

# *The* RCMP *Quarterly*

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



VOL. 21 - No. 2  
OCTOBER 1955





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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE QUARTERLY

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## A Highway Problem

One of the most vexatious problems facing police departments today, is traffic and its assorted ills. Highways are overcrowded, city streets congested, accidents take an increasing toll of human lives.

Law enforcement is the responsibility of the police, but the solution of the traffic problem is as much the liability of the public. Safer, saner driving habits would do much to eliminate the hazards of the road.

J. Louis McKenna, in a column "About This and That" in the *Kings County Record* (Sussex, N.B.) discusses one road hazard which, while usually considered of the "nuisance" variety, has all too frequently resulted in tragedy for some motorist. Mr. McKenna says in part:

... During the course of the years, I have made quite a study of hitchhikers as I pass them on the roads. Yes, I pass practically all of them. Once in a while I will stop for a man in uniform; but even that depends upon circumstances and conditions.

You see all types of hitchhikers these days. There are the well dressed, the poorly dressed, the over-dressed; the neat, the slick, the untidy and the plain filthy; college boys and girls, and those whose profession is the open road; the overfed and the underfed. All are trying to get from one place to another, or perhaps from any place to any other place, for a variety of reasons.





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The majority, it seems to me, are hitching not from necessity but for the purpose of saving a few cents. I have no sympathy with that type. I can see no good reason why I should inconvenience myself, or my passengers; or endanger other users of the highway by stopping my car merely to save money for someone whom I never have seen before, and hope never to see again.

Many of these, I found in the days when I did stop for hitchers, were painful creatures who bored me with tales of their lives, their affairs with women and their drinking bouts. . . .

Occasionally you come across a chap who has a real motive for thumbing. He wants to get some place to find work, and he hasn't too much money. That type usually is neat about his appearance, although not too well dressed. However, he won't overpower the other occupants of the car by odors which come from uncleanliness; and when he talks he talks sensibly, of his family life, of his hopes and ambitions; and often seeks advice which may be helpful to him. If all thumbers were in that category, I would be inclined to brake more often.

But what gets me is the attitude of the hitchers. You will see two or three together, each leaning into the road, or standing right in your path, practically daring you to go by them. It makes not a particle of difference whether your car is full or not. As you pass, they glare as if you were doing them a great injustice by not stopping.

The average hitch-hiker apparently knows nothing of the highway regulations. He will attempt to stop you at any place, and at any time. There may be a dozen cars in a row, moving at a reasonable speed; yet he will hold up his thumb for the entire line. For any car but the last to come to a halt would be inviting a crash from the car behind.

. . . a wise car driver avoids stops at danger points; and curves and hill crests are danger points. . . .

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



# The Commissioner Officiates at the Calgary Stampede and Battleford Celebrations

ON A day in August 1875, a troop of North-West Mounted Policemen crossed the Bow River and camped in a lush, green valley in the Foot-hills. Their overnight stop became a permanent one. A fort was erected, first named Bow Fort and later changed to Fort Brisebois. The site was the location of the present city of Calgary, Alta. and "Calgary" was the name bestowed on it a year later by Asst. Commr. J. F. Macleod of the NWMP. Thus, Calgary's association with the Mounted Police is almost as old as the Force itself.

Progress has touched both the city and the Police Force. During the passing of 80 years Calgary has developed into a large and important centre in a great stock raising, wheat producing and oil drilling region of the province. During the same time the Force has expanded from a body of approximately 300 men policing a small area in Western Canada to a great Federal law-enforcement organization with detachments from coast to coast and from the International Boundary to the Arctic regions. Calgary's association with the Force has always been a close one. In the early days it was an important Police post in the pioneer west and in modern times it is the location of a sub-division headquarters.

To Westerners Calgary is known as the "Stampede City" and Calgarians are quick to take advantage of the point by utilizing the name "Stampeders" for various athletic teams. The name is derived, of course, from the famous Stampede, an annual affair generally

acknowledged as the world's greatest rodeo and live-stock exhibition. To Calgarians one of the highest honors they can accord any person, according to the *Calgary Albertan*, is to invite him to officiate at the opening of the Stampede. This year the honor was conferred on Commr. L. H. Nicholson. Said the *Albertan*:

"The honor is very appropriate. Commissioner Nicholson is a distinguished Canadian in his own right and Canada is proud of the Force he leads. But there is more to it than that. Calgary was founded by the North-West Mounted Police. And in this year of the province's jubilee the pioneers—the early builders—are being given their due place and glory. When he appears before 20 or 30 thousand people on the opening day of the Stampede to do the officiating he will reincarnate for a moment that small band of "Mounties" who built Fort Calgary. . . ."

The Stampede is an unique affair. For seven days—and in fact for weeks in







The Commissioner is made an honorary Indian chief at a colorful ceremony at the Calgary Stampede.

advance—Calgary assumes a feverish air of bustle and expectancy. Every second person you meet seems to be a ranch hand and the thrilling contests of steer riding, wild cow milking, calf roping, wild horse races, bucking horse riding, chuck wagon races and giant street parades all combine to make it a thrilling western spectacle and “the greatest outdoor show on earth”.

Each year it seems the Stampede goes a step further toward reviving some aspect of pioneer life and this year of the province’s jubilee proved no exception. In this the Force assisted by providing two men in full-dress uniform of the NWMP era. They, in conjunction with bronzed Indians in their colorful tribal costumes, within the wooden palisades of old Fort Calgary, lent an authentic touch of the old west to the Stampede.

In addition to opening the exhibition the Commissioner also officiated at the dedication of the Old Timers’ and Pioneers’ Building in Fort Calgary, named “Fort Calgary House”. At the dedication ceremony the Commissioner said: “I want to compliment the Stampede management on the idea which led to the construction of this building. . . . I am sure it will be used to good advantage by those for whom it is designed. I am sure they will find it both a fine rendezvous and a haven—a haven where

they can get together and talk over those distant days when the country was new. . . . In the change and bustle of these days it is surely well to pause occasionally and ‘tie’ back to the good things of the past.”

It is of interest to note that it is just 20 years since a Commissioner of the Force officiated at a Stampede opening. The late Commr. Sir James MacBrien opened the Stampede in 1935 and that was the occasion of Alberta’s 30th Anniversary celebration. This year a signal honor was bestowed upon Commissioner Nicholson when he was made an honorary chief in the Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee tribes at a ceremony during the Stampede. Named Chief Never-Sit-Down, the Commissioner joins a select few who have been accorded similar honors by the Plains Indians.

\* \* \*

Alberta wasn’t the only province to celebrate its jubilee this year, nor was Calgary the only city to have festivities throughout the Prairie Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Smaller centres featured programs commemorating the jubilee. Thus it was that the Commissioner participated in a second opening ceremony—this one at Battleford. Among the older communities of the west few have a longer or closer association with



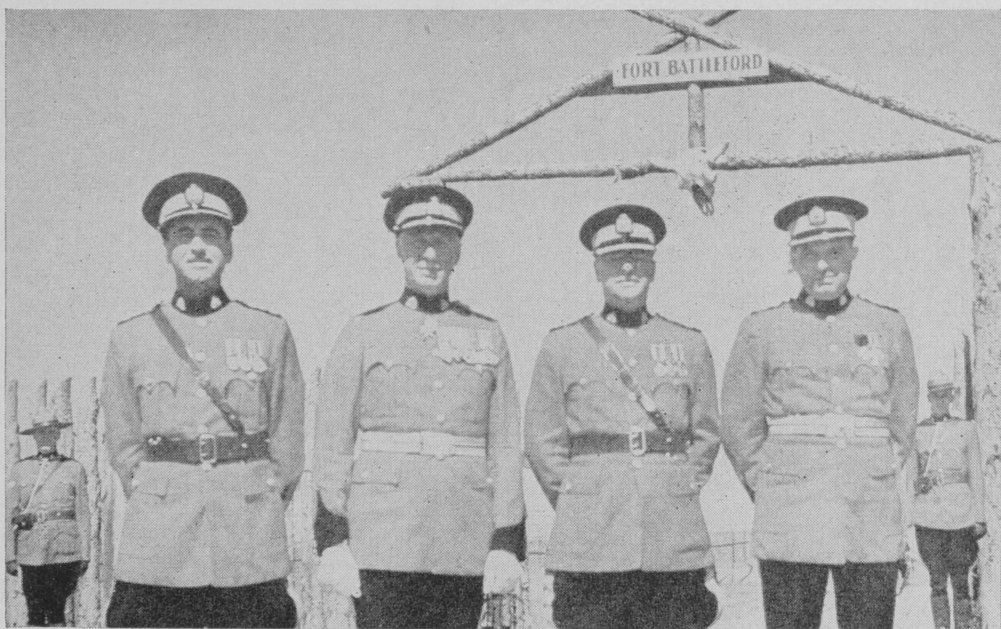
the Mounted Police than Battleford. Situated at the junction of the North Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, Battleford was established as a North-West Mounted Police post in 1876 by Insp. James Walker. In 1877 it became the seat of government for the North-West Territories. During the North-West Rebellion the Police detachment was greatly strengthened and the post became an important defence centre, particularly after the withdrawal from Fort Pitt. In the years following the Rebellion the old village south of the Battle River, was gradually forsaken for a new site near the Police barracks. In 1904 the town of North Battleford came into existence and 15 years later the Police headquarters for the district was moved to Prince Albert. Today, North Battleford is an important sub-division centre for the RCMP, but, just seven years ago, the Mounted Police Memorial and Indian Museum was opened at Battleford, thus perpetuating the site as an historical point of interest in Western Canada's lore.

Said the North Battleford *News Optimist*:

"If the city of North Battleford depends on the expansion and developments of its rich agricultural trading area then the town of Battleford depends for its future growth and prosperity on the development of the tourist trade. . . . There can be little doubt that Fort Battleford's National Historic Park will become in the years ahead one of the greatest tourist attractions in all of Saskatchewan. The Fort and town's future can be assured if programs like the recent jubilee event become an annual celebration."

At that celebration due honor was paid to the part played by the NWMP in the opening of the west. In his remarks while opening the jubilee celebrations there, the Commissioner said: "I should like to be a bit different and to say here at this site of one of our earliest posts, something about how much the west and the people of the west contributed to the character and reputation of

Insp. D. J. McCombe, Commissioner Nicholson, Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon and Insp. G. H. Prime at stockade gate, Fort Battleford Indian Museum.



the Force. It was here that we had our start; here that our early mistakes . . . as well as our accomplishments . . . were known. Here we were given our first testing; here we were supported and encouraged by our friends.

"The West is home to the Mounted Police and a good home it has been. If the Force has managed to get along fairly well in new pastures it is because of the fine though tough start it had in those long gone early days. . . ." ●●●

### Cover Picture

This issue's cover, by Cpl. F. H. Carron and Cst. L. W. Morgan of Calgary Sub-Division, was taken at the Calgary Stampede and shows the Commissioner, shortly after he had been made an honorary Indian chief, with a winsome little miss from one of the Reserves.

### Modest Boy Hero

Seven-year old Ronny Litchfield, still limping from a serious foot injury suffered a week before, was playing in the back yard of his home in the rural municipality of Surrey. Two smaller brothers were engaged in a more vigorous game nearby. His mother was several hundred yards down the road looking for his two-year-old sister, who had wandered away, and a baby sister, Susan, lay sleeping in her buggy in the house. Ronny's father was in hospital in Vancouver.

Of a sudden Ronny's play was disturbed by an unusual crackling sound from the house. What happened next is best related in the youngster's own words as he gave them to a policeman who called a few days after the near-tragedy which followed. ". . . after the summer holidays, when school started again, I was at home because my foot was cut. My Mummy was up at Stoney's house. Pete and Eric were playing in the old car in our yard. I was playing in a mud puddle. My baby sister, Susan, was in the house. Nobody else was in the house. I looked and saw a big fire at the back of our house, at an oil drum; at the side where there was a tap for oil to come out. I went in and got some water in a pot, out of the kitchen tap. I poured the water on the fire, but it didn't make it go out. Then I got another pot of water too, but it didn't put the fire out. The tar paper on the outside of the house was burning. The old drum exploded and made a big bang. Then the whole back of the house started burning. The roof was burning too. I went in the front door. There was some smoke in the house. Susan's buggy was in the room that the television was in. She started laughing when I came in. I wheeled her buggy out of the house and down the steps. I had a lot of trouble getting it down the steps. The room that was going to be the living-room was burning inside. I wheeled Susan away from the house and then my Mummy came back."

The fact that the house was completely destroyed, and evidence of neighbors who saw the flames and heard the explosion, served to emphasize that Ronny's narrative of events was the understatement of the year in so far as the community of Surrey was concerned. The heroic lad was undoubtedly in great danger of losing his own life, but uppermost in his mind was the safety of his baby sister.

A recommendation for the award of the Royal Canadian Humane Association had been considered until it was learnt that close relations of a rescued person are not eligible under the Association's regulations. A young lad of Ronny's calibre, however, no doubt received ample reward from the satisfaction of knowing he had saved his sister's life, and from seeing the whole-hearted support of neighbors and other citizens, coming forward with willing help and funds to rehabilitate the unfortunate Litchfield family. E.S.

Chidlow, Australia—A policeman lectured school children today on the dangers of explosives. The talk so impressed the youngsters they produced their treasured arsenal: three 25 pound shells, several smaller shells, 529 grenades, a pile of assorted detonators and a heap of revolvers and rifle ammunition.

(From the *Montreal Herald*.)



# On Police Phraseology

By Lt.-Col. H. A. GOLDEN, O.B.E.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW  
CHIEF CONSTABLE, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

THERE has been some discussion on the question of police phraseology, and a London Stipendiary Magistrate once thought fit to hold forth in somewhat stringent terms and pour scorn on the manner of speech of police officers, both in the witness-box and in reports. It has been said, in defence, that every trade and profession has its own particular language and it is quite easy to quote plenty of instances, e.g. the RAF, doctors and even lawyers, as well as the technical jargon of a great many trades. Nevertheless, it is true to say that police speech and phraseology is, at times, a fair target for criticism, not on account of the technical language used or even—except in a few cases—the use of incorrect grammar, but much more so for a general tendency to use a long word instead of a short word, or many words instead of few.

The fault arises from a desire to give more weight to evidence or reports and a belief that the impressiveness of words depends solely on their length and number. This is quite definitely untrue and, besides engendering a feeling of irritation in the listener, sometimes makes the police officer appear pedantic and, if taken to an extreme, rather ludicrous. There is no magic in mere words unless there is a deliberate intention to wrap up a statement with long and pretentious phrases so that not even the speaker himself knows what he means. This method may be suitable for politicians but is the reverse of desirable for police officers. The police officer's sole desire in framing a report or making a statement should be to make it as clear, as definite, as concise, and as simple as possible. We do ourselves less than justice to lay ourselves open to unnecessary

criticism and even ridicule if we go out of our way to be pompously impressive or to use stock words which, although they are in common use, are nevertheless misused.

