Supt. B. G. Johnston*

**BOXING** In August 1982, a few local people came to Sherwood Park Detachment looking for a policeman to coach the local boxing club.

Cst. James (Jim) Macdonald who had started his recruit field training in July 1982 possessed previous boxing experience and was willing to take on the responsibility. Throughout the following month, organizational meetings were held, a gym was rented through the County of Strathcona Recreation Department, and the workouts began. Brent Kinsella, a very successful amateur boxer, agreed to be assistant coach.

In 1982/83 a few victories were achieved but most of the experience was educational. An entire crop of inexperienced boys, ranging in age from 13 to 33, had to be trained. So did Cst. Macdonald. He had never coached boxing so coaching manuals from the Canadian Amateur Boxing Association and the National Coaching Certification Program were required reading.

During the first year, a boxing card was undertaken in Sherwood Park. It attracted a fairly large crowd and good media coverage. The second year produced a greater degree of success. Two boxers became Bronze Gloves champions and one went on to become a provincial champion, representing Alberta at the Junior Nationals in



**Calgary Police Chief E. Reimer (L) presenting Sgt. D. R. McConnell a Citizen's Award for his outstanding act of courage in pulling an unconscious would-be suicide victim out of the Bow River to safety.**

Burnaby, B.C. Unfortunately, Cst. Macdonald had to have an appendix operation and was unable to travel to the Junior Nationals.

This year, the club's third, four boxers out of four became Bronze Gloves champions and three out of three won Silver Gloves. These boys are becoming a source of community pride and the Force, through Cst. Macdonald's efforts, receives a lot of favourable local media attention. Cst. Macdonald's integrity and dedication have been recognized with an appointment to the Provincial Amateur Boxing Association Executive.

*submitted by Cpl. J. C. Oman*

## **"L" DIVISION**

(Headquarters — Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

**BIRTH** To Reg. No. 28168, Cst. Hector MacDonald and his wife Eleanor, a daughter, Allison Lauren, on March 13, 1985, at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**BONSPIEL** This year's championship was staged at the Silver Fox Curling Club in Summerside, P.E.I., on February 7, 8 and 9. A total of 18 teams vied for the trophy. The Harry Kennedy team defeated the favoured Doug George four-some in the final game by a score of 10-7. The ultimate victory was the culmination of a superlative bonspiel for the Kennedy rink as they swept to a six win, no loss, finish. Other members of the championship team were mate Jim Smith, second Dick Saulnier, and lead Paul Ross.

The bonspiel all-star team included lead Paul Ross, second Fraser Inman, mate Kier MacQuarrie, and skip Doug George. The most sportsman-

like player award went to Roy Hogan of the Summerside Police.

Next year's provincial championship will be hosted by Souris.

**APPOINTMENT** In June 1984, Douglas J. Hender of Keppoch, P.E.I. was appointed a member of the Canadian Pension Commission. Mr. Hender was born in Gambo, Nfld., and joined the Force in 1951. He served in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and retired in 1976 with the rank of sergeant. The board consists of 24 members who collectively adjudicate applications and administer pensions for disabled war veterans, Armed Forces personnel, as well as disability pension requests from members of the RCMP. At the present time Mr. Hender is the only member of this board with an RCMP background.



**HOCKEY** The annual RCMP/CFB Shearwater hockey tournament had four teams vying for the top with representatives from "L," "H," "B," and "J." The gutsy "L" Division squad finished the preliminary round with a win, a tie, and a loss. Due to technical difficulties beyond our control, our team was delegated to last place.

In the semi-finals, "L" Division fought the defending champions from "J" Division to a tie, but bowed to "M" Division in the consolation game. "B" Division went on to defeat "J" in the final. Interestingly, our only win was against "B" in a sizzling 9-7 contest.

**CHIEF VISITS CHIEF** On March 21, 1985, Chief Jack Sark of the Lennox Island Reserve accompanied by a number of school-children was given a tour of the "L" Division Headquarters facility. To commemorate this occasion Chief Superintendent Macdonell presented Chief Sark with an "L" Division crested baseball cap. This marked Chief Sark's inaugural meeting with Chief Superintendent Macdonell, the newly appointed commanding officer of "L" Division.

An elementary school child at Aberton, P.E.I., gets a friendly hug from RCMP Safety Bear (Cst. Geof Tucker).



## "M" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Whitehorse, Yukon)

**"TALKING CAR"** On Sunday, February 24, 1985, I had the pleasure of driving the "police car" that led the Whitehorse Sourdough Rendezvous parade. Most members would say, "So what!" But I wonder how many of them have led the parade in a 1962 Volkswagen "Bug"?

Over the past several years our Telecoms technician has done temporary hookups on police vehicles to create a "talking car" for children visiting the local detachment. Ken Jones, the technician who had done the original hookup thought the same concept would work for a division program and could be used in various safety programs in conjunction with Safety Bear. The plan was presented to "M" Division Planning Board and approved. Approval for funding was then obtained from HQ and the project was underway.

It took almost a year to put our "talking car" on the street. It is equipped with radios and lights the same as a regular patrol car but in addition has a remote radio system and controls so that it can talk and listen to children even when a member is not present. The car will be used to answer

questions on subjects such as equipment and duties of the police, the law, and pedestrian and bicycle safety habits as well as to promote general crime-prevention programs and community relations. A trailer is being built so the vehicle will be available for use throughout the Yukon.

The "Bug's" licence plate explains its status in the Force: JST-1 — the first and only vehicle of its kind in the RCMP.

**SOURDOUGH RENDEZVOUS** In the Whitehorse area that's what they call a winter carnival. Held this year from February 18-24, the event included dog racing, skiing, flour packing and many other attractions.

One of the big challenges for members of "M" Division HQ and Whitehorse Detachment, was the Corporate Challenge.

This event consists of six people who compete as a team in the following seven events: the Economy Relay, Bureaucratic Shuffle, Committee Decision, Job Hunter's Obstacle Course, Hard Hat Relay, Brown Noser Event and Pass the Buck. All you have to do is let your imagination

run wild to get some idea what takes place in each of these events. The RCMP team had nine participants so that three could rest between events.

Of the 32 teams participating in the 4-hour event the RCMP came in a very respectable eighth.

Also taking part in Rendezvous events was Cpl. Jerry Whiting of Division F.S.S. Jerry entered the Mad Trapper event which consisted of 13 individual feats varying from log rolling to wrestling and trap setting. The event took three days to complete and had a total of 14 entrants. The final results show Jerry as a good man to have along in the bush. He placed second best trapper.

Although neither the team nor Cpl. Whiting came first in their events, their contribution towards local public relations, if measurable, certainly would have given them first in all events.