To deal first with the question of grammar. I suppose that in the police officer's report the most general mistake is the split infinitive. The world is divided into two halves, one-half those who always notice a split infinitive and dislike it intensely, and the other half, who cannot even recognize a split infinitive and would not care if they could.

What is a split infinitive?

A verb consists of two words (not one) with the word "to" in front of the operative word, e.g. "to do", "to make", "to speak", etc. These two words form the basic part of the verb and together are called the infinitive of the verb, on which the whole of the various changes of the verb are built. The point is that each of these two words is incomplete without the other and they are inseparable and indivisible. It is strictly incorrect therefore to say "to quickly make", but it is correct to say "quickly to make" or "to make quickly". Perhaps this particular matter is not of vast importance but it is just the difference between right and wrong. If one were to write "you

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ought to never split an infinitive" it looks wrong, it is wrong and is ungrammatical. If one writes "you ought never to split an infinitive" it looks right, it is right and it is grammatical. As it entails no extra trouble one might just as well be right as wrong.

To leave grammar and to deal with words and phrases: the next crime in the calendar is the use of the word "same". Very often, instead of referring to an article by its name or even using the pronoun "it", it is referred to as "the same". For example, "A lady reported the theft of her hand-bag. After taking the description of same I proceeded to Woolworth's where I made inquiries as to whether the same had been discovered. It appears that from Woolworth's the lady proceeded to Marks and Spencer's, but on inquiry no trace was found of same". This is irritating to the reader, ungrammatical, mentally lazy, and not English.

This brings me to the use of our old friend "proceed". Some may remember the earnest request by the Director of Public Prosecutions to banish the word "proceed" from the police vocabulary. I believe that this is the word which is more commonly used than any other in police evidence, and is the word which most often produces a derisive smile on the face of the general public hearing it. What is the point of our laying ourselves open unnecessarily to the patronizing criticism or supercilious comment of others, be they Bench, Bar or public,

when it can be so easily and properly avoided?

The other aspect of this question is the use of a long word where a short word will do, or a long sentence where a short sentence will do. So often one reads. . . "Further inquiries have been pursued but with a negative result". . . it is much easier to say. . . "Further inquiries have been made without result". So often we "give chase" instead of "pursue", we "request" instead of "ask", we "take into custody" instead of "arrest", and—an expression which is becoming increasingly popular in police circles—we say that somebody's statement is "worthy of credence" whereas we mean it is true.

There is just one note of warning: simplification does not mean bluntness and, still less, rudeness. If anyone is ever in doubt and thinks that the use of some simple word will sound blunt, then that simple word should not be used. There are, of course, shades of meaning and it does happen that a less simple word or phrase may sound softer or kinder than a more simple word or phrase; but it means, generally, that the right word is not being used and there is no doubt that, in the main, we can remove a great many of our stock phrases and simplify our speech with no loss of politeness, but with a great gain in clarity and effectiveness.

(Reprinted from *The Police Journal*,  
London, England.)

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The following is a reply to an advertisement for a "Mess Assistant" received at a division headquarters:

"Gentlemen:

"Would you kindly accept my application for position 'Mess assistant'.

"As I have always respected and trusted . . . postal station, I can assure you, that I am capable to sorted out any kind of a mess, papers and parcels, also writings.

"Many times I have almost land to a mess myself and have nicely been able to handled situation, 'mess'.

"I was born in . . . and here in . . . I have gain honor diploma at 1939 from Ontario College of Art.

"If any kind of recommendation is necessary I shall be pleased to find some-one who would tell you, You, 'You can trust her work'."



# The Growth and Progress of The RCMP Fingerprint Bureau

By Cpl. L. H. WARD


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Mother Nature has provided every human being with a "trade-mark" and the importance of these marks — fingerprints — in criminal investigation has increased with the growth of the RCMP Fingerprint Bureau, established almost 50 years ago.

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 BANDIT who held up a village bank in British Columbia on Dec. 15, 1952 was captured next day by members of the RCMP after being wounded in a gunfight. He said his name was James Redford. His fingerprints, forwarded to the RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, for classification and search, positively identified him as Henry Seguin, a man wanted by the Ontario Provincial Police for the murder of a Maxville taxi driver months before. Seguin, a dangerous and desperate criminal, had a lengthy prison record and although he had given a fictitious name he was identified by fingerprints.

At 4.30 p.m. on May 25, 1955 fingerprint impressions of an unknown elderly man found drowned in Lake Ontario were mailed to RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa, as a routine measure in an effort to establish the victim's identity. At 11.45 a.m. the following day, the Toronto Police were advised that the fingerprints were those of a veteran of World War I, who had lived in a veterans' home in Toronto. Subsequently the old soldier received a decent burial in the Soldiers' Plot at Pinehill Cemetery under the auspices of the Last Post Fund.

These two cases are identical in one respect though poles apart in every other way—identification was definitely established by fingerprints. In 1937 Commr. S. T. Wood (RCMP Rtd.)—then Direc-

tor of Criminal Investigation RCMP—addressing the 23rd Annual Convention of the International Association for Identification said about fingerprinting:

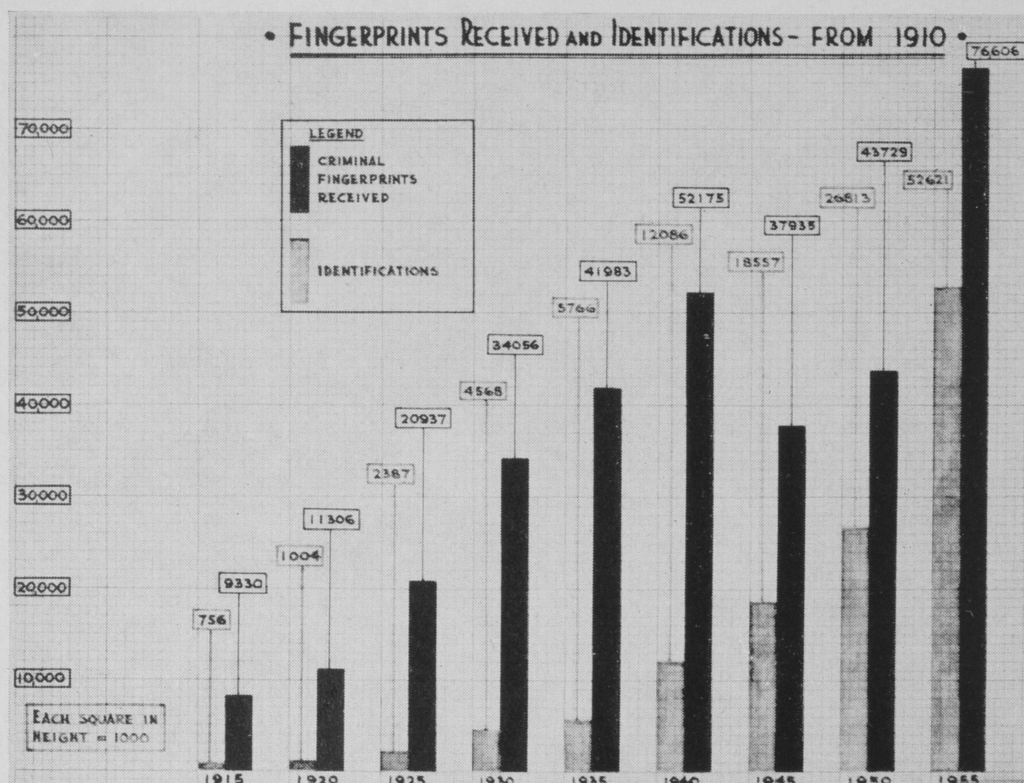
"... aside from its importance to law-enforcement agencies, this science is of equal importance to the general public though unfortunately the public does not fully appreciate this fact. It is perhaps unfortunate that fingerprints have been connected in the public mind with criminals and therefore a certain odium is attached thereto. As we know, much uncertainty and many heartaches to next-of-kin would be saved if fingerprinting were universal."

By an Order-in-Council passed July 21, 1908, Canada's Identification of Criminals Act was amended to include fingerprint identification of criminals. The Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau was organized two years later under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Police. This was the beginning of the present RCMP fingerprint collection, with control passing into the hands of the Mounted Police in 1920 when the Dominion Police was absorbed by the Force. Actually the Mounted Police had shown official interest in the adoption of a fingerprint system of identification as early as 1906 because of the increasing difficulty in keeping track of the movements of released convicts from Canadian and American penitentiaries, in the western provinces. But the Comptroller of the Force informed Commissioner Perry that since fingerprinting had been under discussion between the Department of Justice and the Commissioner of Dominion Police, he did not feel that the RNWMP would be justified in adopting a system for its own use if there was a possibility of it being inaugurated on a national scale.

Canada's fingerprint bureau was established just nine years after the Henry system of classification was installed in Scotland Yard and was the first national bureau in North America. Organizer of the unit—and officer in charge of it for 22 years—was Insp. Edward Foster, who retired from the RCMP July 1, 1932 after 42 years of police service. Beginning his police career with the Dominion Police in 1890, Mr. Foster took his first lesson in fingerprinting in 1904 at the World's Fair in St. Louis, Mo. His instructor was John Kenneth Ferrier a Scotland Yard detective who had accompanied the British exhibits to the Fair. While in the United States, Ferrier lost no opportunity to demonstrate the new science of fingerprinting and soon had many pupils enrolled in his classes. From this beginning, Foster went on to further study of fingerprinting and identification work and was rewarded in 1910 when he was commissioned an Inspector

and empowered to organize Canada's first identification bureau. When the Dominion Police was absorbed by the RCMP in 1920, Inspector Foster was appointed a commissioned officer in the Force and remained in charge of fingerprint activities until his retirement 12 years later.

The RCMP bureau—or "section" as it is now known—has grown by successive steps from its formation in 1910 to the present time. Over the first five-year period the criminal fingerprints received numbered 9,330 and 756 of these were identified to be those of persons having previous records. Progress in the intervening years is indicated by the total of 76,606 criminal fingerprints received in the last fiscal year 1954-55. Of these 52,621 were identified as having previous registration. The RCMP collection now contains over 800,000 criminal fingerprint files of which 538,968 are "active". The statistical graph reproduced below





illustrates the increase of criminal fingerprint receipts and identification effected from 1910 to the end of the fiscal year in March 1955.

The years have brought many changes to the RCMP Fingerprint Section. Inspector Foster's staff in 1910 numbered three, while today the section as part of the Identification Branch has a uniformed strength of 40 NCOs and constables in addition to 68 civilian technicians, stenographers, typists and clerks. The routine of the Section may perhaps be likened to the "assembly line" technique of a large industrial plant. With daily receipt of approximately 800 to 1,600 fingerprints—of which roughly 300 are criminal prints—and outgoing mail numbering anywhere between 1,000 and 2,500 pieces, it can be appreciated that each member of the bureau must be proficient in his or her particular job to maintain such a turn-over in correspondence and thus render efficient service and co-operation to all other police forces. To cope with the ever-increasing influx of criminal fingerprints it has been found necessary to apply additional methods of classification to the standard Henry system. In recent years a revision unit has been established in the bureau. The primary duty of this unit is to analyze previously filed "master" prints and to reclassify them according to the present system introducing authorized extensions and modifications to the basic Henry system which facilitate searching in the bureau. Personnel comprising this unit are technicians with many years' experience classifying and searching fingerprints in the various collections, as this duty requires meticulous analytical technique.

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To maintain the high standard of efficiency set by our bureau it has been found necessary to adopt a policy of rejecting unsuitable prints and an explanation for this procedure will make it more understandable. For example, in a loop pattern an accurate ridge count is necessary for searching and subsequent filing. If a portion of the pattern containing the delta is missing and if a guess is made at the approximate location of the missing delta, a ridge count applied and the print filed in the criminal collection by fingerprint code, it may quite possibly result in subsequent incoming prints (that have been properly taken) being missed, as there could be hundreds of prints separating them in our files.

This is not to imply that all prints rejected are considered to be the result of inefficient technique by the person who "rolled" them. Some occupations—such as bricklaying, plastering, fishing—cause *temporary* ridge destruction because of abrasive substances encountered by the hands, making it extremely difficult to take impressions suitable for comparison. The same holds true for photographers, dish-washers, housewives and others whose hands are in daily contact with corrosives, such as acids and strong detergents<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>In an effort to reproduce a legible set of fingerprints from fingers with extremely smooth skin, a simple procedure involving the use of vaseline was attempted at RCMP Headquarters recently with amazing results. A professional woman, whose "ridgeless" friction skin defied all known practices to reproduce suitable prints, was fingerprinted for identification purposes. Vaseline was applied freely on the woman's fingers, and the areas bearing the fingerprint patterns were massaged vigorously for approximately two minutes. After massaging, all vaseline was wiped off thoroughly with a clean dry cloth, and three sets of legible fingerprints were rolled. The fourth and all subsequent rollings produced progressively worse impressions, and to obtain additional legible sets it was found necessary to repeat the vaseline process. A thinner film of ink on the glass slab than normally used, and lighter pressure in executing the roll on the fingerprint card were also necessary elements in the whole procedure.



The right and wrong ways to roll a fingerprint. The print on the left does not include the delta, and an accurate ridge count is not possible.

Fingerprints of all persons arrested for indictable offences received by the Fingerprint Section, are forwarded to the Criminal Name Index for a name check prior to bureau search. This index is in effect a ledger system in which the names and descriptions of all persons previously arrested are filed. Previous contributors which include all police departments, reform institutions and so forth, are listed on the reverse side of each card showing the fingerprint classification and FPS (Fingerprint Section) number for which there is a corresponding "master" print and FPS file containing previously submitted fingerprints and correspondence.

Prints tentatively identified by name search are then routed to the Found-by-Name Section together with the corresponding FPS file for positive identification provided there is another certified set of prints on file. Unidentified prints are channelled to the main bureau for classification and search. Every possible means is utilized to expedite the processing of the prints for it is through the medium of fingerprint identification that previous arrests and convictions—or lack of them—are determined and made available for the Court upon the conviction of an accused. By these records magis-



trates and judges are assisted in imposing sentences justified by the crimes.

Fingerprints in connection with bulletins received from member countries of the International Police Commission are forwarded to the Fingerprint Section by the Crime Index Section, another unit of the Identification Branch, which acts as liaison in these matters. These prints are also processed in the usual manner and any available information is sent to the contributor. Unidentified prints of wanted persons or international malefactors are filed. If subsequently identified with currently submitted prints indicating an arrest elsewhere, the country wanting the subject is notified. An International Exchange of Fingerprints is also conducted by the Crime Index Section with foreign countries and fingerprints received through this medium are also processed, applicable cases being retained in the "master" collection of the main fingerprint bureau.