**BRAVERY AWARD** On January 10, 1985, Chief Superintendent A. J. Toews, Commanding Officer "M" Division, presented Norbert Bujold of Upper Liard, Yukon Territory, the Humane Socie-

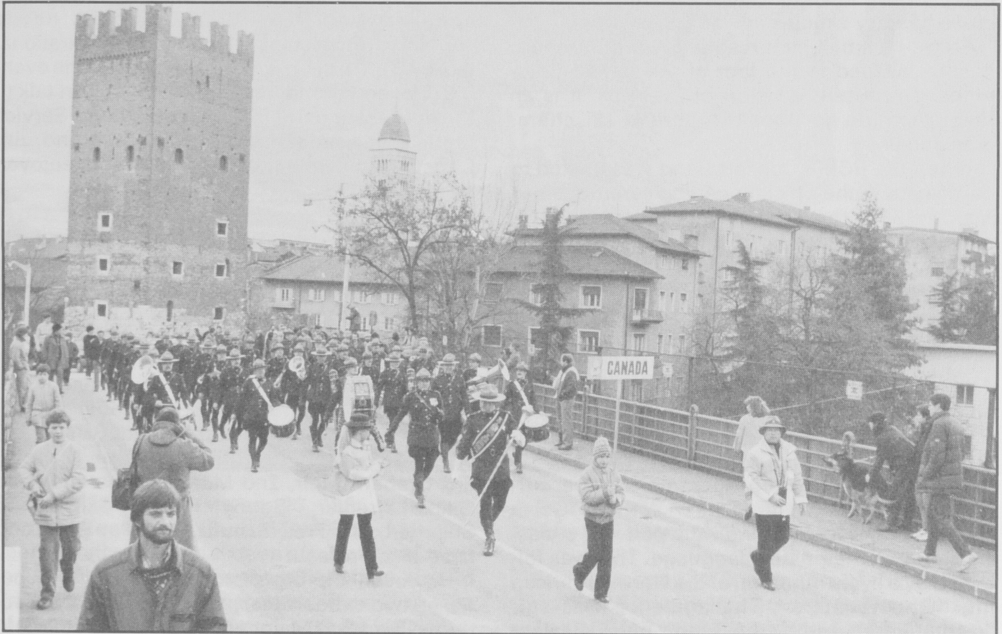
ty Award for Bravery. The award was presented to Mr. Bujold as a result of his actions in the following event.

On June 11, 1984, two women and a man were drinking at a home in the village of Upper Liard, Yukon Territory. After the party ended, the man left the house, leaving behind the two women who fell asleep. From interviews conducted with people involved, it appears that the man had started a fire in one of the bedrooms as a result of smoking in bed. One of the female occupants was awakened by the smoke and flames. She left the residence and went to the Bujold home next door for assistance. Mr. Bujold immediately went to the house which by this time had completely filled with smoke and flames. Crawling on his hands and knees throughout the residence he searched for the female occupant. His first attempt failed but he entered again and on a second attempt found her. He pulled her from the burning house and waited outside for the arrival of the police and fire department which had already been summoned. There is no doubt that had Mr. Bujold not rescued her, Edna Magun would not be alive today.

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## "N" DIVISION

(Headquarters, — Rockcliffe, Ont.)



RCMP Band marching in opening ceremonies of the World Police Ski Championships, Trento, Italy.

**MARRIAGES** Reg. No. 33895, Cst. Andy J. Goodman to Susan M. Clarke on September 8, 1984, at Calgary, Alta.

Reg. No. 35978, Cst. Wayne T. Clary to Sharon L. Mitchell on March 24, 1984, at St. Albert, Alta.

Reg. No. 36240, Cst. Richard A. Bailey to Kelly R. Holtz on November 26, 1983, at Ottawa, Ont.

**BIRTHS** To Reg. No. 28722, Cpl. Jerry McCarty and his wife Debbie, a son, Dane Francis, on September 19, 1984, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 29105, Cpl. William Stewart and his wife Nancy, a daughter, Brittany, on March 13, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 33531, Cst. Terry Mayo and his wife Joanne, a daughter, Sarah Michelle, on March 30, 1984, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 34927, Cst. Anthony Randall and his wife Julie, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann, on December 19, 1984, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 35978, Cst. Wayne Clary and his wife Sharon, a daughter, Melissa Heather, on December 11, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 36240, Cst. Richard Bailey and his wife Kelly, a daughter, Danielle Elizabeth, on February 6, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 27690, Cst. J. M. Robert Beaulieu and his wife Carole, a daughter, Angela, on July 3, 1984, at Ottawa, Ont.

**RCMP BAND IN ITALY** The World Police Ski Championships, held annually in Trento, Italy, is an exciting spectator sport. This year, police teams from 29 countries participated in the event, which included slalom, giant slalom and cross-country skiing.

Trento, a small picturesque town in northern Italy, is nestled at the foot of the famed Dolomites, an eastern division of the Alps. It is an ideal location to host the annual ski championships.

When the RCMP Concert Band was invited to participate in the official opening ceremonies in March 1985, the musicians were pleased to oblige. Police bands from Italy, England, France, Germany, Austria, Spain and Portugal, among others, also attended the ceremonies.

The RCMP Band was asked to give a public concert on Saturday, March 2, at Trento's Modenna Theatre. Officials from local police forces, the mayor of Trento and members of the championship organizing committee attended the two-hour function, in which the musicians played to a standing-room only crowd.

The Italian-speaking spectators were surprised and delighted to hear soloists Garth Hampson and Kerry-Anne Kutz perform a classical duet in their native language. This was followed by a lively rendition of the North American hit, "Ghostbusters." The audience was sufficiently impressed by the Band's musical talent and versatility to demand *five* encores!

On Sunday, March 3, the official opening of the championships was launched with a parade, featuring police athletes and bands in official uniform. The RCMP contingent, dressed in red serge, played as it marched through the streets to the soccer stadium, where the official ceremonies unfolded. The event was broadcast live on national television.

Receptions, banquets and informal socials were held during the evenings. In a customary exchange of gifts, the Band was presented with medals, plaques and the official badge of the World Police Ski Championships. These mementoes have been placed in display in the main lobby of the headquarters building at HQ Division.

The Concert Band members thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Italy and did a sterling job of representing the Force and Canada abroad. *Arivederci, a la prossima volta!*

*submitted by Lise M. George*

**MESS DINNER** The seventh annual NCOs' Mess Dinner was held on Friday, February, 22, 1985, in the executive dining room, Canadian Police College.

The evening commenced with cocktails in the NCOs' Mess for sixty members, former members and guests. A delightful prime rib roast of beef was prepared by the Food Services staff and served by members of the Equitation Class. The head-table guests were Cpl. Graham Muir; ex-Sgt. Gary O'Neil; C/Supt. S. H. Schultz, Commanding Officer "N" Division; Sgt. Dave Butt, master of ceremonies; Dr. Pierre Turgeon, guest speaker; and Rev. Allan Churchill, newly appointed Protestant chaplain. An inspirational talk by Dr. Turgeon was the highlight of the evening. The commanding officer gave a short talk to those present and also presented Long Service Medals to Sergeants Darrell Karnes and Jim Christie. An evening of fellowship was enjoyed by all.