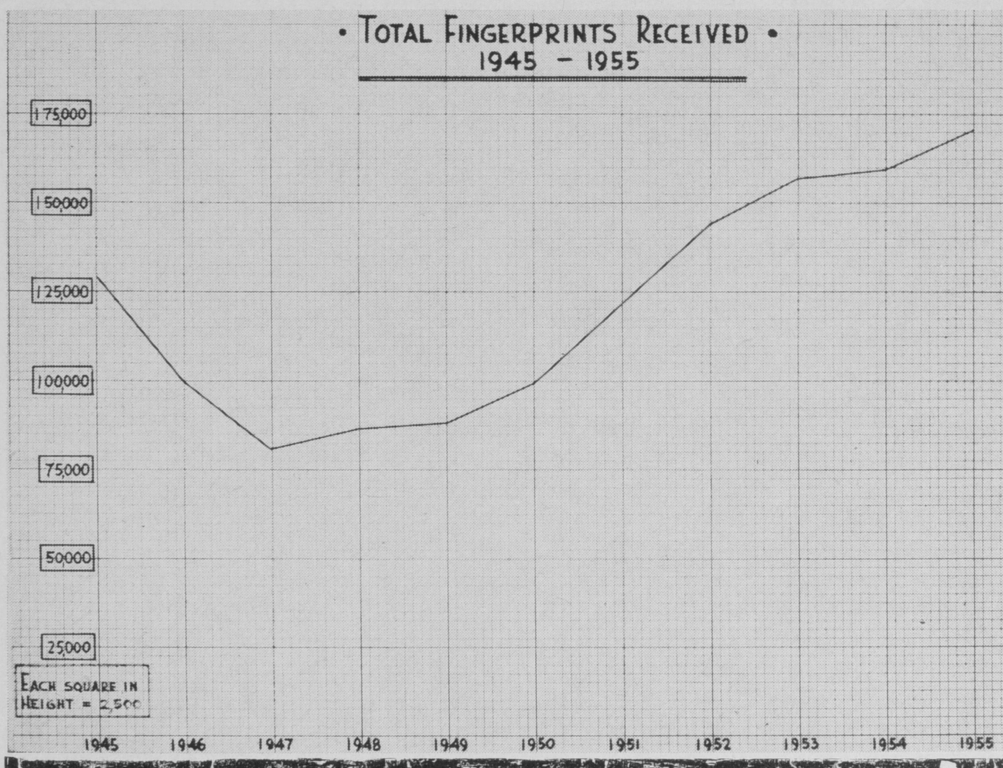
In addition to criminal prints, a large

volume of non-criminal fingerprints are received by the bureau and processed. The graph below shows the total criminal and non-criminal receipts based on a ten-year period. A steady increase is indicated with a total of 173,690 prints being received during the last fiscal year. Non-criminal fingerprints are submitted by government agencies and Crown companies for security measures and fall within the following categories:

- Visa applicants
- RCMP applicants
- Taxi applicants
- Police applicants
- Post Office Department
- Penitentiaries Branch
- National Defence
- Civil Service Commission
- Unknown dead
- Amnesia cases.

Facilities of the RCMP Fingerprint Section are available for all similar purposes as well as for the use of law-enforcement agencies anywhere. A negative search is

• TOTAL FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED •  
1945 - 1955



Canadian C. I. R. No. 1 (1549) AGED

Name Dewar Classification No. 19 6 1 00 17

Aliases None 110 14

Prison Register No. X 157 **RIGHT HAND.**

1-Right Thumb	2-Right Index	3-Right Middle	4-Right Ring	5-Right Little
19		11	16	14
(Fold)				(Fold)

**LEFT HAND.**

1-Left Thumb	2-Left Index	3-Left Middle	4-Left Ring	5-Left Little
16	9	2	16	14
(Fold)				(Fold)

**LEFT HAND.** **RIGHT HAND.**

Plain impressions of the ten fingers taken simultaneously.

Impressions taken by A. Foster Date Sept 25-1910


Warden's Signature [Signature] Date Sept 25-1910

Classified as C. I. Registry by [Signature] Date

Classified as C. I. Registry by [Signature] Date

Tested as C. I. Registry by [Signature] Date

C. I. R.—Form 1. (R.C.G.)



Prisoner's Signature Peter James Lee Ross

Right Forefinger only. To be compared immediately after impression is taken.

NAME Dewar

Year of Birth 1849 Complexion DN

Hair DN Eyes DN

Height 5 ft 9 in Weight 155

Married at BC

" as Mar in 1886

" as Life

" Mar Founder

THE FIRST FINGERPRINTS TO BE FILED IN R.C.M. POLICE FINGERPRINT BUREAU

A reproduction of the first fingerprints registered in the bureau Apr. 25, 1910. The first fingerprints identified by the bureau for the NWMP were taken at Calgary on Sept. 20, 1911.

as important as a print identified, either for legal and criminal purposes or to establish the *bona fides* of applicants for responsible positions in security-conscious industries.

In addition to the main fingerprint bureau there is another fingerprint collection maintained in the Identification Branch which, while of more recent vintage, has been a valuable asset to identification work. This is the Single Fingerprint Section and the classification method used is known as the Battley system. This comparatively recent facet of identification work was first inaugurated some 20 years ago at Scotland Yard. It provides a ready reference of unidentified scenes of crime prints and in practice has proved successful. The complete

collection is split up into ten sub-collections, each containing the prints of one digit only. This particular fingerprint work requires constant scrutiny as it deals extensively with core classifications, a portion of a fingerprint pattern often left accidentally at the scene of a crime.

The Scenes of Crime Section is still another important unit of the Identification Branch and one which plays a valuable and practical role in everyday police work. Personnel employed in this section—as well as field men who are trained in similar work—visit scenes of crime to search for latent impressions.

In addition, exhibits are submitted to this section by law-enforcement agencies from all parts of Canada to have fingerprints on them developed as Court evi-

dence. Comparison is made also of fingerprints of persons having legitimate access to the exhibit, for elimination purposes. If the suspect's prints, when compared prove negative, they are searched in the Single Fingerprint Section, provided that there is sufficient area to disclose some elements and ridge detail for comparison. Contributing police departments are advised immediately by wire if an identification is effected. A complete report follows by mail and if requested, a qualified technician will tender expert evidence as to his findings, at the Court hearings.

Before being accepted as a fingerprint technician, each new-comer must undergo thorough training in all phases of the classification and searching methods used in the bureau. First, the student is given an outline of the evolution of the Henry system of fingerprint classification through to the system instituted in the RCMP bureau. The next step is to learn

the definitions, together with a thorough analysis of the ten basic fingerprint patterns. This is followed by intensive practical work in the classification of full sets of fingerprints.

When the student has become proficient at classification, he is then taught the intricacies of the fingerprint filing sequence. He is drilled in some of the innumerable combinations of the sequence until he is considered capable of filing and locating "master" prints according to their formulae. Following these studies, the pupil undergoes a written examination, together with some practical tests. The duties of the Found-by-Name unit next occupy his time and there he acquires practical experience with the fingerprint codes and files.

Up to this point the course is approximately of six weeks' duration. There is no set length of time, as this obviously depends upon the aptness of the pupil. When the student is considered to have







**Insp. Edward Foster (Rtd.) The "father" of fingerprint identification in Canada.**

gained a good working knowledge of the work up to this point, he then commences to learn the searchers' duties. Placed with an experienced searcher, he is instructed and guided in the detailed methods of searching fingerprints. For a preliminary period of two weeks, all the student's work is re-searched by an experienced searcher. He is then placed in a section of his own, where his work, like that of all the searchers, is thoroughly checked by a supervising NCO. This supervisor also keeps the fledgling searcher under surveillance for a time, to ascertain that he has reached a desired degree of efficiency.

Research has failed to prove conclusively just when fingerprints or fingerprint impressions were first used either to establish identity or as a mark of faith. Some authorities claim that a thumb print was used as a seal on official documents by a Chinese ruler about 200 B.C.,

not as a mark of identification as we know it today but as a sign of authenticity. Some early examples of pottery reveal finger impressions and the ornamental patterns show various fingerprint formations such as whorls, loops, arches and so forth, indicating perhaps the artistic temperament of the artisans of those days.

Marcello Malpighi, an anatomist born in 1628, conducted research in the functions of the skin and discovered the under surface or lower stratum of the epidermis to be of a mucus nature. This is today referred to as the Malpighian layer. In his findings he also referred to papillary ridges, the formations of which resemble a "washboard" which he noted formed patterns individual in themselves. These peculiar formations were also noted by John Perkinje, a Professor of Physiology in the University of Breslau. Born in 1787, he formed a system of classification naming nine fingerprint patterns.

The foundation on which the present infallible system of fingerprint identification was built was formulated around 1859 by Sir William Herschel when he established individuality by means of fingerprints while he was an official representative of the British Government in Bengal, India. In 1892 Sir Francis Galton experimented in ridge characteristics and established a civilian fingerprint collection in London, England. It was Galton who estimated that the possibility of fingerprints of two persons being alike was one in 64,000,000,000. There have been several attempts by criminals in conjunction with unscrupulous doctors to prove that fingerprint patterns can be duplicated or can be changed to prevent identification but in all the history of the science there has never been a duplication of prints and the mutilation of fingers endured by some criminals has not only failed completely to eradicate their ridge patterns but has served to brand them even more indelibly.

Following Galton's experiments, Sir



**Main bureau and technical staff of RCMP Fingerprint Section.**

E. R. Henry devised a system of classification that was adopted by the English Government in 1901 for the identification of criminals. This was installed in the police bureau of Scotland Yard and it has become known universally as the Henry system of classification and filing. The acceptance of fingerprinting brought about radical changes in police identification work, and slowly but surely it came to be accepted as a necessary weapon in the arsenal of law-enforcement agencies throughout the world. In France prior to 1925 the accepted stand-

ard of identification was the Bertillon system. Devised by the great French criminologist the system incorporated a series of measurements as a means of identification. After the death of Bertillon the system was discarded in favor of fingerprinting.

The Henry system of fingerprint classification and filing with extensions in various forms, is used now as a universal system and developments in this system and in its uses enable police departments to do a thorough and efficient job in the field of fingerprint identification. ● ● ●

### **Are the Thousand Islands Floating Away?**

The strange weather changes are blamed on the atomic bomb—but the fact that the Thousand Islands seem to be breaking up into little pieces and floating down the main shipping channels is hard to explain. Instead of this vicinity being known as the district of the Thousand Islands, it may eventually become better known as the land of the floating islands!

Earlier in the season when the odd hunk of land was noticed drifting down midstream, not too much attention was paid to this phenomenon. However, when it became necessary for the government boat, *Grenville*, to actually ram one of these acreages in order to scatter it in different directions, questions were raised as to whether the "thousand islands" were becoming dislodged from their moorings.

But the pay-off came on a Sunday afternoon when persons along the river bank rubbed their eyes and looked again. Making its way down the mid-channel was one of the largest islands yet—this time with people on it! Whether these persons were regular inhabitants of the island or had merely stopped on it for the ride was not determined.

If this is to be the pattern of things to come, it may not be at all surprising to note, as the season wears on, islands floating down river with tents and even cottages erected along their shores. The motto of all island dwellers may even become "Eastward, Ho!"—or "Down to The Seaway, But Not In Ships!"

(Submitted by Brockville Detachment)

# "Dominion over the Fowls of the Air"

*The Lord is my Guide and Teacher, I will not  
get lost:*

*He makes my heart a receiving station for His  
wireless:*

*He sits down beside me in the pathless woods  
and opens up his book of knowledge:*

*He turns the leaves very slowly that my dimmed  
eyes may read His meaning.*

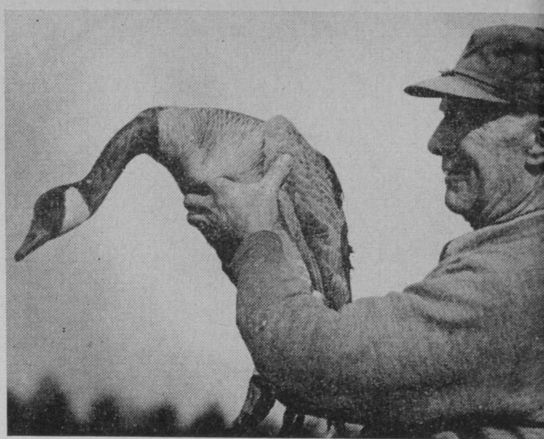
*He makes the trees I plant to grow, and flowers  
to arch my path with their fragrant beauty;  
gives me dominion over the fowls of the air  
and they honk and sing their way to and  
from my home.*

*Yea, He has brought me up from a barefooted  
underprivileged boy to a man respected by  
millions of people, and I give Him all the  
credit and praise whenever, wherever and  
forever.*

THIS was the testimony of a great Canadian, a man whose life's work is revered by naturalists and conservationists the world over, and whose memorial is a 300-acre bird sanctuary near Kingsville, Ont. He was Jack Miner and the work he started in 1903 is carried on today by his three sons, Manly, Ted and Jasper.

One of the lesser-known Federal Statutes enforced by the RCMP is the Migratory Birds Convention Act and because its regulations govern the hunting of wildfowl it is only fitting that we should know something about the man whose conservation efforts will insure the pleasure of good sportsmen for years to come.

In 1903 Jack Miner decided to do something about the Canada geese, which were being slaughtered in such numbers annually by hunters that in a few years they would have been as extinct as the dodo. He started by buying seven of the birds, clipping their wings and placing them on a pond near the Miner farm



The late Jack Miner about to liberate a  
Canada goose.

house. Several years passed before there were any results. Then one day a small flight of wild geese stopped at the pond to rest and feed. In succeeding years the flocks became larger and today it is a common sight to see wildfowl in the thousands in the fields of the Miner Sanctuary. It has been estimated that approximately 60,000 geese are fed annually at the sanctuary during their migratory flights.

Some years before his death, Jack Miner set up the Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation and his son Manly is now its manager. He, like his brothers, receives no pay for his work in the Foundation which operates the bird sanctuary on a budget of about \$30,000 per year. About four-fifths of this money is received in the form of donations from interested private citizens of the United States and Canada. The balance is made up of annual grants from the Federal and Provincial governments. Ted and Jasper Miner operate the farm which provides food for the birds, and assist in other ways around the sanctuary.

Jack Miner, contrary to what might have been expected, was not opposed to hunting. But he was a real naturalist; he deplored the wholesale and senseless slaughter of wildfowl and the lack of planned conservation programs. His first efforts were laughed at, but in comparatively recent years his foresightedness has paid off. Inspired largely by his efforts, bird sanctuaries have been estab-





Child feeding whistling swans at Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary. A greater snow goose is in foreground along with some tumbler pigeons.

lished throughout the country and statistics show that there has been a gratifying increase in wildfowl.