**FUNSPIEL** The annual "N" Division Funspiel was held on Friday, March 1, 1985. Everyone who participated had a great time, and the curling was at its best. The winners of the Funspiel were: "A" Event — Skip Ken Mitchell, 3rd Heather Marshall, 2nd Lance Martell and Lead Pierre Lasnier; "B" Event — Skip Brad Sullivan, 3rd Francis Sullivan, 2nd Dorothy Leduc and Lead Claire Vanier; "C" Event — Skip Tony Randall, 3rd Graham Muir, 2nd Marc Fortune and Lead Gilles Lafrenier; "Booby" Prize — Skip Sonny Sheehan, 3rd Fred Schultz, 2nd Pat Egan and Lead Lise Proteau.

However, the big match of the day was between two extraordinary curlers from F.S.S. Section — Skip Bob Major and Skip Paul Brousseau. It was a hotly contested match between two

evenly coordinated teams. In overtime, Paul Brousseau squeaked by Bob Major to win.

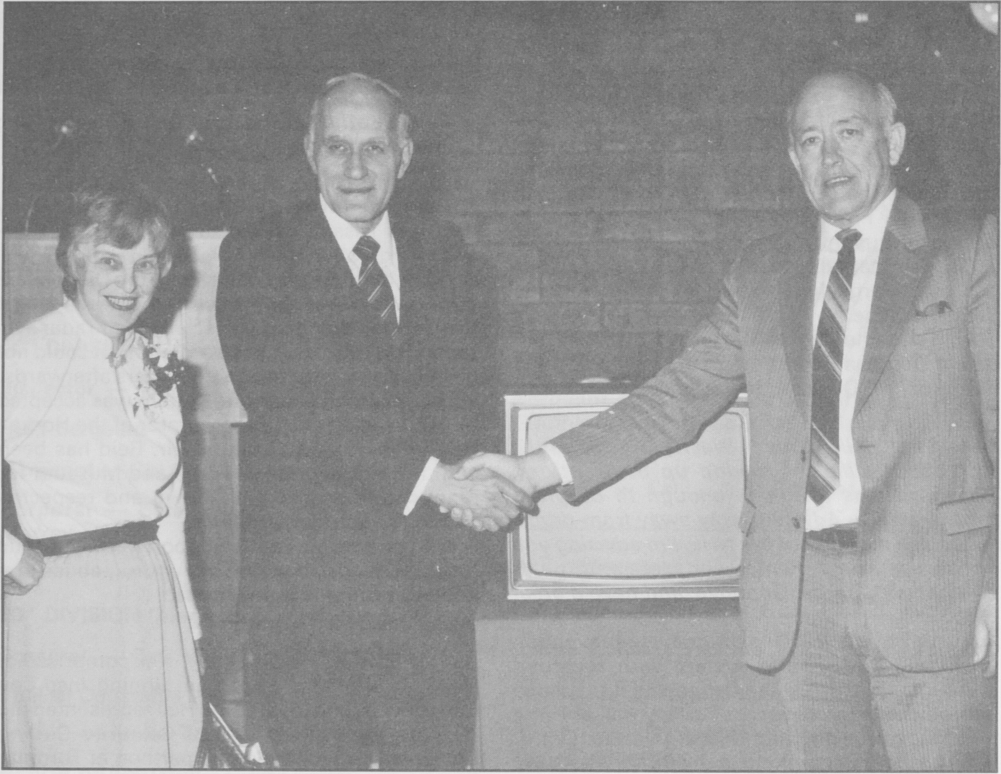
In the evening, the curlers were treated to a chili feed and the excellent disc-jockey music of Rick Bailey and "Wired For Sound." For some unexplained reason, the door prizes were all won by Admin. personnel. A good time was had by all and we look forward to next year's Funspiel. Thanks to Erv Austin and his friends, as well as the members of the 1985 Musical Ride for their generous prize donations!

**DANCE BAND TOUR** The Dance Band, under the direction of Val Laflamme, toured Newfound-

land from December 5 to 9, 1984, raising money for charitable organizations in each city it performed in. The first performance, on December 5, 1984, at a formal dinner and dance hosted by members of Holyrood Detachment and Highway Patrol, raised \$1,250 which was donated to the Education Committee of Holy Cross School, Holyrood, for the purchase of school equipment. The next performance, held the following day at Whitbourne, raised \$1,000. The Band then moved on to Harbour Grace where it raised \$400 for the Carbonear General Hospital. To conclude the tour, the Band played for the Bay Roberts Detachment dance on December 8, 1984, donating all proceeds to the Bay Roberts Lions Club.

### "O" DIVISION

(Headquarters — Toronto, Ont.)



**RETIREMENT** On January 23, 1985, Assistant Commissioner F. A. (Bud) Howe retired after 35 years service, the last sixteen of which was spent in "O" Division, first as the officer in charge of Commercial Crime Branch, then officer in charge of Criminal Operations and, since 1982, commanding officer.

**A/Commr. and Mrs. Howe at his retirement party after 35 years of his service with the Force.**

On January 10, 450 members of the division, Canadian Security Intelligence Service personnel and RCMP veterans gathered at an afternoon reception in the "O" Division gymnasium to hon-



our Assistant Commissioner and Mrs. Howe. They heard tributes from the Corporals' Mess, the Sergeants' Mess, Canadian Security Intelligence Service and the Division Social Club. On behalf of the Division Chief Superintendent D. H. Heaton presented the Howes with a television set.

On January 18, the Howes were again honoured at a dinner hosted by the Division Officers' Mess and attended by members of the Officers' Mess, area police chiefs and local dignitaries. Assistant Commissioner Howe heard tributes from those in attendance and received a variety of gifts, including a set of golf clubs from the Officers' Mess. The evening took on a light-hearted note when several skits were presented lauding Assistant Commissioner Howe's prowess (or lack thereof) as a golfer.

The Division wishes Assistant Commissioner Howe health and happiness in his new position as a security consultant for a national propane company.

*submitted by C/Supt. D. H. Heaton*

**A FAMILY PROFESSION** On March 1, 1985, Debra Heaton, daughter of C/Supt. and Mrs. D. H. Heaton, officer in charge Criminal Operations, "O" Division, graduated from the Ontario Provincial Police Academy and received her badge and warrant card as a probationary provincial constable. The ceremonies were presided over by Ontario Provincial Police Commissioner R. Archie Ferguson.

Debra is stationed in Midland, Ontario and has still to undergo further training in the Ontario Police College.

As well as her father, she joins a brother, Constable Douglas Heaton of Stony Plain Highway Patrol in "K" Division, in the police profession.

**DIAL 99** *"Hello! This is Wayne Gretzky of the Edmonton Oilers. Growing up in Brantford, Ontario, I was fortunate enough to be given proper advice. Advice to stay away from drugs. Now, as a member of the NHL, I'm advising you not to use drugs. Remember score with goals and not with drugs. Goodbye, and have a great day."*

As part of the RCMP's drug-abuse prevention program, a telephone system with recorded messages describing the dangers of drug abuse was officially opened at the Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ont. A similar opening was held at the RCMP Museum, RCMP Training Academy, Depot Division, Regina, Sask.

The system includes seven, separate, 30-second, recorded telephone messages from the following National Hockey League players: Glen Hanlon, Marc Tardif, Rejean Houle, Paul Reinhart, Darryl Sittler, Normand Dupont and Wayne Gretzky.



(L-R) C/Supt. D. H. Heaton, Debra Heaton and Commr. R. A. Ferguson, O.P.P.

The system was developed for the RCMP by Mr. Jack Nissen of Museum Electronics, Markham, Ont. Mr. Nissen's electronic skills are well documented. He was involved in the Dieppe raid during World War II. His assignment was to test the German defences, especially their radar systems. This mission was so secret that it could not be talked about for twenty-five years afterwards.

The recorded telephone system was accepted by Mr. M. H. "Lefty" Reid, curator of the Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum. Mr. Reid has been with the Hockey Hall of Fame and Museum for many years and is well known and respected within the sports disciplines.

With the tremendous support received thus far, continued expansion of our drug-abuse prevention program is anticipated.

**BONSPIEL** A "Purple Heart" rink comprised of Supt. Ian Brownlee, Supt. Tom Linning, Insp. Lou Scherlowski and Insp. Lorne Hall represented the division in the first annual Celebrity Curling Bonspiel and Easter Seal Superthon at Toronto. Rinks comprised of Toronto Argonauts, TV and radio personalities, newspaper media, Metro Toronto PD, CP Air and the OPP competed during a televised "fun" day. A total of \$1,800 was raised and this amount was matched by the bonspiel sponsors, Carling-O'Keefe. The OPP were the bonspiel winners over our champions by 3/4 of a game point.

# Promotions

## HEADQUARTERS (Ottawa)

**Sergeant** — Cpls. J. D. C. Gagnon, A. J. L. Girardin, J. C. Witherspoon.

**Special Constable** — S/Csts. R. J. Fields, J. M. Russell.

**Civilian member** — C/Ms M. R. Barrett, M. Gillies, L. A. Whetter, J. B. Langlois, R. Siebelhoff, D. C. Purdy, J. M. Roney.

## "A" DIVISION (Eastern Ontario)

**Chief Superintendent** — Supt. J. L. G. Favreau.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. R. E. A. Bellehumeur.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. J. A. R. A. Bérubé, T. B. Burns, D. R. Dorge, J. A. D. Leclerc.

**Corporal** — Cst. J. R. A. G. Heroux.

**Special Constable** — S/Csts. J. J. T. Bertin, M. A. C. Martelock.

## "B" DIVISION (Newfoundland)

**Inspector** — S/Sgt. D. M. A. McLay.

**Sergeant** — Cpl. E. R. Wheeler.

**Corporal** — Csts. R. A. Medd, K. W. Payne.

## "C" DIVISION (Quebec)

**Inspector** — S/Sgt. J. R. R. Charbonneau.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. J. M. R. Lemire.

**Sergeant** — Cpl. J. R. L. Begin.

**Corporal** — Csts. J. O. G. Laberge, J. J. G. Murray.

## "D" DIVISION (Manitoba)

**Corporal** — Csts. W. G. Blackmore, E. G. Knight.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. L. B. MacKay.

## DEPOT DIVISION (Saskatchewan)

**Chief Superintendent** — Supt. J. A. D. Lagassé.

## "E" DIVISION (British Columbia)

**Superintendent** — Insp. W. A. Dellebur.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. S. R. Bower.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. M. Bremer, R. P. Linke, V. L. Shockey.

**Corporal** — Csts. E. W. Kalin, A. E. Simpson.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. R. T. L. Wong.

**Civilian Member** — C/M W. H. Brunke.

## "F" DIVISION (Saskatchewan)

**Sergeant** — Cpl. J. D. Gordon.

**Corporal** — Cst. J. R. A. Cieszkowski.

**Special Constable** — S/Cst. K. Honish.

## "G" DIVISION (Northwest Territories)

**Corporal** — Csts. J. W. M. Bruce, T. J. Hanley, R. D. Kuharski.

## "H" DIVISION (Nova Scotia)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. J. W. Couse.

**Corporal** — Csts. R. A. Baird, L. J. Melbourne.

## "J" DIVISION (New Brunswick)

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgts. A. W. C. Burrows, L. J. McCarthy, J. B. B. St. Onge.

**Sergeant** — Cpls. R. J. McFetridge, J. R. R. Gauthier, N. R. Hooper, J. E. Rogers, J. R. Y. St-Amour.

**Corporal** — Cst. J. A. P. Cormier.

## "K" DIVISION (Alberta)

**Sergeant** — Cpls. E. R. Goodall, J. T. Morrison.

## "L" DIVISION (Prince Edward Island)

**Chief Superintendent** — Supt. C. I. C. MacDonell.

## "O" DIVISION (Ontario)

**Assistant Commissioner** — C/Supt. R. M. Culligan.

**Staff Sergeant** — Sgt. R. T. Rawluk.

# Retirements

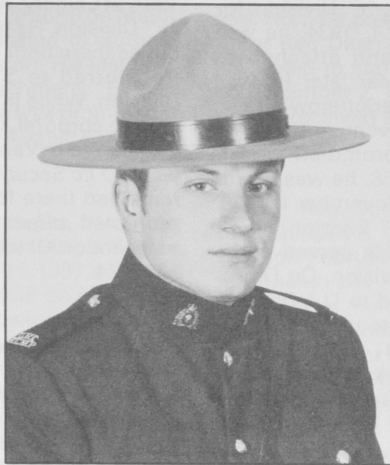
The following members of the Force retired to pension during the last quarter

REG. NO.	RANK	NAME	DIV.	DATE	
0.0606	Supt.	D. M. Duke	HQ	Jan.	5
0.0667	A/Commr.	F. A. Howe	O	Jan.	23
0.0705	Supt.	F. Schmidt	E	Jan.	2
0.0778	Supt.	J. B. Forsyth	HQ	Jan.	2
0.0812	Supt.	A. C. Meacock	E	Jan.	1
16018	S/Sgt.	G. H. Graham	HQ	Jan.	4
17585	Sgt.	L. Jones	H	Jan.	19
17974	S/Sgt.	F. G. Bollman	HQ	Jan.	1
19005	S/Sgt.	P. A. Leduc	HQ	Jan.	2
19037	S/Sgt.	I. Y. Dedish	E	Jan.	21
19147	S/Sgt.	W. L. Goobie	J	Dec.	13
19995	S/Sgt.	J. P. R. Tessier	J	Dec.	4
20302	S/Sgt.	K. C. Jamont	F	Jan.	6
20365	S/Sgt.	W. Ingenthron	E	Dec.	7
20377	Sgt.	D. G. Dean	F	Dec.	2
21130	Sgt.	J. Boh	E	Feb.	15
21559	Sgt.	A. R. George	K	Feb.	3
21630	Sgt.	T. K. Corkum	HQ	Dec.	16
23178	Cpl.	J. J. C. Thivierge	J	Jan.	3
23556	Sgt.	E. B. Gallagher	E	Jan.	5
23759	Sgt.	J. R. Gervais	HQ	Jan.	6
S/0881	S/Cst.	R. J. Kenna	J	Jan.	16
0.0733	Supt.	E. L. Tedford	E	Mar.	21
17876	S/Sgt.	R. J. Pletz	E	Mar.	15
20970	Sgt.	H. L. Boswell	E	Mar.	18
21327	Sgt.	T. M. Allan	O	Mar.	3
21740	S/Sgt.	T. K. Davidson	HQ	Mar.	1
21758	S/Sgt.	G. B. Armitage	HQ	Feb.	17
22587	Sgt.	R. M. Irvine	E	Feb.	21
23365	Sgt.	W. D. Anderson	F	Mar.	9
23991	Sgt.	J. F. C. Luttrell	J	Feb.	4
S/0700	S/Cst.	D. A. McComber	D	Nov.	1
18252	S/Sgt.	W. R. Todd	F	Nov.	19
19383	Sgt.	C. E. Smith	HQ	Nov.	30
20448	S/Sgt.	R. W. N. Morton	E	Nov.	24
22102	Sgt.	T. L. Hoban	B	Nov.	2
22916	Cpl.	L. C. Wagner	E	Nov.	27