Jack Miner was the pioneer "bird-bander" to band (or "tag") ducks and geese in vast numbers. He banded his first duck in August 1909 and this bird was shot by Dr. W. E. Bray of Anderson, South Carolina in January 1910. This was the first complete record of where a duck had been banded and where shot. Since 1909 some 50,000 ducks have been banded and since 1915 approximately 50,000 Canada geese have been tagged with a Jack Miner band. In addition to bearing identification data, the aluminum bands contain a verse of scripture, so that for Jack Miner the bands served a two-fold purpose—they were his means

of spreading the gospel and they provided an accurate method of studying the routes of migration for scientific purposes.

Jack Miner used to say: "Throw a handful of corn instead of a thimble full of shot and watch results." For half a century the Miners have been throwing a handful of corn and today the Miner institution is credited with being largely responsible for the increase in Canada geese on the eastern half of North America. These were the results the great naturalist worked for and his efforts won wide recognition—he was awarded the Order of the British Empire and was termed "the best-loved Christian in America". Truly he was "a man respected by millions of people". ● ● ●

# *Civis Canadensis Sum*

**O**LD Kupiana with the one eye sat uncomprehending by the coal stove. His caribou parka and mukluks were black with the encrustation of the Arctic years. Black hair fell over his dark face. A pipe was clenched in uneven yellow teeth. He grinned as the others entered the room of the mission at Igloolik. Father Jean Marie Trebaol came first with an air of bustling expectancy. He shook hands with Kupiana solemnly and paced the linoleum floor awaiting his guests.

Eighteen years had passed since Father Trebaol had come to Igloolik, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle. The countryside of Brittany, where he had been raised, was a world behind. It was on Sept. 14, 1937, when the mission ship deposited him on the shore of this barren island. The Arctic flowers which still ran down the Arctic slope to Foxe Basin were soon to be white with the hard snow of winter.

On the beach was nothing but a pile of wood and some hardware which, within the next three weeks, had to be transformed into a building to withstand the Arctic winter. With the labor of their hands he and a fellow priest had made the building which for 18 years had served as mission and home and which now was to be a Court.

That first winter the building was scarcely finished; it was not until October that he was able to light a stove. Gradually there was some degree of comfort and two years later with the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company post, Igloolik had all the appearances of a thriving community. The 18 years had often been hard. In 1942 and 1943 as the mission ship *St. Therese* sailed north it became fast in the ice and never reached its destination. On June 17, 1944, after the supply boat had been sunk Father Trebaol left by dog team for Churchill. It was a hard journey of 39 days to get medical and dental treatment. At the end of his long safari he saw the dentist

for 45 minutes, the doctor for 15 and returned again to his work.

Six years ago Father Trebaol went to the land where he had been born. Now it was remote, for his home was the Canadian Arctic. His future was with Canada and in a ceremony today Canada was receiving him as its newest citizen. The official party arrived at the mission; Superintendent Larsen of the RCMP not now in his role as one of the most famous of Arctic travellers, but as the representative of the Minister of Citizenship; a policeman who had just arrived by dog team from Pond Inlet, ten sleeps away; the Hudson's Bay Company manager and his assistant, Father Fournier, himself but two years from Brittany; the Eskimo citizens of Igloolik who came to watch; the government doctor and the Northern Affairs officials who accompanied the Superintendent on his flight. The constable from Pond Inlet stood up.

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez, Hear ye, all ye good people who are gathered here this day. I now declare this Court open in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen." Old Kupiana rose and stood uneasily to voice a plaintive question. Father Trebaol whispered a few words and Kupiana relapsed into puzzled silence. There were many things Kupiana did not understand. Once he had been an Angekok, a famous sorcerer. Long since, however, he had been a member of Father Trebaol's church because, as the old man explained, the magic of the priest was greater than his.

The Superintendent rose and announced the purpose of the Court. All knew that never before had man been admitted to the company of Canadian citizenship in these Arctic lands and this added a special solemnity to the occasion. Father Trebaol swore the oath of allegiance to the land in whose coldest reaches he had served these 18 years. He renounced the citizenship of the gentler place from which he came. A writing of names, a shaking of hands and the priest received



Superintendent Larsen and Father Trebaol at northern citizenship ceremony.

the certificate he had long awaited. Kupiana stared.

"I have waited much time in this place for such an honor," Father Trebaol said, with the warm accent of North-West France. "It is to me the greatest honor to be a citizen of Canada."

The official from Northern Affairs read a letter from the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

"I extend to you a warm welcome on this solemn occasion and I invite you to share with us the ancient liberties of a free people living together in harmony, under a democratic government which recognizes the rights of all its citizens," it concluded.

"On behalf of the Minister, and on my own behalf, I congratulate you."

The party stood and Father Trebaol accepted the warm wishes of his fellow countrymen. Kupiana too shook hands. There were toasts to Canada's newest citizen.

Old Kupiana lapsed motionless by the stove, drawing slowly at the long, new cigar. It was a party, and he had a part.

While the others spoke rapidly in an alien tongue he remained in possessive silence, the oldest citizen of the Canadian north watching the newest with calm acceptance. With the perspective of the northern centuries Kupiana could only reflect that *all* these men were new.

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The greatest occupational headache to the staff of the Central Registry is the tracking down of files. One day recently a bright young lady of the Registry staff (a new addition) toiled up to the C.I.B. floor at a division headquarters and sought the help of a reader in tracing a file for which she held some correspondence.

"It's from the Loyal Order of the Moose," she explained, "seems as though it might be one of your files."

The reader expressed his regret, but no, he did not handle that particular classification. Our young lady, not one whit discouraged, looked thoughtfully at the letter.

"Moose," she exclaimed, "why, that must be for Constable Jones, he handles the Game Act!"



# The Queen Charlotte Islands

By Cst. J. I. BROWN

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Rich in the ancient lore of the Indians, abounding with fish and game, these ruggedly beautiful Pacific Coast islands are a tourist's paradise.

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THE Queen Charlotte Islands are separated from the coast of British Columbia by the shallow, choppy water of Hecate Strait. These rugged, misty islands, home of the Haida Indians, and famous for mighty trees and excellent commercial fishing, lie approximately 50 miles from Prince Rupert. Surprisingly, the Queen Charlottes are little known, even to residents of British Columbia.

The earliest account of the Islands was written in 1774 by a Spaniard, Juan Perez, who had accompanied two Spanish trading expeditions there. No landing had been made, but this was the first sight of the Queen Charlotte Islands recorded by an European. In 1786, the London Company of Adventurers fitted out two ships for an expedition up the west coast of Vancouver Island. The following year, Captain Dixon of the *Queen Charlotte* spent a month trading with the Haidas and named the group of Islands after his ship. The next 50 years saw English, American and Spanish ships make profitable trading trips to the Islands.

Previous to the white man's arrival, the Queen Charlottes had long been the home of the fierce war-loving Haida Indians. Introduction of the white man's civilization increased the cost of living for the Indians, but supplied no new means of revenue. Epidemics of smallpox and measles carried off tremendous numbers and pulmonary diseases later took a terrible toll. Haida social structure was composed of aristocracy, commoner and slave. They were highly advanced in artistic culture, wood and stone carving.

They were also musical. Their costumes, songs, dances, carved and painted house posts and house fronts set them ahead of most of the Indians north of Mexico. The Haidas were one of the hardest and most skilful races ever known.

Designed for trade only, were the small totem poles carved from indurated clay called argillite—better known as slate carvings. These found ready sale to the traders and sailors of a century ago just as they do to the tourist of today. No one approaches the old carvings of the Indians Edenshaw, Chapman, Captain Brown and Moody which are in the Prince Rupert and Vancouver museums. The craft is now close to extinction as the younger natives are busy fishing or logging and have little patience for this art.

To obtain the argillite, found only in the Slatechuck Mountains at the front of Skidegate Inlet, a day long journey is required. To the young man earning a good living fishing, the stiff climb half-way up the mountain over tangled trail, carrying pick and shovel, holds little appeal. To prevent exploitation by others, the argillite deposit was bought by the Canadian Government and reserved exclusively for the use of the Indians.

Designs for totems were highly stylized and took their subjects from the life about them. While the eagle and raven appear most often in the Haidas' art, bear, beaver, killer whale and dogfish also frequently make their appearance. The most famous totem poles produced in the Queen Charlottes were hewn from the great red cedars.

Totem pole culture spread throughout

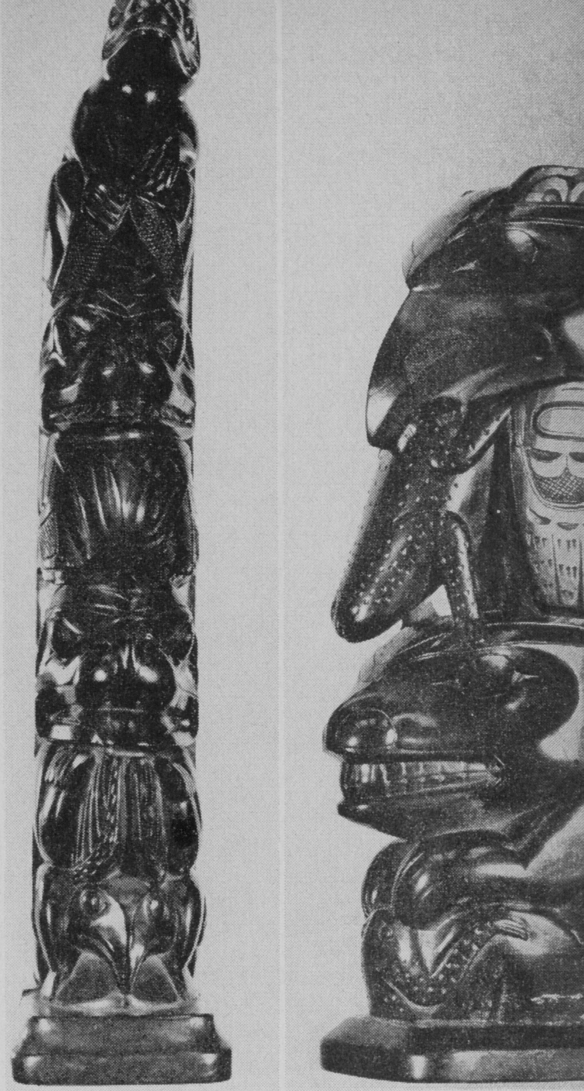
**These two typical samples of the slate totem art are from the Indian Craft Shoppe, Victoria, B.C. The one on the right is an outstanding specimen and is more than 100 years old. It is about ten inches in height.**

the Islands and along with the furs and fish were exported in trade with mainland Indians. The rise and fall of the totem pole was largely a phenomena of the 19th century. The craft has long been abandoned except for the small poles made to order. On deserted beaches and bays are the remains of the old Indian villages where a few rotting totem poles are leaning badly and most have fallen into decay in the grass. Recently an expedition collected six of the last few salvageable totem poles from the villages of Skedans and Tanoo and these are now in the Provincial Museum at Victoria.

Violent volcanic action is evident in the geology of the Islands, which are the mountain tops of submerged land. A remarkable labyrinth of inlets, sounds, straits and channels is the result. The Queen Charlotte group consists of about 150 islands with a total length of approximately 160 miles and the greatest width about 55 miles. From south to north the main groups are Kunghit, Moresby and Graham. Elevation ranges from 200 and 300 feet to nearly 4,000 feet.

Graham Island, largest and most northerly, lies 40 miles south across Dixon Entrance from Alaska, which is clearly visible in good weather. Being considerably less mountainous than its neighbors, Graham is the only island at all suitable for agriculture. Skidegate Inlet separates it from Moresby Island, second largest of the triangular shaped group.

While some 600 men are employed in the logging camps, the resident population is about 1,500, of whom more than half are Haida Indians. The native population, much mixed with other races,



now stands at a little over 1,000. All live in the villages of Masset at the north of Graham Island and at Skidegate Mission to the south of the same island. Apart from logging camps, the white population for the most part live in the villages of New Masset, Port Clements, Queen Charlotte City and Sandspit.

Transportation and communication have greatly improved in recent years. At present the Union Steamships passenger and cargo ship calls weekly. The Sandspit airport, laid down during the war and now operated by the Canadian Pacific Airlines, serves as the landing field for daily flights from Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The longest road on the Islands is 45 miles from Queen Charlotte City to Port Clements, with shorter stretches at Masset and Sandspit.



Photo taken in 1878 of part of old Indian village at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands. The intricate work on these totem poles demonstrates the artistry of this Indian tribe.

Photo—  
B.C. Provincial Museum

The west coast of the Islands is rocky and dangerous with many deep channels and rocky headland. Here especially are the fogs and mists formed by the meeting of the warm Japanese current and colder waters from the Arctic. The Japanese current has a great influence over the temperature and extremes of heat and cold are unknown. The average precipitation for the year is 60 inches.

The east coast and much of the north coast are low and flat with long stretches of hard packed sandy beaches. Hecate Strait to the east is particularly dangerous, for storms come up with amazing suddenness.

The fishing banks off the Islands are extensive. Skidegate Inlet with its villages of Skidegate Mission and Queen Charlotte City, is the heart of the fishing industry.

Valuable hauls of halibut are taken in a short season in early summer. Then comes the fishing for dogfish for their livers, especially valuable during the war years. Seining and trolling for salmon follows. Cod and herring are also taken in inland waters. At Masset on the shores of Dixon Entrance, a crab and clam cannery has proven successful.

Although the Queen Charlottes were once and may again be famous for their mineral deposits of silver, iron, platinum and copper, the giant trees are now the chief claim to fame. Red and yellow cedars are found as well as hemlock, Sitka and Norway spruce and alder. Logs cut on the slopes are dragged out of the bush by a highline arrangement of pulleys operated by means of a spar tree and donkey engine. The logs are



loaded onto trucks or flat cars and carried to a log dump and there rolled into the salt chuck or sea. Booms of logs are drawn to a sheltered cove by small tow boats. A donkey engine and "A" frame set on a raft are used to weave the logs together by steel cables into Davis rafts. These odd shaped booms contain three to four million board feet but like the iceberg, the greater part of it is below the water surface. A towing vessel tows the rafts across Hecate Strait, where the Davis raft is broken up into flat rafts. Smaller tugs take over and tow the logs down the inside passage to the pulp-mills at Ocean Falls and Powell River.

There is an abundance of deer throughout the Queen Charlotte Islands and no closed season on either sex over one year of age. Elk are also found, but they are not too plentiful and latest reports indicate possibly only 50 are left on

Graham Island. Black bears are a nuisance to the fishing industry and there is an open season all year on this game. The bird life consists mainly of Canada geese, ducks, grouse and pheasants. The rare trumpeter swans nest on the Islands during the winter and strict laws have been made to protect these beautiful birds. Angling on the Queen Charlottes many rivers and streams brings easy catches of trout and salmon. Two main rivers are the Tlell and the Copper.

The Islands are policed by two detachments of the RCMP located at Masset on the northern shores and Queen Charlotte City, midway on the Islands. Methods of travelling the different areas may possibly entail the use of amphibious plane, fishing vessel and motor car.

Such are the fascinating Queen Charlotte Islands, wrapped in mists on the most westerly fringe of our Dominion.