## In Memoriam

On March 18, 1985, a resident of Whitehorse, Yukon, checked his cabin near Teslin Lake and found that it had been ransacked and much of its contents stolen. While at the scene he observed Michael Eugene Oros attempting to flee across the frozen lake with the stolen goods. The victim alerted members of Teslin Detachment, who immediately chartered an aircraft and flew over the area. Spotting Oros on the frozen lake surface, they made a low pass to confirm his identity, and were shot at by the suspect. The search plane broke off its surveillance; and the assistance of Emergency Response Teams (E.R.T.) from Terrace and Prince Rupert was requested.

Oros camped on an island in Teslin Lake overnight; then, in the morning hours of March 19, moved onto the open lake surface. The E.R.T. landed on the lake and deployed in a manner so as to contain Oros. The thief continued trekking parallel to the shoreline; directly toward one E.R.T. group. When within 400 yards of these members, he broke for the shoreline and entered the bush. The E.R. Team, including Cst. Michael Buday and his police service dog "Trooper", pursued Oros into the woods. Oros stealthily circled Cst. Buday in the bush, and shot him from behind, killing him instantly. The remaining E.R.T. members returned the fire, and Oros was killed.



Cst. Michael Joseph Buday

**BUDAY** Reg. No. 33631, Cst. Michael Joseph Buday, 27, died of gunshot wounds on March 19, 1985, near Teslin Lake, B.C. Born July 15, 1957, at Brooks, Alberta, he joined the Force at Calgary on October 5, 1976, and was assigned to Troop 10 for recruit training at Depot. Upon completion of basic training he was posted to "E" Division where he served at Prince George (rural and city) Detachments from December 1977 until January 1978 when he was transferred to Terrace, working at rural, municipal detachments; G.I.S., and as a member of the Terrace Emergency Response Team. In June 1984 he was posted to the Police Dog Service Section of Prince Rupert Sub-Division, stationed at Terrace.



# Obituaries

**ANDERSON** Reg. No. O.307, Supt. Norman James Anderson, (rtd.), 91, died on April 5, 1985, at St. Catharines, Ont. He was born on October 10, 1983, at Hastings, Ont., and joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police on December 1, 1915, at Saskatoon, Sask. His regimental number was 6495. Four months later he was posted as a clerk to Assiniboia Sub-District, "F" Division. He then worked in Bengough Detachment and Willow Bunch Detachment, both in "F" Division, until May 15, 1918, when he took charge of Casualty Stores in Regina, Depot Division. Seven months later he was promoted to corporal. On June 1, 1919, he took charge of Division Stores, Regina, and three months later was promoted to sergeant. On May 26, 1925, he was transferred to Punichy Detachment, and later to Swift Current Sub-Division. On October 1, 1930, he was transferred to Regina, "F" Division, and shortly afterwards to Yorkton Sub-Division, "F" Division, for work as a detective. On July 1, 1934, he was appointed patrol sergeant and attached to Saskatoon, "F" Division. A year later he was transferred to "L" Division, Charlottetown, as i/c of the detachment and of Preventive Services. On October 1, 1936, he was promoted to staff sergeant. On November 1, 1938, he was promoted to sub-inspector and on November 1, 1940, shortly after his transfer to "J" Division, he received his full commission. He served as i/c Moncton Sub-Division, "J" Division. On February 1, 1945, he was transferred to "L" Division and two years later promoted to the rank of superintendent. On January 1, 1950, he was seconded to the New Brunswick Government to be director of the Highway Traffic and Safety Commission. On February 2, 1951, he retired from the Force.

**AVERY** Reg. No. 16192, ex-S/Sgt. John Malcolm Avery, 68, died on March 18, 1985, at Corner Brook, Nfld. He was born on May 16, 1916, at Grate's Cove, Nfld., and served with the Newfoundland Constabulary for 13 years before joining the RCMP on January 8, 1950, at Grand Falls, Nfld. He spent his entire service in "B" Division first at Grand Falls as a C.I.B. investigator and then from October 21, 1954, until his retirement on February 7, 1972, at Corner Brook Detachment. He became NCO i/c Corner Brook Detachment on November 23, 1964. He had been prom-

oted to corporal on May 1, 1953; sergeant on May 1, 1960 and staff sergeant on May 1, 1967.

**BOISSONEAULT** Reg. No. 13705, ex-S/Sgt. Jean-Jacques Ernest Regis Boissoneault, 65, died on March 22, 1985, in Vancouver, B.C. He was born on December 12, 1919, at Rainy River, Ont., and joined the RCMP on September 4, 1940, at Calgary, Alta. Following recruit training in Depot Division, he was posted to Montreal, "C" Division, where he worked on the Naturalization Squad. On September 19, 1942, he took the second half of his recruit training at "N" Division, afterward being posted to Windsor, "O" Division, for general detachment duties. He returned to Montreal seven months later. On September 3, 1945, he left the Force, time expired. He rejoined the RCMP six years later on October 2, 1951, at Calgary, Alta., and was posted to Nelson, "E" Division. He performed general detachment duties there until October 2, 1952, when he was transferred to Special Branch, Nelson Sub-Division. While in Special Branch he was promoted to corporal. On September 1, 1961, he was transferred to Vancouver, also in "E" Division, to be NCO i/c Security and Intelligence Branch. He remained there for the rest of his career being promoted sergeant on May 1, 1962, and staff sergeant on October 1, 1970. He retired on May 13, 1974.

**BOMHOF** Reg. No. 27871, ex-Cst. John William Bomhof, 73, died on April 20, 1985, at Victoria, B.C. He was born on March 17, 1912, at Oldebroek, Holland, and joined the RCMP on December 1, 1957, at Victoria, B.C. He worked as a cook/steward on the launch "Victoria," "E" Division, and later as assistant shipwright in the Marine Repair Shop, Esquimalt, B.C. He was invalided to pension on May 29, 1973.