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# A Woman's Point of View

By Jacqueline MacGillivray

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**She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth  
not the bread of idleness — the detachment man's wife.**

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*I have been asked so often by girls who are planning to be married shortly, or who are joining their husbands on detachment, what they can expect. So I have written this article for the Quarterly and all remarks and advice are strictly my own and have nothing to do with my husband—who also refused to have anything to do with this poor attempt at writing.*

**I** HAVE just put in my first year of detachment life, which is nothing compared to what some wives have suf—, endur—, oops! should I say gone through?

My husband and I moved from a three-roomed apartment in the city, into a nine-roomed house (counting the office) in the country. All our furniture could have fitted into the dining-room of this small hotel, and needless to say, I was ready to pack up and leave on first sight.

Though I had never painted anything but my nails, I soon learned how to swing a mean paint brush, through my husband's able teaching, no doubt, and I also picked up a little carpentry and plumbing knowledge besides. And that brings up the subject of clothes—you newlyweds or girls who are planning to get married, don't stock up on an elaborate trousseau; a pair of mechanic's overalls, or blue jeans will see you through.

And another sad blow—your dancing days are over. Your ball and chain will be attending them all, in uniform, but you can have your choice of reading a good mystery (this in order to help your husband solve cases) or attending the usual "ride 'em cowboy" at the local cinema, if your town is lucky enough to have one.

Besides, unless you are dying you can't ride in the Police car, and the closest you will get to it is vacuuming or washing it. Now there is a fatal mistake—don't ever, ever, offer to wash the car. Once you do so, it will be your weekly K.P. That and cleaning the office. If you so much as put your head in the door, it means that you have nothing to do, consequently you will find yourself with a duster in one hand and a scrub mop in the other. I, myself, just knock on the wall to announce all meals.

And there are such things as radios in a modern police force. Woe betide the detachment member's wife who has neglected to keep suitable notes pertaining to broadcasts when her husband is necessarily absent from the office or car receiver. And then, of course, a detachment member's wife can't really refuse to listen to a complainant, whether his complaint be by telephone or otherwise, and should a wife omit to make suitable record such as the actual name, address and so forth—nuff said.

Meals—now there is a subject. Don't plan fancy ones, because usually you will end up eating alone anyhow. Dinner hours are usually interrupted either by the phone or the door-bell. One of my better attempts at cooking was ruined by a farmer phoning to announce a skunk in his back yard, and would my husband come at once and shoot it.

As I was always complaining of being alone my husband got me a dog for company. That was certainly a great success. The dog comes near me only at meal times, and the rest of the time is with you know who. Unfortunately I haven't the stamina to run behind the

car, or perhaps I could see more of both of them.

Now there are terms and short forms for many parts of your husband's work, such as "ARV's" and "FPS Nos." which you mustn't let floor you. You just fight back by saying, you have your "GLFS" (grocery list for the store), to work on.

One thing you will have that not many people have in the country is a phone. However, I can count on one hand the number of personal calls for me. (In fact I get quite hysterical whenever it is for me.) When you answer the phone—in a lilting tone always please, even at seven in the morning—you will get quite a variety of names for your husband. Everything from "cop", "Mountie", "yellow-striper", "red coat" or "horseman". That last term usually means that your caller has spent a term in one of the many bastilles. So even if you call him a few names yourself, besides endearing ones that is, don't call him that, or he will begin to wonder.

If the detachment cell is in the basement, as ours is, it will certainly make life interesting. When the door clangs shut it is just like the "Inner Sanctum" and if you happen to be in bed, the vibration is enough to knock you out of it. And, of course, there are usually quite an assortment of types, from the one who wants to be awakened at seven (an early riser variety, who thinks he is in a hotel), to the inebriated one who sings all night. A good investment for all wives would be a pair of ear plugs, which could be used on other occasions also. Apparently several years ago our cell was in the living-room, but they sawed a hole through the hardwood floor and lowered it into the basement. Fortunately we have a large enough rug to cover the tool marks.

Always remember that at least in the Prairie Provinces your house will be of the early 18th or 19th century type. I love antiques, but not in houses, and consequently when I called my husband



# EXPORT

CANADA'S *Finest* CIGARETTE

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to the phone one day and part of the kitchen ceiling fell on my head, I was, to say the least, a wee bit ruffled. Therefore, you might be well advised to invest in a miner-type tin hat, with light attached—if nothing else it will come in handy when the power goes off, which it usually does, for two or three days at

a time.

However, if you are a city gal, and “go home to mother”, which I think happens once to every bride, you will find that you miss your husband and new existence—and come to think of it, I wouldn’t trade places with anyone.

● ● ●

### Be Careful of Grandpa

Back in the early '30's I received a letter from a farm magazine in Ontario asking me to do a story for their fall issue, and to build the plot around something to do with farm life at that time of year. I sweated over ideas a few days and then came up with a tale of a man killing four pigs and making them ready for market. When he went out in the morning he was amazed to see only three hanging in his barn. He was puzzled as to what action he should take as the barn had not been locked, the ground was frozen hard and there were no tracks, and he had a farmer's dislike of going to the police. He thought about it as he did his chores and finally resolved not to say a word to anyone, hoping against hope that some person would let slip a word which would give him a clue.

He did not tell his wife when he went in to breakfast but harnessed and took the remaining porkers to town and got 28 dollars each for them. Then he went on with the daily routine and each time he was around his neighbors at various functions or in town he kept an ear strained to hear some chance remark about stolen pigs. But Christmas came and went and a long winter ended and spring came and planting was finished and not once had any person so much as peeped about anyone losing a pig. The farmer began to think that he made a fool mess of the theft and wished with all his heart he had gone to the police about it.

One day in July he was driving home after a day in town and stopped by a neighbor's to chat with an oldster he had known from boyhood. Just as he was leaving the old fellow said: “By the way, Jim, did you ever find out who stole your pig?”

“Yes,” said Jim grimly. “I did. And just this minute.” He explained his action after discovering the loss, and added that he had received 28 dollars for the other carcasses and said he would go right back to town and report the neighbor unless he received the money for the stolen pig.

The neighbor tried to twist and squirm but gave in, went to his house and got the money and paid the angry farmer.

I sent the story in and the editor was so pleased he sent me my 28 dollars for it. It appeared in November and about one week later I received a letter from a resident in one of the eastern counties of Nova Scotia. It read:

“I don’t know who has give you the story about my grandfather, sir, but I want to tell you that if ever you put it in another magazine I’ll set a lawyer on you if it takes every dollar I’ve got. My grandfather was a good man, fair to good anyhow, and he’s dead. You let the dead alone.”

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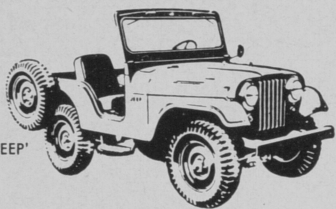
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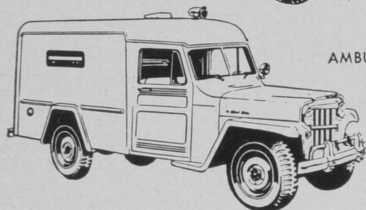
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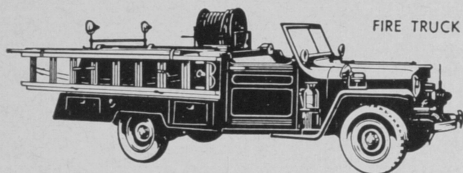
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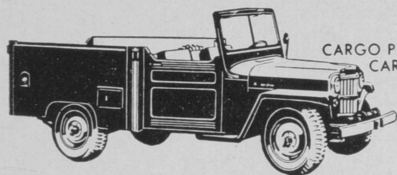
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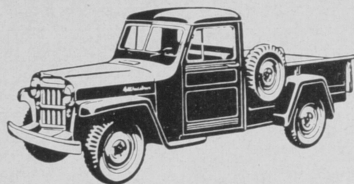


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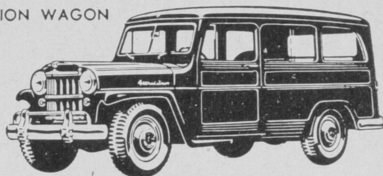


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# Recent Cases . . .

## R. v. Showers and Billard

### *Armed Robbery*

AN evening in late summer found Edgar Fisher contemplating whether or not he should accompany two of his friends to Broadview. True enough, he had worked like a Trojan during the harvest and when a man gets past the 60-year mark he should be entitled to some relaxation. All his farming operations were up to date so he concluded his thoughts with, "O.K. boys, if you'll drive, we'll take my car and go to Broadview for the wedding." William Ryan, whose brother was being married the following afternoon, and his friend Richard Strandlund, both of Broadview, Sask., had already wangled the next day off from the big Swedish foreman of the elevator construction crew in Cupar, in anticipation of the wedding, but had found transportation connections difficult. Now their worries were over for they could leave and return as they wished with "Pop" in his car. They washed, scrubbed and donned their "Sunday best", making such a favorable impression on the crew's cook that they were all served with lunch and coffee and delayed until almost midnight.

At 1.30 a.m. they stopped at a service station at Indian Head on the Trans-Canada Highway and as William Ryan was driving, he attended to the matter of gas and oil for the car while his companions slipped into a lunch bar for coffee. As Ryan checked the car, two

young men came out of the shadows to ask which way he was going, and from their appearance, a dunnage bag and cardboard box they were carrying, he knew they were transients on the road. Soon "Pop" and Richard came out and with no further ado they loaded the transients into the back seat of the car and all five headed east on No. 1 Highway for Broadview.

The two strangers proved pleasant company and entered into friendly conversation with their benefactors. They confessed to being without funds, but were headed for good jobs on boats out of Montreal, if they could but reach that destination. As they neared Broadview the three, entering on a holiday and bearing their own good fortune in mind, felt constrained to assist these strangers on their journey. Richard bethought of his one-roomed furnished cottage located on some land he owned six miles east of Broadview, where the two travellers could spend a comfortable night, but being overly tired, he checked in at the Broadview Hotel and left Edgar and William, who were familiar with the cottage, to drive them there.

Leaving No. 1 Highway, the four now continued east along a newly constructed sub-grade of the Trans-Canada Highway, not yet completed or opened to the public. No other cars were using this road. Farms are few, and several miles



apart in this vicinity and none are located along this newly surveyed right-of-way. The area is also heavily wooded with poplar bluffs. Eventually, Ryan turned off into a curved lane, and driving less than a hundred yards, suddenly came upon the solitary cottage completely hidden by the trees, with a small open area of long grass at one side. By this time Edgar and William were feeling the tiring effects of the long trip and Edgar yawned and stretched as he got out on his side of the car, followed by the younger transient (later identified as Leslie Raymond Showers), who again mentioned their lack of funds, and concern for the future. Edgar Fisher then took out his wallet and selected a ten-dollar bill from among the many banknotes totalling almost \$200. He gave it to Showers who appeared overjoyed and thanked him profusely. About this time the tall dark transient had alighted from the other side of the car, with bag and box, and Edgar Fisher noted that they conferred briefly near the rear of the car, but was totally unprepared for what occurred next. Suddenly in front of him stood Leslie Showers, transformed from the recent ingratiating friend into a menacing thug, with a long blade directed at Edgar's stomach. "All right! Hand over your wallet" was the grim command, which Fisher obeyed without argument.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the car, the atmosphere had changed from complete amiability to one savoring of death, as Billard, the taller and older of the two transients, dropped his Dr. Jekyll personality to assume the role of a Mr. Hyde. Ryan, who was still partially behind the wheel, but with his feet out toward the side was startled to hear a cool voice order, "I'll take the car keys!" to which he made a suitable reply. All thought of resistance was quelled, however, when Billard thrust out his hand displaying a knife with, "Maybe this will persuade you!" Ryan was immediately amenable, but while still within the confines of the car doorway, Billard struck

him full in the face, followed up with several more blows and a final savage clout behind the ear with a heavy object—possibly a piece of stove wood, as some was found in the grass later on. Ryan rolled unconscious to the ground and Billard rifled his pockets. The robbers must have noticed that the gas was low as Showers grabbed the keys from the car and as they hurried away, tossed them into the bushes near the cottage, warning Fisher as they did so. The two forms faded into the shadows of the lane toward the highway.

A thin silver streak was breaking the eastern sky as Fisher watched them leave. He went to Ryan and found him regaining consciousness. With a poor flashlight they searched for the car keys until dawn turned to daylight, but could not find them. Fisher then removed the distributor from the car and the two set out on foot for a farm,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant.

Broadview Detachment received the telephone call reporting the robbery and proceeded to the farm where the weary victims were interviewed. They could

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not give any detailed description of their assailants as they had not seen them in good light, but what they did give proved sufficient. They reported the younger as about 25, bare-headed, with red curly hair and wearing a dark Indian buckskin jacket with frills. The older man was said to be about 28, taller and quite thin, with dark complexion and hair. Both had stated that they were headed for Montreal and carried a white dunnage bag and a box.

A check at the cottage revealed nothing. The robbers could have taken flight in any direction; east or west along the new grade; south across No. 1 Highway through the narrow country roads and trails; or north into the heavily wooded country bordering the Indian Reservations which stretch for 24 miles east and west.

The Police started checking traffic on No. 1 Highway and the CPR policeman at Broadview was notified. Details of the offence were telephoned to Regina Sub-Division Headquarters and in turn relayed to all cars and detachments via Police radio. A Police Service Dog was sent to the scene from Regina and the section NCO took charge of the field co-ordination. In addition Regina radio stations co-operated by broadcasting messages to the public—a step that later bore fruit. Because of the heavy bush in the area the use of Police aircraft was not considered practicable.

Patrol cars from Kipling and Indian Head arrived and continued east to cover Highways No. 1 and 9, the latter running north and south to Whitewood, the second point east from Broadview. The Police Service Dog, although unable to find the car keys, did locate the white dunnage bag some distance off the highway where it had been hidden.

As other detachments reported their patrols and the circle gradually tightened, a telephone call was received from W. A. Clarkson of Whitewood who had just heard a Regina broadcast regarding the robbery near Broadview. Mr. Clarkson

said he had seen two transients in a Whitewood cafe about ten minutes previously, and had noticed especially that one with red curly hair, wore a dark colored Indian jacket with many frills. Clarkson volunteered to return to the cafe, endeavor to locate the two and keep an eye on them until a Police patrol could get there. Later a call was received from the CPR Station Agent at Broadview who said the dispatcher at Whitewood had reported to him over their own wire that he had sold tickets for Winnipeg to two transients who tendered a 100-dollar bill in payment. He had wondered about the money and when he arrived home his wife had told him of a radio bulletin about a robbery near Broadview. This had prompted him to report this incident.