**BOYD** Reg. No. 6535, ex-Cst. William H. Boyd, 86, died on December 18, 1984, at Toronto, Ont. He served with the Royal North-West Mounted Police between 1914 and 1917. He then joined the Royal Flying Corps as a fighter pilot. After his squadron was disbanded in 1921, he engaged in the Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.). At the outset of WW II Boyd rejoined the Canadian Air Force and was appointed squadron leader. After the war, he reengaged in the O.P.P. as inspector of

guns and explosives. He retired in 1960, with almost 40 years of service in the O.P.P. (*Ex-Cst. Boyd's service file has been destroyed. Information for this obituary was obtained from a Toronto Star article dated January 2, 1985.*)

**BRUCKER** Reg. No. 11105, ex-Sgt. John Robert Brucker, 78, died on March 15, 1985, at Burnaby, B.C. He was born on March 9, 1907, at Bukowina, Austria, and joined the RCMP on October 26, 1931, at Regina, Sask. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to Calgary, "K" Division. For the next five years, he performed general detachment duties in Lethbridge, Blairmore, and Medicine Hat, all in "K" Division. He retired from the Force on August 25, 1936. Before rejoining the Force three years later on October 26, 1939, in Vancouver, he worked with the Regina and Trail City Police Departments. His next posting with the RCMP was to Thorold, "O" Division, where he served as a motorcyclist patrolling the Welland Canal. He then performed general detachment duties in Port Colborne, and Niagara Falls, both in "O" Division, before being transferred to "K" Division on May 1, 1947. He worked as a radio dispatcher, Calgary Sub-Division, HQ, until April 4, 1950, when he was transferred to Field Detachment, "E" Division as NCO i/c. He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1954. A year later, he was posted to Burnaby Detachment, also in "E" Division. His last posting was to Patullo Bridge Detachment, "E" Division, on September 2, 1958. He was promoted to sergeant two months later. On August 8, 1964, he retired from the Force.

**CAMERON** Reg. No. 11183, ex-Cst. Alexander Cameron, 78, died on March 10, 1985, at Regina, Sask. He was born on January 21, 1907, at Moose Jaw, Sask., and joined the RCMP on November 10, 1931, at Regina, Sask. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to Regina, "F" Division. He served there until July 12, 1935, when he purchased his discharge. He rejoined the Force four years later on November, 22, 1939, at Regina. He spent his entire service in "F" Division performing general detachment duties at Yorkton, Rose Valley and Regina. On June 23, 1956, he retired.

**COLLINS** Reg. No. 13231, ex-Cpl. Gordon Kitchener Collins, 68, died on February 18, 1985, at Toronto, Ont. He was born on September 11, 1916, at Winnipeg, Man., and joined the RCMP on November 3, 1939, in the same city. Following recruit training at Depot and "N" Divisions, he was posted to Halifax HQ, "H" Division. He performed general detachment duties at Halifax for the next two years until October 12, 1942, when he was transferred to Cornwall, "A" Division. He served briefly in Cornwall and Ottawa, "A" Division, and Toronto, "O" Division. On September 1, 1943, he was transferred to Sudbury, "O" Division.

He performed general detachment duties there until November 30, 1950, when he was transferred to Manitowaning Detachment also in "O" Division. Two years later, he was promoted to corporal and to NCO i/c Ohsweken, "O" Division. He also served as a C.I.B. reader, Toronto, "O" Division before retiring from the Force on December 31, 1961.

**CHALK** Reg. No. 14647, ex-S/Sgt. Robert Keith Chalk, 60, died on April 18, 1985, at Calgary, Alta. He was born on August 3, 1924, at Saskatoon, Sask., and served with the Royal Canadian Navy for two years before joining the RCMP on March 11, 1946, at Regina, Sask. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to "K" Division where he performed general detachment duties at the following locations: Edmonton, Peace River, Grande Prairie, Beaverlodge, Fort Vermillion and Fairview. On November 1, 1951, he was transferred to "N" Division where for the next two-and-a-half years he was a physical training instructor. On January 15, 1954, he was posted back to "K" Division, as NCO i/c Calgary Highway Patrol. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of corporal and four years after that to sergeant. On October 22, 1961, he was made sergeant major "K" Division Headquarters. His next position was NCO i/c Highway Patrol at Red Deer, Alta. On May 1, 1967, he was promoted to staff sergeant. The following year on December 2, 1968, he retired from the Force. He had received a Long Service Medal on July 7, 1966.

**DUBÉ** Reg. No. 12059, ex-Sgt. Victor Dubé, 74, died on April 2, 1985, at Longueuil, Que. He was born on February 10, 1911, at Rivière du Loup, and joined the RCMP on October 28, 1933, at Ottawa, Ont. Following recruit training at Depot and "N" Divisions, he was posted to "C" Division where he spent the rest of his career. He performed general detachment duties in the following detachments: Montreal, St. Jean, Quebec, Amos, Val d'Or, Rimouski, and Sherbrooke. He was promoted to corporal on January 1, 1943, and sergeant on June 1, 1947. On October 27, 1956, he retired from the RCMP.

**EAGAN** Reg. No. 20026, S/Sgt. Sylvester Jerome Eagan, 50, died on April 17, 1985, in Halifax, "H" Division. He was born on July 11, 1934, at Milltown, N.B., and joined the RCMP on June 10, 1957, at Fredericton, N.B. Following recruit training at "N" Division, he was posted to "H" Division where he performed general detachment duties at Windsor, Kentville, Liverpool and Halifax. He purchased his discharge on March 23, 1959. On May 9, 1961, he reengaged at Halifax, N.S., and was posted to "A" Division where he performed protective duties in Protective Sub-Division. He then worked in Ottawa

Sub-Division, Traffic Section. On February 22, 1965, he was transferred to HQ Division where he worked in the Operations Section of the Adjutant's Branch. He was then promoted corporal and posted to the Transfer Pay and Promotion Section of the Adjutant's Branch. Three years later he was transferred as NCO i/c to "F" Division, Kindersley Detachment. On August 1, 1973, he became C.I.B. reader, "F" Division HQ. The following year he was promoted to sergeant. A few months later he was transferred to the Planning Office of "F" Division HQ. On December 9, 1977, he was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant and transferred to "H" Division, HQ, Planning Section. He remained there until his death on April 17, 1985. On July 25, 1979, he had received the Long Service Medal.

**FAHEY** Reg. No. 10687, ex-Sgt. William Patrick Kelly Fahey, 75, died on May 5, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born on July 19, 1909, at Ottawa and joined the RCMP on August 12, 1929, in the same city. He served in "A" Division Canteen, Ottawa, Ont., until August 1, 1952, when he became manager HQ Division Canteen. He was promoted to corporal on April 1, 1941, and sergeant on May 1, 1951. He retired on January 14, 1955.

**HALL** Reg. No. 9591, ex-Cst. George Nicholson Dilworth Hall, 84, died January 15, 1985, at Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Born January 14, 1901, at Castle Caulfield, Northern Ireland, he joined the British cavalry at the age of 17 to fight in Palestine during WW I. After "the great war" he immigrated to Canada and joined the RCMP at Ottawa on October 22, 1920. He was soon posted to "F" Division (Saskatchewan) where he served at Regina, Weyburn, Northgate and Meyronne Detachments before taking a free discharge on June 21, 1922. He emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1923. During WW II he joined the U.S. Navy as O.I.C. Technical Air Intelligence in the South Pacific, and was discharged at the end of hostilities as a lieutenant commander (U.S.N.R.).