The Whitewood Town Policeman was on holidays, but with Mr. Clarkson and the CPR Dispatcher already informed, two more calls resulted in the town being fully alerted, so that when the Kipling patrol car drove into Whitewood soon after, the Mounted Policeman was immediately informed that two transients were awaiting the eastbound CPR passenger train, due in less than ten minutes. Surprised in the railway station, the pair had no opportunity to resist, and on the arrival of other patrol cars directed to the station, they were searched. A butcher type knife was found in their newly purchased suit-case. They had also bought socks, shoes and other articles of clothing, but had not yet changed their wearing apparel. They were arrested and escorted to Broadview.

Both admitted their crime and statements were taken from them. They elected summary trial and entered pleas of "guilty" before Police Magistrate E. S. Williams, Q.C. in Regina the following day, but as Showers was not yet 17, they were remanded so that his father and stepmother at New Westminster, B.C. could be contacted. Upon arraignment the following week, both men changed their pleas and contested the charges

with a Regina barrister appearing on their behalf. One point in particular came as a surprise when Billard, who is French but would never be taken as such, stated that he could not read any English. As his original confession had been written out in English by an investigator and then handed to him to read over and sign if correct, the magistrate declared the statement inadmissible. However, after hearing argument from both sides the magistrate did rule that as there was no evidence of threats or compulsion being involved, as the details in the statement had been given voluntarily, and as the statement had been obtained by means of questions and answers, it could be put to use as notes taken at the time of the interview by the person who took it. It therefore followed that the details contained in the statement were read out in Court, and thus into the records as evidence. At the conclusion

of the cases, the evidence in one being allowed to apply to the other, the magistrate remarked that he had no difficulty in finding them both guilty and sentenced Andre Billard to two years in the Penitentiary at Prince Albert. Because of his youth—and because it was apparent that Billard was the leader—Showers was given a lighter sentence of 15 months at hard labor in the Regina Jail. With \$168.16 recovered, the complainants received a good portion of their money back.

It is of particular interest to observe that the first intimation as to the whereabouts of this pair of hoodlums came as a direct result of the publicity so freely given the matter by the Regina radio stations. Great credit is also due to residents of Whitewood whose ready co-operation was of inestimable help to the Police in bringing this case to a quick and successful conclusion.



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**R. v. Nelson***Receiving Stolen Mink Pelts — Co-operation*

**A**LTHOUGH descriptions of Frederick Randolph Nelson up to the age of 26 years included as a peculiarity the term "usually wears a faintly amused look on his face", it is extremely doubtful that such will be the case for some years to come. Nor is it conceivable that the mention of mink will arouse an acquisitive tendency. However, in March 1953 both the acquisitive tendency and amused look were present when Nelson arrived in Woodstock, N.B., from Montreal. With 43 mink pelts to dispose of, and no local complaints of theft to disturb him, all that was needed to net a substantial profit was a quiet sale and departure.

From the outset, however, it became evident that local buyers were not particularly interested in mink skins at \$20 each and it was necessary to engage assistance. One pelt was sold for \$5 and shortly afterwards information came to the notice of members of the RCMP and Woodstock Town Police that Nelson was endeavoring to dispose of 40 pelts. Confident his tracks were covered, Nelson had no hesitation in answering police questions—he had only had one pelt which came from a mink he had trapped. This was a mistake—the pelt was definitely from a ranch type mink showing evidence of professional curing. An early departure was indicated and Nelson de-

layed no longer in returning to Montreal.

Far from satisfied, the police inquiry continued and as a result 34 skins were recovered. They had been a source of expense to the individual who undertook to sell them. He did make a sale, obtaining \$10 for the lot. Later realizing this amount was insufficient, he purchased the skins back for \$15. Before any further selling could be attempted, the police had taken custody of them.

With no information at hand that the skins were stolen, it was logical to contact Montreal City Police. Advice was promptly forthcoming that a theft of furs had occurred at A. Hollander and Sons in Montreal and that Nelson, who had worked for them, was believed responsible. Examination of the pelts disclosed perforations which represented identification markings of the Hollander Company. From then on the conclusion of the case followed its logical course. Prosecuted for "theft by servant of mink skins valued at \$800" Nelson, in Montreal, asked the trial judge to change the charge to "receiving and keeping in his possession stolen property to the value of \$800". His request was granted and Nelson acknowledged his guilt. For the next five years, the sentence imposed, Nelson may contemplate his oversight of the co-operation existing between police forces.

\* \* \*

**Albert Kellerman — Deceased***Police find heirs to Klondike veteran's fortune.*

**I**N addition to their regular duties as policemen, members of the RCMP stationed in the North-West and Yukon Territories do a great deal of field and administrative work for other Government Departments. It is largely work which is of direct benefit to the residents of those Territories, such as the relief of

destitute white and native persons, visiting isolated districts to ensure that all is well, arranging to bring sick and injured persons to hospital from remote places, registering vital statistics, burying the dead and so forth. Caring for the estates of deceased persons is another service and a particularly important one to rela-

tives for beneficiaries. In such cases the Police act on behalf of the Public Administrator of the District concerned. Most estates are small but occasionally there are substantial ones, such as that of Albert Kellerman.

Kellerman was one of the old-timers of the Klondike Gold-rush. He went to the Yukon Territory in 1898 and stayed for the rest of his life. At the time of his death he was living in a small log cabin at a place called Adams Hill, approximately four miles north of Bonanza Creek and about 20 miles from Dawson, Y.T. His nearest neighbor, who lived eight miles away, walked into the cabin on a winter day and found Kellerman dead. He immediately informed the RCMP constable at Dawson who made an investigation and brought the body into Dawson for medical examination and burial. Kellerman, who was about 83 years of age, had died from natural causes several days earlier. Up to 1944 he had worked for the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation at their camp on Bonanza Creek and since then he had occupied himself, in the winter months, by trapping. Over the years he had developed a miserly disposition, had secluded himself, and had fallen into a habit of living in a state of dirt and deprivation. People had tried to persuade him to live in Dawson, at least during the winter months, where he would receive better care, but he refused to leave his cabin. He said that it would cost him too much to live in town. At the time of his death the only money in the cabin was \$1.25.

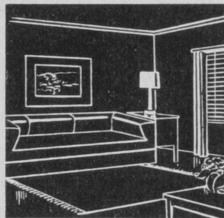
The Police started an investigation to determine whether Kellerman might have any assets, such as bank accounts or mining claims and found one bank in Dawson had \$1,250 in an account and bonds valued at \$6,000. In another Dawson bank Kellerman had on deposit \$93.79. An account in one Vancouver bank held \$25,000, while another in the same city was in excess of \$50,000. Kellerman's total estate, therefore, amounted to more than \$83,000. This

was all reported to the Public Administrator for the Yukon Territory. There was no will.

The next step was to trace next-of-kin. The deceased had never, as far as anyone knew, corresponded with relatives, but he had mentioned having friends or relatives in Bay City, Michigan, U.S.A. The Force wrote to the Chief of Police in Bay City, telling him of Kellerman and asking him to try to trace any relatives there, with the result that a sister-in-law of the deceased was located. Her husband, also dead, was a brother of Albert Kellerman. The two had emigrated from Germany to the U.S.A. around 1890. Both men had taken part in the Klondike Gold-rush but only Albert stayed in the North.

As it so often happens in a search for heirs to an estate, it is not long before most of the relatives of the deceased person are located, along with many would-be relatives and would-be heirs. John H. Stoneburg, of Washington, D.C.,

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was one of the would-be heirs in this case. He had evidently seen an advertisement in the Bay City newspaper inserted by the police of that city. He went to an attorney and counsellor-at-law in Washington and filed a claim to the whole of the estate, declaring that the deceased, Albert Kellerman, had some years previously, in Watson Lake in the Yukon Territory, in the presence of Stoneburg and others, announced that he, John H. Stoneburg, was to inherit everything that he left.

The RCMP knew that Albert Kellerman had never left the Dawson District, which is several hundred miles from the Watson Lake District. They also knew that Stoneburg, who has a criminal record on file with the F.B.I., paid what can be called a flying visit to the Yukon Territory, over the Alaska Highway in 1947, no doubt with the object of picking up any easy money that he thought might come his way. He found that the pickings were not good, in fact, he

became more or less destitute. While at Fort St. John, B.C., on the Alaska Highway, he conceived the idea of trying to secure a paid position for himself as a special investigator for the F.B.I. He wrote to the Director of the F.B.I. in Washington, in August 1947, saying that he had gone to the region on a writing assignment and to his horror had discovered that there were communist cells located approximately every 50 miles along the Highway and that most of the residents of the region belonged to them. Through a friend, Stoneburg claimed, he had gained admittance to cell after cell and had been shown strongholds in the mountains from which a guerilla army could successfully assist an enemy invading the country from the north and disrupt the communications and supply lines of the defenders for several years. Needless to say, his allegations were entirely groundless. But it shows the type of person who will try to secure the fortune of a dead man.

\* \* \*

### R. v. Andrews et al

*Theft — Scrap of paper provides vital lead in lengthy investigation.*

THE Pinewa Power Plant on the Winnipeg River, served to supply the electrical demands of the rapidly growing industrial city of Winnipeg for many years. But the increasing demands for additional power necessitated the construction of further sources of supply and with these in service Pinewa was no longer economical to operate. As a consequence the plant was closed down in 1952 and the six transmission lines were removed from the towers at Pinewa to the vicinity of Lac du Bonnet. The remainder of the line was left intact, to be utilized at a later date upon completion of other power projects in the area.

Members of the RCMP detachment at Lac du Bonnet, Man., some 60 miles north-east of Winnipeg, had just commenced their daily duties on Feb. 25,

1953, when a stranger entered the office and identified himself as Mr. Ferguson, Superintendent of the Power Plants and Water Supply for the Winnipeg Electric Company. "I have called," said Mr. Ferguson, "to report the theft of a considerable amount of copper cable from one of our power lines which has been inoperative for some time."

The cable was approximately one inch in diameter and each mile represented over six tons of copper. Mr. Ferguson estimated that on preliminary investigation there were possibly six miles of this cable missing, or roughly 36 tons of copper. It was obvious that this material had been removed for a single purpose—for sale as scrap. Copper on the "scrap market" was selling at 22 cents per pound, thus the scrap value alone



amounted to \$15,840. In view of the large amount involved two members of the Winnipeg Criminal Investigation Branch were assigned to work in conjunction with Lac du Bonnet Detachment and Company investigators.

As it was important to determine the actual amount of cable stolen, the first step in the investigation was to procure this information by means of a physical examination. The scene was located in isolated bush land with no road or trail in the near vicinity, making it necessary for this work to be performed on foot through deep snow.

In the meantime inquiries were instituted in Winnipeg to establish the possible outlet for the stolen material. No local scrap dealer had handled the cable and it was learned that there were no smelters in Winnipeg capable of handling copper. Thus, if the goods were purchased in Winnipeg, the only means of

disposal would be through shipment to some point where smelting facilities were available. Through the assistance of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, great volumes of records were examined which revealed the shipment of similar metals to a firm in Toronto about the time the theft was believed to have occurred. Samples of the missing cable were immediately dispatched to Toronto for investigation where nine bales of copper were located which had been contained in the suspected shipment. Upon comparison, however, it was not identical with the cable stolen from Pinewa. Railway records also revealed that a consignment of 20 tons of copper had been shipped from Winnipeg to a firm in Carteret, New Jersey, U.S.A. This information required the assistance of the F.B.I. Samples of the missing cable were forwarded for comparison purposes, but this phase of the investigation proved

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Springfield 4, Mass., U.S.A.

of no value when the cable received in New Jersey proved dissimilar to the stolen wire.

Other investigators working at the scene of the theft, had established that in addition to the missing cables, 19 towers had been overturned by unbolting them at the concrete base and the cable removed by being cut with a hack-saw in some cases and a bolt-cutter in others. It was now estimated that approximately 24 tons of copper cable had been stolen from this line and not 36 as originally reported. The loss to the Winnipeg Electric Company was considered to be \$19,400 and the value of the stolen copper \$10,670 on the scrap market.

During the examination of the scene there were two interesting developments. Although the person or persons responsible for the major theft had not as yet been located, two additional thefts were established. The Police had extended their examination of the line as far as the power station at Pinewa and upon arriving at this point found a group of men dismantling the turbines. This, however was a legitimate operation, according to the company. The men on this project were questioned about the missing cable and all their tools examined, but none could be connected with the theft. During these interviews, a model "A" Ford car was found to contain a considerable amount of brass fittings, valves, pipes and several lengths of copper cable. Subsequent investigation revealed that the owner of this vehicle had no authority to have these articles in his possession and as a consequence was charged with theft and convicted.

On the second occasion, the Police saw a man acting suspiciously along the power line, but when they approached he disappeared into the bush. Several rolls of copper cable were found where the man was seen and it was obvious that the wire had been removed from the line and was being moved to some conveyance. There was only one set of fresh tracks and these were followed to the

highway. A vehicle parked at this point had departed recently and at a filling station, a few miles from the scene, it was learned that the driver of a truck had purchased gasoline a short time before. From this information his identity was established, and he was subsequently charged and convicted accordingly. At the outset of these developments it was felt that the persons responsible for the major theft had been located, but unfortunately this did not prove to be so and the real culprits were yet to be located.

As the investigation progressed a number of possible suspects entered the picture but in all cases interrogation and searches eliminated them. It appeared that the trail was gradually growing cold. The Police decided to return to the scene of the crime in the hope of unearthing some clue that might lead to a fresh avenue of inquiry. As in the first instance this further attempt had to be carried out on foot under difficult snow conditions. Plodding and searching from tower to tower, the investigators reached tower 139 where the edge of a small piece of ordinary wrapping paper was observed protruding from the snow. What appeared to be an insignificant item was picked out of the snow and pencilled on the scrap of paper were the words: "Please run car inside, thank you. W. Andrews." Near the base of the tower a new hammer was found, with the price \$1.55 still on it, together with two open-end wrenches. The search was intensified with these developments and at the base of tower 128 a hack-saw was found, with a number of broken blades. The tracks of a single wheeled truck were also found in the vicinity, but no definite tire pattern could be ascertained. And when the tools found at the scene were taken to various hardware stores, the merchants were unable to identify the purchaser.

However, armed with the small amount of evidence they now had, the Police renewed their inquiries in the district. A resident of Milner Ridge reported

that he had employed a man by the name of Wayne Andrews during the winter of 1951-52 in one of his nearby wood camps. Andrews had later worked for the Winnipeg Hydro cutting brush in the area, but had not been seen in the district since 1952. From another source it was learned that Andrews had been last seen driving a Model "A" Ford about Christmas 1952, and was accompanied at the time by a woman believed to be a half-breed. It was also learned that he was believed to have worked as an assistant with the lineman on a power line near Whitemouth. The lineman told Police that Andrews had been in the district about January 1953 and had purchased a truck from the White Rose Service Station. This information proved authentic as a Model "A" Ford car had been traded for a 1952 Mercury half-ton truck which was financed by the Industrial Acceptance Corporation of Winnipeg.