**HARVEY** Reg. No. 11686, ex-Cpl. Bernard F. Harvey, 76, died on April 13, 1985, at Largo, Florida. He was born on February 20, 1909, at Halifax, N.S., and joined the RCMP on April 1, 1932, in the same city. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to "F" Division, where for the next seven years he served a series of short postings. He performed general detachment duties in Regina Town Station, Moosomin, Orkney, Gull Lake, Swift Current, Dabri, Maple Creek, Indian Head, Kipling, Yorkton, Pelly, Punichy, Melville, Foam Lake and Esterhazy. On June 20, 1939, he was transferred to Ottawa, "A" Division. He worked there as a C.I.B. reader until September 30, 1949, when he left the RCMP. He was promoted corporal on November 1, 1947.

**JAMES** Reg. No. 11023, ex-S/Sgt. William Thomas James, 80, died on February 17, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont. He was born on September 9, 1904, at Silverton, B.C., and joined the RCMP on October 2, 1931, at Edmonton, Alta. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to Winnipeg, "D" Division. He performed general detachment duties there for several months before returning to Depot Division for a brief period. On May 23, 1932, he was posted to Fort Smith, "G" Division. Five years later, he was transferred to Meadow Lake, "F" Division. He served in North Battleford and Regina, "F" Division, before being posted back to "G" Division, Eskimo Point, on August 21, 1937. A year and a half later, he was transferred to Ottawa, "A" Division. He remained in Ottawa for the rest of his career first in the Intelligence Section, "A" Division, then in Special Branch, HQ Division. On December 1, 1944, he was promoted to corporal; on May 1, 1949, to sergeant and on November 1, 1955, to staff sergeant. He retired from the Force on October 2, 1959.

**JOHNSTON** Reg. No. 34240, Cst. Christopher Wayne Johnston, 30, died on March 31, 1985, at Vancouver, B.C. Born January 7, 1955, at London, Ontario, he joined the RCMP on September 22, 1977, at Toronto. After Depot recruit training he was transferred to "E" Division where he served at Vernon (Recruit Field Training) and Houston Detachments.

**KINASH** Reg. No. C/202, Myron William Kinash, 62, died on April 7, 1985, at Winnipeg, Man. He was born on June 26, 1922, at Winnipeg and served as a radar operator with the Canadian Navy from November 1942 to October 1945 before joining the RCMP on September 17, 1951, in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was posted to the Communications Office, "D" Division HQ, Winnipeg, Man. He worked as a radio operator there gradually rising through the ranks to become Sub-Division Telecommunications shop supervisor. He received the Long Service Award on September 16, 1981, and retired from the Force on June 25, 1982.

**LYNCH** Reg. No. 15941, ex-Cst. Frank Harold Lynch, 52, died on October 13, 1983, at Winnipeg, Man. He was born on April 11, 1931, at Calgary, Alta., and joined the RCMP on October 7, 1949, at Winnipeg, Man. Following recruit training at Depot Division and "N" Division he was posted to "F" Division. He performed general detachment duties in Swift Current, Shaunavon and Morse. He left the Force on December 10, 1951.

**MARCH** Reg. No. 16224, ex-Cst. Raymond Taylor March, 70, died on March 10, 1985, at



Carbonear, Nfld. He was born on April 1, 1914, at St. John's, Nfld., and served with the Newfoundland Constabulary for 16 years before joining the RCMP at Corner Brook, Nfld., on August 1, 1950. He served in Corner Brook and Hampden Detachments, "B" Division. He retired on September 30, 1955.

**MONT** Reg. No. 14730, ex-S/Sgt. Albert McFarlane Mont, 65, died on March 25, 1985, at Edmonton, Alta. He was born on February 6, 1920, at Halifax, N.S., and served with the Canadian Army from August 1, 1941, to February 6, 1946, before joining the RCMP on July 15, 1946, at Halifax, N.S. Following recruit training at Depot and "N" Divisions he was posted to Winnipeg, "D" Division. He served in Special Branch, Winnipeg, until September 1, 1951, when he was transferred to Ottawa, "A" Division. On April 11, 1952, he was attached to HQ Division and posted overseas for Visa Control Duty. On December 1, 1954, he was promoted to corporal. He returned to "D" Division on August 1, 1959, and six months later was transferred again, this time to HQ Division. His promotion to sergeant coincided with this transfer. He served as senior NCO, "C" Branch, until his retirement on May 2, 1967. He was promoted to staff sergeant on May 1, 1963.

**MORRISON** Insp. Wilfred Roderick Morrison, 70, died on February 24, 1985, at Langley, B.C. He was born on May 31, 1914, at Collholme, Alta., and served with the British Columbia Police Force for eight years before becoming a member of the RCMP on August 15, 1950, when the provincial police force was absorbed by the RCMP. He was assigned regimental number 16422. He spent most of his service in "E" Division. He was NCO i/c of Qualicum, Campbell River, Ladysmith, Maillardville, Cloverdale and New Westminster Detachments. He was promoted to sergeant on May 1, 1957, and staff sergeant on May 1, 1960. On July 1, 1966, he was promoted to sub inspector and the following month appointed O.I.C. Surrey District. He became a full inspector on July 1, 1968. On August 3, 1971, he was transferred to "K" Division, Peace River Sub-Division. He retired to pension on May 31, 1974.

**NEWTON** Reg. No. 12639, ex-Sgt. Harold Frederick Newton, 76, died on January 31, 1985, at Winnipeg, Man. Born on November 27, 1909, at Roseisle, Man., he joined the RCMP on June 20, 1935, at Winnipeg. After recruit training at Winnipeg and Vancouver Post in "E" Division, he worked in the Mounted Section in Vancouver until March 7, 1938, at which time he purchased his discharge. He reengaged in the Force at Winnipeg on September 18, 1939, and served in "D" Division on general police duties at the following detachments: Gretna, Winnipeg, Brandon and Gladstone. In September 1942 he was posted on

command to "H" Division, Halifax Dockyard. In June of the following year, he returned to "D" Division, where he spent the remainder of his service. He served on general police duties at Winnipeg and Selkirk, and was made NCO i/c Piney, Morden and Steinbach Detachments. In November 1953, he was posted to Brandon Sub-Division, where he served as clerk and reader, Interior Economy Branch. In August 1957 he was posted to "D" Division HQ as a C.I.B. reader. In July 1961, he was appointed chief reader, Winnipeg Sub-Division HQ. He retired to pension on January 5, 1966. He had been promoted to corporal on November 1, 1951, and to sergeant on May 1, 1962, and had been awarded the Long Service Medal, bronze clasp and star.

**PEPPER** Reg. No. 8064, ex-S/Sgt. Joseph Henry Pepper, 83, died on March 22, 1985, at Picton, Ont. Born on April 4, 1901, at Lewisham, London, England, he immigrated to Canada with his family in 1913. He engaged in the RNWMP on July 13, 1919, at Montreal, Que. After recruit training at Depot, he was posted to McLeod, Alta. (then in "M" Division), on general detachment duties. In October 1921 he was transferred to Edmonton, Alta., where he was attached to "G" Division. He served there as Orderly Room clerk and accountant, and as a detective in C.I.B. In 1933, he was posted to Ottawa, at which time "G" Division HQ was transferred to Ottawa from Edmonton. He was made i/c C.I.B. and Orderly Room. In 1940, he was transferred from "G" Division to "A" Division, Intelligence Section, as a crime report reader. He received a commissioner's letter of commendation for his work as deputy secretary of the Royal Commission on Espionage. He had been promoted to corporal on August 1, 1925, to sergeant on June 1, 1933, and to staff sergeant on September 1, 1940, and had received the King George V Jubilee Medal as well as the RCMP Long Service Medal, before retiring to pension on August 15, 1947.

**QUINN** Reg. No. 16396, ex-Sgt. Allan W. Quinn, 75, died on March 16, 1985, at Burnaby, B.C. He was born on February 24, 1910, at Winnipeg, Man., and served with the British Columbia Provincial Police for 14 years before that police force was absorbed by the RCMP. He spent his entire service in "E" Division, at the following locations: Burnaby, Bowen Island, Sooke, Cloverdale, Osoyoos and Grand Forks Detachments. He was promoted to corporal on July 2, 1953, and sergeant on November 1, 1959. He retired from the Force on July 17, 1967.

**REGAN** Reg. No. 16460, ex-S/Sgt. Francis Joseph Regan, 64, died on April 13, 1985, at Surrey, B.C. He was born on January 14, 1921, at Nelson, B.C. From 1941 to 1945 he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Middle East, Malta, Sicily, Italy and Europe. For his service he



was decorated with the Star of Africa, Star of Italy, Star of France and Star of Germany. He was also awarded the Defence Medal, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and the War Medal. After being demobilized he joined the British Columbia Provincial Police and remained with them for five years, becoming a member of the RCMP when the provincial police force was absorbed by the RCMP. He remained in "E" Division for the rest of his career. He served at Vernon, Golden Lake, Victoria and Kamloops Detachments. On November 1, 1953, he was promoted corporal; on November 1, 1956, sergeant; and on May 1, 1961, staff sergeant. He retired from the Force on November 23, 1966.

**STEEVES** Reg. No. 10792, ex-Cst. Arthur James Steeves, 76, died on February 19, 1985, at Burnaby, B.C. He was born on March 25, 1908, at Moncton, N.B., and joined the RCMP on April 22, 1930, at Regina, Sask. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to "K" Division. For the next six years, he performed general detachment duties at the following detachments: Lethbridge, Cardston, Waterton Park, Calgary, Drumheller and Carbon. On June 1, 1936, he was transferred to "G" Division, Fort Norman Detachment. Approximately a year later, he returned to "K" Division. He served at Edmonton, Smoky Lake and Rochfort Bridge Detachments until July 22, 1939, when he left the Force.

**STEWART** Reg. No. 13099, ex-Sgt. Maurice Radcliffe Stewart, 70, died on January 27, 1985, at Ottawa, Ont. Born on March 31, 1914, at Belle River, P.E.I., he engaged in the RCMP as a reserve constable on July 1, 1937, at Fredericton, N.B. He was engaged as a regular member, third class constable, on November 28, 1938, at Ottawa, Ont., after which he took recruit training at Depot Division. He was then posted to "F" Division on general detachment duties. In November 1939, he enlisted in the RCMP No. 1 Provost Co., C.A.S.F. He served in the U.K. and continental Europe until April 1945, and was demobilized on July 9, 1945. He was awarded the 1939-45 Star, the British Empire Medal and the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal and clasp. He reengaged in the Force on July 10, 1945, and was posted to "F" Division, where he served on detachment and municipal police duties at Biggar, Kindersley, Saskatoon, Rosetown and Delisle, where he was temporarily i/c. In January 1948, he was posted to "A" Division Special Branch, and transferred to the Canadian diplomatic mission in Rome, Italy, on visa control and embassy security duties. He was promoted to corporal on May 1, 1952. In April 1956, he returned to Canada and was posted to Protective Branch, "A" Division, where he performed security duties at the Royal Canadian Mint, Government House and the Bank of Canada. In June 1956, while sta-

tioned in Protective Branch, he was made i/c Security Detail on a temporary basis at the United Nations in New York. In April 1960, he was transferred to HQ Division, for duty at the summer training camp at Long Island. In December that year, he was assigned to the Artisans' Section, where he performed carpentry duties. In March 1961, he was transferred to main door Post Detail at Headquarters. He was promoted to sergeant on November 1, 1961, and retired to pension on November 29, 1967. Ex-Sergeant Stewart had been awarded the RCMP Long Service Medal, bronze clasp and star.

**WILMOT** Reg. No. 10624, ex-Cpl. John Ernest Wilmot, 82, died on February 26, 1985, at Victoria, B.C. He was born on January 3, 1903, in England, and joined the RCMP on July 2, 1929, at Regina, Sask. Following recruit training he was posted to "F" Division and served in Pelly and Regina. He was then posted to "D" Division where he performed general detachment duties at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Swan River, until February 1, 1934, when he was posted to Ottawa, Ont. Six years later, he returned to Regina, and worked as a hospital and division orderly until his retirement on August 17, 1947. He was promoted to corporal on April 1, 1941.

**WRIGHT** Reg. No. 12975, ex-S/Sgt. Brian Athol Wright, 70, died on March 24, 1985, at South Surrey, B.C. Born on May 2, 1914, at Whitby, Ont., he joined the Force on September 13, 1937, at Edmonton, Alta. Following recruit training at Depot Division, he was posted to "F" Division, Prince Albert Detachment, on general detachment duties, before being transferred to mounted duties at "N" Division Rockcliffe, in February 1939. While stationed there, he also trained as a dog handler at the Police Service Dog Kennels. He remained at "N" Division as a dog handler until May 1943, at which time he was transferred to "K" Division. He worked in the Police Service Dog Section and on general detachment duties at Cochrane, and was made i/c Morley Detachment. In November 1947 he was transferred to Bowness, and became dog handler i/c Calgary Sub-Division. While in "K" Division, he also served on command at various other locations, including Banff and Yorkton. He was transferred to "J" Division, Moncton, in August 1952. He served as dog handler, alternating between Moncton and Sydney Sub-Divisions until September 1954, when he was transferred to HQ Division, Central Registry. He served in the Central Index and Classification Section, and was later promoted to NCO i/c "I" Directorate Files. He was made NCO i/c Central Registry before retiring to pension on December 31, 1966. He had been promoted to corporal on May 1, 1951, to sergeant on May 1, 1958, and to staff sergeant on November 1, 1960, and had been awarded the Long Service Medal, bronze clasp and star.