Finance company records showed that

they had financed H.J.W.E. Andrews (Wayne Andrews) for the sum of \$1,400 and his address at the time of the transaction was listed as Lac du Bonnet, Man. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the Public Utility Board records were examined and it was found that a Mercury truck had been registered to H. J. W. Andrews of Lac du Bonnet, on Licence Plate CT-1600. No trace however, could be found of Andrews. Andrews had listed his occupation as trapper and at the Game Department it was learned that he had obtained a licence to trap in the Porcupine Mountains in the vicinity of Mafeking in the north-west section of the province. This information was relayed to Swan River Detachment. Andrews now seemed to be the most logical suspect, as the handwriting on the small piece of brown paper found at the tower and that appearing on his contract with the Industrial Acceptance Corporation appeared identical.

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Inquiries by Swan River Detachment revealed that Andrews and his wife had visited a Mrs. Charles MacDonald at Birch River during March 1953, but had returned to Winnipeg and were alleged to have been staying at 836 Stella Avenue. In the meantime, Andrews had been traced to the Sutherland Hotel in Winnipeg, where he had stayed until he married Gertie MacDonald from Birch River in February 1952. From the landlord at 836 Stella Avenue investigators learned that Andrews and his wife had roomed there from Feb. 20, 1953 to Apr. 20, 1953. Andrews had a Mercury truck with a rack covered with canvas. He worked only at night, said he was in the "scrap" business and appeared to have plenty of money. During the time he stayed at this address he made use of an outside shed to store scrap which the owner identified as copper cable cut into four foot lengths. Andrews had also rented another garage through an advertisement in a local paper. By examining old volumes in the paper the advertisement was located, listing a garage at 628 Selkirk Avenue. The owner told Police that Andrews had rented the garage for two months, commencing Apr. 15, 1953, but examination failed to reveal any evidence of copper cable having been stored in it.

As it was now known that Andrews was married during the period he remained in Winnipeg, the records at the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics were checked. The marriage had taken place on Feb. 20, 1953, with Alvina Crissler and Michael Koshulak of Winnipeg as witnesses. These findings gave reason to suspect that Koshulak and Andrews were the men responsible for the theft of cable and as a result Koshulak was interviewed. When confronted with the facts he readily admitted having been employed by Wayne Andrews in the crime.

As the thefts occurred in three different municipalities, separate charges were laid against Koshulak and similar charges were

preferred against Harold Joseph Edward Wayne Andrews and a warrant obtained for his arrest. There were no available photographs of Andrews and as it was desirable to obtain one for identification purposes, a systematic check was made of all commercial photographers in Winnipeg, but without result. In view of this the local photographer at Swan River was interviewed and here Police efforts were rewarded. A copy of the wedding photograph was obtained and circulated for the assistance of all concerned.

Inquiries in Dauphin Sub-Division area and the neighboring detachments in Saskatchewan finally disclosed that Andrews was believed to be working in the Hudson's Bay Junction district of Saskatchewan. On May 16 Andrews was apprehended at Reserve, Sask., but Police troubles were not yet over. At 1.15 a.m. next day, Andrews overpowered the civilian guard and escaped from the Hudson's Bay Junction cells. All roads and trails out of Hudson's Bay were blocked and in a matter of a few hours the culprit was again apprehended while taking shelter in the cabin of a trapper. No further opportunities for freedom were given Andrews and he was immediately transferred to the cells at Prince Albert, Sask. In due course he was escorted to Winnipeg where he admitted the theft of copper cable and further implicated as his accomplices, not only Michael Koshulak, but also Walter Abenstein and Irwin Allen of Lac du Bonnet. In addition, Andrews also confessed to being Jack Draper, wanted by the Ontario Provincial Police for escaping lawful custody from Cayuga Provincial Jail in Ontario in February 1948.

All four men appeared in Provincial Police Court in Winnipeg during the latter part of May 1953 and entered pleas of guilty to all charges. Andrews was sentenced to two years and six months concurrent on three separate charges in the Manitoba Penitentiary;

Koshulak receiving 18 months; Allen 15 months and Abenstein one year in the Provincial Jail at Headingly.

The conviction of the four men brought to a close almost four months of intensive investigation and it was not until a small piece of brown paper on which were scribbled a few words was

found that the first remote clue as to the possible identity of the men responsible was ascertained and it was this insignificant development that eventually proved to be the key to the successful conclusion of the case, which might otherwise have been classified as "Crime Unsolved".

\* \* \*

### R. v. Gauthier

*A novel method of entering a barricaded house to obtain evidence against narcotic drug traffickers.*

INFORMATION obtained during routine investigations in the slum district of down-town Montreal led the RCMP Drug Squad to premises which might well have served as the locale of a grade "B" moving picture thriller. Barricaded windows and doors, mirrors set to look around corners and elaborate precautions to avoid being caught with the "goods" were the protective methods of the suspect.

Early inquiries pursuing information obtained under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, established the fact that addicts were being supplied from a second floor flat of a down-town building. Round-the-clock surveillance of the premises confirmed the fact that addicts were making regular visits to the building. Door barricades and barred windows, precluded any possibility of establishing the exact procedure of the drug sale. The same precautions made it useless, according to information obtained, to attempt to make a search of the premises because before entry could have been gained, the suspect would have disposed of the illicit narcotics.

With laudable precaution, from his point of view, the suspect allowed only his most trusted customers into the premises. The other addicts passed their money through a peep-hole in the door and received their purchases through the same means.

As another precautionary measure, the suspect had rigged a mirror in an upper

corner of the stairway through which he could survey the customer climbing the stairs and assure himself that he was alone. The mirror was in line with the peep-hole in the barricaded door. It was an added hurdle to the drug addict who had already been scrutinized from the window of the second floor as he stood on the side-walk to ring the door-bell. Despite all the drawbacks faced by the Drug Squad, it was decided to raid the premises. First the construction plan of the building was established through municipal records and the residents of adjoining premises were identified and their backgrounds checked.

Entrance into the basement of the building block was obtained and the plumbing studied and prepared so that if the raid were unsuccessful and the suspect was able to flush his supply down the drain, the evidence could be collected in a wash-tub at the drain opening. Through co-operation of other residents, a squad member was placed in each of the separate premises connecting with the main drain in that vicinity so that he would be in a position to testify that nothing was disposed of from his station at the hour any article might be recovered in the wash-tub.

As the preparations for the raid became more complete, it was found that a second floor window in the back was invariably open and there appeared to be sufficient space between the bars to allow a person to climb through. The

raiding party was then organized and a ladder procured. Unfortunately, once upon the scene, it was found that the ladder was too short. The consternation of the raiding party was short-lived, however, because the NCO in charge of the party met the unforeseen development by obtaining the use of a truck which was unloading merchandise nearby. The ladder was then placed upon the bed of the truck and entrance to the premises was gained in that fashion.

Meanwhile, other members of the squad at the front of the building caused a diversion to attract attention to themselves so that the suspect would be unaware of the proceedings at the rear. Moving quietly into the building under the cover of the diversion, two members of the raiding party surprised one of the occupants, Paul Gauthier, who dashed for the third floor. Before he could dispose of anything in his possession, he was felled by a flying tackle which would

have delighted any football coach.

As he crashed to the floor, Gauthier was seen to drop a package which, upon examination, was found to contain a fairly large number of capsules of what appeared to be heroin. A complete search of the premises was undertaken, but this package was his entire supply.

During the search, it was noticed that the heavy beams barring doors, metal bars blocking windows, with the exception of the one entered, made the premises a veritable fortress. Safety chains and other locking devices precluded the possibility of entry being gained before the suspect could have disposed of his drugs.

Charged with illegal possession of heroin under s. 4(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Gauthier pleaded guilty in due course and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, a fine of \$500 plus the costs of the case, or in default of payment, an additional month in prison.

\* \* \*

### Will They Ever Learn!

THERE are some individuals who believe that making an honest living by a good day's work is strictly "for the birds". This philosophy of the underworld fraternity who are drawn together by the single aim of making a dishonest dollar, more often than not leads to the downfall of the individual. It is unusual to find an entire family living by this code and it is even more unusual to find a family who refuse to learn through experience that "crime does not pay". However, as the following narrative will illustrate, the Taylor brothers, Victor, Fred and Edward, preferred to believe otherwise. The most energetic efforts of the police to convince them to the contrary seemed to have little effect.

In the midsummer of 1952, members of the RCMP C.I.B. in Toronto noted a marked increase in the number of American cigarettes that were being circulated through illicit channels. Investi-

gation pointed the finger of suspicion at Victor and Fred Taylor; the third brother, Edward, was still serving time in Kingston. Days and nights of observation plus close co-operation with the border detachments of Niagara Falls and Fort Erie indicated to Toronto investigators that the zero hour for a showdown with the Taylors could be anticipated during the night of August 18, when they would attempt to smuggle a large quantity of cigarettes across the river. The trap was set but the quarry proved too wary for the Police and escaped before it was sprung.

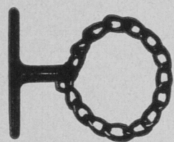
This meant that any future operations by the Police would have to be laid with even more painstaking care as the Taylors were now aware that their activities were being watched. It would be expected that after a close brush with the law the brothers would lay off for a period, but such was not the case. On



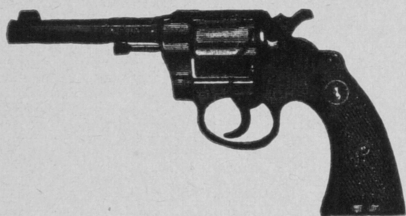
September 10 the Taylors were observed in the town of Fort Erie. Patrols were alerted and the shore line of the river between Niagara Falls and Fort Erie was kept under constant surveillance. On the night of September 25 a small, heavily laden boat, with one occupant, approached the Canadian side. It became apparent that the craft was making trips across the river from the American side and unloading in Canada. Police were stationed in the deep underbrush near the unloading point, while others patrolled the road in order to pick up and tail the car which would be used to transport the load to Toronto. Suddenly a car, bearing American markers, loomed out of the blackness. It slowed down, swung around and came to park in a secluded spot. Much to the chagrin of the investigators the occupants were a young swain and his girl friend looking for a romantic setting. As they were "out of character" with the drama about to unfold, they were

politely asked to move to another place.

Shortly after this disconcerting incident, another car was observed approaching the area. It stopped and finally parked near where the boat had been discharging cargo. This was the moment for which the Police had been waiting—the culmination of long hours of observation and investigation. A shadowy form left the car and walked down to the water's edge, his every move carefully watched by the men hiding in the underbrush. The night was dark and still—to those in hiding it seemed as though their very breathing would give them away. Then without warning the man, alerted by some instinct peculiar to his type, sensed danger and spotted the two Policemen. An urgent call to the man at the boat, who had just finished unloading the goods and a mad dash for the parked car broke the eerie stillness. The two Policemen dashed out from their secluded spot and ordered their quarry to stop



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in the Queen's name. The warning was not heeded and the fugitive leaped into the waiting car and started off with a roar, almost running down the investigators standing in his path. Suddenly the car swerved off the road and crashed into a tree. A sorry looking figure emerged from the wreck crying: "Don't shoot, I'm hurt." His injuries were not serious but extremely painful. He will spend the rest of his life with a crippled arm and considerable pain.

The man at the boat had escaped temporarily but shortly afterwards he was apprehended while attempting to get away in another car, accompanied by Mrs. Victor Taylor. He proved to be Fred Taylor.

A search of the area revealed 619 cartons of American cigarettes and a 30.06 cal. Remington rifle and ammunition. The merchandise was placed under seizure, along with a 1952 Chevrolet driven by Victor Taylor and a 1952 Buick driven by Fred Taylor. In addition a 15-foot Peterborough boat and a 7½ H.P. Firestone outboard motor were also seized.

Victor Taylor has a crime record dating back to 1928 and has been sentenced to a total of seven years' imprisonment and in addition has paid fines for violation of the Excise Act and National Registration Regulations totalling \$1,050. His brother Fred's record is more extensive, beginning in 1923 and covering crimes from assaulting a peace officer, to breaking, entering and theft while armed. He has been sentenced to a total of 16½ years. The third member of this trio, Edward A. Taylor, has a criminal record dating from 1929 and at the time of the aforementioned episode he was serving a term in Kingston Penitentiary for receiving stolen property. Since 1929 his prison sentences total 30 years.

Knowing that smuggling operations seldom cease on border points, the Police maintained a continual patrol in the Niagara Falls area and despite the fact

that Victor Taylor had been injured and Fred Taylor was serving time in jail, the operations of the brothers were uppermost in their minds. Edward Taylor was released in June 1953 and it wasn't long before the brothers were again active in smuggling.

On the night of August 27, two members of Niagara Falls Detachment were patrolling down the highway parallel to the Niagara River when they spotted a car parked off the road. As the Police approached it, two men jumped out and ran. One took to the bush and the other sprinted along the boulevard. The first man was chased into the bush and when cornered, motioned toward his hip pocket, saying: "I'm going to shoot you." This was the worst thing he could have said, as he soon learned. Identified as Edward Taylor, he was searched thoroughly for the weapon, but he had been bluffing.

The second man, apprehended without difficulty, was Victor Taylor. Once again the brothers were in the toils of the law. A search of the car revealed 409 cartons of American cigarettes, two boxes of cigars and a Johnson outboard motor. Members of the companion patrol arrived in the area and spotted another car owned by Victor Taylor equipped with a boat trailer. A further search uncovered a boat hidden in the river bush. Both Edward and Victor had keys which opened a padlock on the boat, identifying it as theirs.

As a result of this action, another notation was added to the criminal history of the Taylor brothers. Victor was fined \$100 while Edward drew a jail term of one year and a fine of \$250.

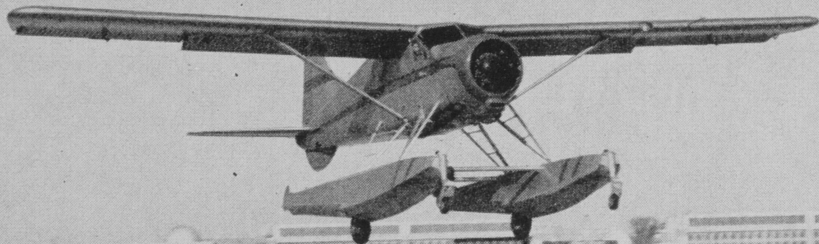
A routine check of the outboard motor revealed that it had been stolen shortly before the Taylors were caught. Careful investigation resulted in sufficient evidence to warrant a charge of receiving stolen property being preferred against Victor and Edward Taylor.

(Prepared for publication by Sgt. W. P. M. Kirkman, RCMP, Toronto, Ont.)

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**R. v. Foley et al***Escape*

**H**AD the trio from Pictou, N.S. stopped for a moment and looked at a map of the province they would have noticed that the only road leading out passed through the town of Amherst and two miles beyond, crossed a lone bridge into the Province of New Brunswick. Their subsequent actions would have been further restricted had they given thought to the Police Radio Network in the Maritimes, to the splendid co-operation among RCMP detachments and town police forces, and the probing nose of a Police Service Dog.

The jailer at the Pictou lock-up had just finished supper when a banging on the radiator pipes from the cells below aroused his curiosity. He could barely believe what he saw—the outer street door had been smashed open and the lock on the inner jail compound was

broken. Missing was prisoner Harold Foley.

Personnel of the local RCMP detachment arrived within minutes. All they could learn was that two men had broken into the jail, released Foley and had departed, all within the hour. At the same time a Pictou resident reported the theft of her late model car and investigators, associating the incidents, radioed details to neighboring detachments. As an added precaution Amherst Detachment, approximately 90 miles away, was requested to be on the alert and prevent a possible exodus of the offenders from the province.

As the Amherst Detachment radio car was in service in the distant rural area, an immediate road check was set up by the remaining Policemen in another vehicle not equipped with radio or siren.

At midnight a car answering the description of the stolen vehicle cruised through the outskirts of the town of Amherst and speeded up as the Police car approached. Jutting from its rear was a large gas barrel. Recklessly cutting in on traffic the driver—he had two companions—reached maximum speed, continued into the Province of New Brunswick and raced across the famous Tantramar Flats which lead into the town of Sackville, a distance of eight miles.

Within the town, with the Police car directly behind, the three men refused to respond to the blowing horn and continued on at 80 miles per hour on the main street. The Policeman continued to blow the horn in the hope that the local Chief of Police might be notified, but little did he or the occupants of the fleeing car, as it was learned later, know that the Chief was blowing his whistle wildly and then informed the local detachment “that two cars went by so fast I didn’t know what they were or

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who was in them but there sure must have been something wrong".

It was apparent the car had no intention of stopping and as the next large centre was 40 miles distant and across marshland dotted with roads the Policeman fired three warning shots in the air. The escapees continued on to a right angle corner leading from the town and in their haste, skidded and failed to make the turn, bounded into the air over a deep ditch, into a field and came to rest wheels up 30 yards away beside a house. The Police car was stopped near the edge of the ditch, but in spite of a warning shot the trio leaped from the car and into the wooded area back of the house. Foley was apprehended but his two companions escaped under cover of darkness amid the woods and houses.

Within minutes Sackville Town Police and additional RCMP arrived and within the hour a Police Service Dog was at the scene. In the meantime Amherst radio

car had returned and set up a block at the bridge between the provinces and Moncton (N.B.) Detachment blocked their road. Passing motorists were cautioned against picking up hitch-hikers.

Upholding her splendid record the Police Dog tracked the wanted pair whose names had now been established as Harold Pitts and Harold Bronson, two known criminals, through a marsh and on to the railway track, down the track in the direction of Sackville and Amherst. Passing trains and rain then obliterated all traces of their trail but little doubt remained that the fugitives had done what could be least expected—returned in the direction from whence they had come.

The search which was to last four nights and three days began and continued throughout Tuesday without success. Numerous barns scattered over the marshes had to be checked as they were excellent hiding places, and all road



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blocks were held. Tuesday night the first break came when it was learned that two men fitting the description of Pitts and Bronson had begged a loaf of bread at a farm house between Sackville and Amherst. During the night the search continued and it was learned that the pair had tried to steal another vehicle. Early Wednesday morning information was received that a quantity of cream had been stolen from a farm house located still closer to Amherst. The fugitives were thought to have moved into the marshes, and supplemented by the Amherst Town Police, the search was pressed. Wooded areas along the marshes afforded excellent cover. Heavy walking in rubber boots in the marshes took its toll and one of the stocky policemen swears to this day that he lost 15 pounds.

Checking patrols on the roads resulted in information being received at dusk that the two men were keeping to the woods and had been seen momentarily eight miles on the Pictou side of Amherst. Night patrols maintained road blocks and the search was pressed again Thursday morning when it was learned that two men had crossed the road 25 miles from Amherst and in the direction of Pictou.

Pictou Detachment was advised of the

apparent intention of the men to return to their homes and a road block was set up on the inlet into the town. Early Friday morning the police efforts were rewarded. At dawn several miles from Pictou the two weary men approached the block riding bicycles and on seeing the police took to the woods. Pitts was overtaken and arrested but Bronson escaped. Pitts presented a most unfortunate looking spectacle after the trip in the woods, marshes and rough terrain during the inclement weather which had prevailed.

The barrel of gas in the trunk of the stolen car was returned to the owner who was not aware of his loss. Similarly the bicycles, also stolen, were returned to the rightful owners.

The appearance of Foley and Pitts in Court brought to an end the criminal careers of two men who had been involved in numerous offences in the Pictou area. Foley was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary on each of two charges—escaping from custody and theft of automobile—sentences to run consecutively. Pitts received a similar sentence at his trial two weeks later.

(Submitted by Cpl. A. G. Cuning, Amherst, N.S.)

\* \* \*

### R. v. Alfred

#### *Armed Robbery and Murder*

**I**N THE cold dim court-yard of the Provincial Jail at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., a few minutes after midnight on Jan. 26, 1954, the hangman brought to a sudden end the short but diabolical criminal career of Henry Alexander Alfred.

Henry was the 23-year-old son of John Alfred, a long time resident of the Peace River country and father of five children. The mother died in 1948 and the task of caring for the family fell upon Carolyn, the only daughter. The meagre income from the small farm was

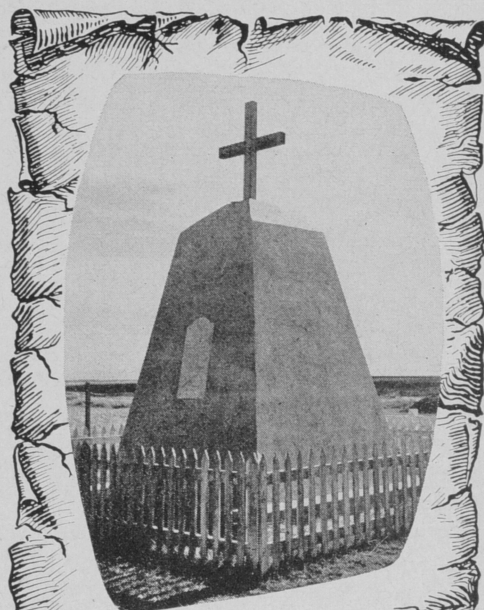
supplemented during the winter months by a trap line operated by the father and four boys. As the other boys grew older they found jobs on the railway sections and gradually drifted away from home. After reaching grade nine Henry left school and devoted most of his time to trapping. He was a shy, retiring youth of great physical strength, and during the last year spent most of his time alone in the bush, avoiding any contact with his neighbors. In spite of his prowess as a bushman, Henry's financial returns fell far short of his ambitions



and periodically his trapping expeditions would lead him north into territory abounding with prime muskrat, disregarding the fact that this area was on the trap line registered in the names of Harold Sherris and George Craig, two energetic trappers who had been operating on a large scale in the Reno district for many years.

On Mar. 24, 1953, Sherris and Craig, their tractor heavily laden with supplies, said good-bye to their families and left for the bush to take advantage of the remainder of the open season for muskrats. The following day Logan Sherris, Harold's brother, and a companion Robert Cruikshank were to meet the trappers at a line cabin situated on Skunk Lake. Upon their arrival at this point they found a note from Craig and Sherris indicating they had gone on to another cabin at a point known as Island Lake. On March 26, Logan Sherris and Cruikshank arrived at the second cabin only to find it burned to the ground and no sign of the trappers. They searched the area for some clue to their whereabouts and, finding a tractor trail, assumed Sherris and Craig had returned home for some reason. By April 12, the trapping team was still unreported, and a further search of the district resulted in finding their abandoned tractor. Logan Sherris knew both men to be systematic and experienced bushmen, and ruling out the possibility of them becoming lost in a country they had known for over 20 years, reported to the Mounted Police at Peace River that he was suspicious of their disappearance.

Members of the Police detachment at Peace River agreed the circumstances were suspicious and immediately organized a search party. The actual search however, was delayed when a complaint was received that a lone armed bandit had held up the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Grimshaw and escaped with \$3,400 in cash. All available men were rushed to the Grimshaw area about 15 miles west of Peace River to set up road



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**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT  
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EDMONTON ALBERTA

blocks and endeavor to prevent the culprit's escape from the district. About four hours later, Henry Alexander Alfred was arrested in Grimshaw as he was about to board a bus to Edmonton. When found to have in his possession exactly the amount of money stolen from the bank, he admitted the robbery and was escorted to Peace River to await trial.

Now the Police again turned their attention to the missing trappers and a search of the ruins of the burned cabin confirmed suspicions that something was amiss when a male body, burned beyond recognition, was discovered. When no trace of a second body could be found the possibility was suggested that the partners had had a disagreement with violence culminating in the murder of one of them. The scene of the investigations then turned to the abandoned tractor which had a box fitted on the rear for transporting supplies. An examination of this box revealed what was believed to be blood-stains. Not knowing exactly what had happened, but convinced now that there had been foul play, the Police brought a dog to the area to search for anything that might help clarify this confusing picture. At the same time, the investigators who were inquiring into the bank robbery at Grimshaw found a key in Alfred's trousers pocket. This key had no significance at first, but as the Sherris-Craig tractor was found abandoned with the key missing, it occurred to one of the investigators to try it in the tractor ignition switch. The key fitted, providing the Police with their first shred of evidence connecting Alfred with the disappearance of the two trappers. Simultaneously the Police dog found a sawed-off .22 calibre rifle, and later the stock and barrel for this rifle were located, but a continued search failed to indicate what had become of the second trapper.

Alfred was being held in the Peace River guard-room on a charge of armed robbery. He was questioned numerous

times but would make no statement other than offer the excuse that he had found the tractor key on the road and had no knowledge of its origin. After the sawed-off rifle had been identified by bank employees as a weapon similar to the one used in the hold-up, Alfred asked for one of the investigators, saying he had a statement to make. In a cold, unemotional monotone, he related the shocking incidents of the double murder of Craig and Sherris. He told of how he had been found by Sherris on their trap line. Sherris had a gun and ordered Alfred off the property. Alfred said he became frightened and in self-defence shot Sherris in the face, knocking him to the ground. As Sherris was attempting to get to his feet, Alfred slowly raised his rifle, and when his target was stationary for an instant he pulled the trigger a second time. This shot found its way into the back of the trapper's skull, and he fell again, mortally wounded. George Craig appeared at the door of his cabin, and grabbing his rifle which had been leaning against the open door, retreated inside. Alfred slammed the cabin door, locking it from the outside and sitting down on a nearby tree stump considered his next move. Looking at the lifeless body of Sherris, it became obvious to Henry that he would have to dispose of the eye-witness to his crime, so from the stack of supplies piled near the tractor he took a can of coal oil and after pouring it over the door and around the cabin, put a match to it and sat down again to await the completion of his second murder. When satisfied that Craig could not escape cremation, Alfred loaded the body of Sherris onto the tractor and three miles to the south-east buried it in the mossy muskeg. The murderer then abandoned the tractor and proceeded west to Grimshaw, where he held up the bank and tried to escape south via bus, when he was arrested.

In the exact spot indicated by Alfred, the searchers uncovered the body of Sherris and pathologists were successful

in identifying the remains found in the burned cabin as those of George Craig. Now charged with murder, Alfred appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice C. B. Wilson of the Alberta Supreme Court in Peace River. His statement which was admitted as evidence was corroborated by 20 prosecution witnesses. There was no evidence submitted by the defence but counsel for Alfred made every effort to have the accused's statement ruled

inadmissible. In this he failed and after only 90 minutes of deliberation by the jury, a verdict of guilty was received. Standing in an attitude of boredom, Alfred received the verdict and death penalty without show of emotion. Although the case was appealed on the grounds that Alfred's statement to the Police was inadmissible as evidence, the Appeal Court upheld the conviction and the sentence was carried out as scheduled.

\* \* \*

### George Crebo — Accidental Death

SASKATCHEWAN has been called the "Hunters' Paradise" and for anyone who enjoys duck hunting, this is most certainly true. Each fall, hundreds of nimrods from the United States and Canada venture forth to the stubble fields and marshes in search of the elusive "bag limit".

One such hopeful hunter was George Crebo, a resident of Yorkton, Sask. In order to enjoy the maximum benefits of water shooting, George, 26 years of age and employed by a local lumber firm, decided to build a boat. He constructed a flat bottomed punt measuring eight feet in length and three feet across the beam, in his spare time. After the seams had been sealed with tar, it seemed ideal for his purposes.

On his Wednesday afternoon off one October day, George and two companions, Edgar Dahlgren and Robert L. Love, loaded the punt on George's car and drove to a popular hunting site known as Leech Lake—a small body of water about nine miles south of Yorkton. It was raining heavily, with a strong north wind that chilled one to the very bone, but such conditions seldom phase the hardy hunter. If anything they sharpen his enthusiasm, with the prospects of low flying "green heads" within easy shot-gun range.

When the trio arrived at a spot that had proved fruitful in the past, they

carried the boat to the water's edge and with due ceremony it was launched. George paddled Edgar to an island about a quarter of a mile from the east side of the lake; then came back and repeated the performance with Robert. There seemed to be little activity on the part of the ducks so George decided to circle the island in the hope that he could scare up some ducks and provide a target for the two men on the island. With that he paddled in a south-westerly direction with no premonition of his impending fate, and was soon lost from sight of his friends through the abundant bull-rushes and driving rain. The time was now about 4.30 p.m.

Darkness soon enveloped the lake and at about 6 p.m. Robert and Edgar decided to forsake the ducks in favor of a good hot dinner. Their repeated shouts to George who had not returned, were

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answered only by the wind so they fired a few shots from their guns, also to no avail. After waiting a little longer they decided to walk back to the car on the east shore rather than remain exposed to the elements on the little island. This was no easy decision for the water through which they had to wade was icy cold and ranged from a foot to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in depth. They had in mind the possibility that George had returned to the car and was for some reason waiting for them there.

When they reached the car, George was nowhere in sight. They made several futile attempts to attract his attention by firing further shots and by turning the car lights on and off, but all their efforts went unrewarded. Then the grim realization struck them that George must have met with an accident. Love and Dahlgren returned to Yorkton where the latter contacted the RCMP Detachment and gave them the details. In spite of the cold and wet both men had suffered, they insisted on accompanying two constables of Yorkton Detachment to the scene. An immediate search was undertaken but the darkness and weather were unsurmountable obstacles and the party was forced to postpone further effort until morning.

Next day three constables and a party of 15 men, with a boat and horses resumed the search. After several hours it became apparent that a thorough search of the area from the ground was impossible. The lake is overgrown, with little open water. The help of Yorkton Flying Services was enlisted and one constable, a qualified pilot, took off at the controls of a Piper J3 Cub, with another Policeman as observer. A 23-mile-an-hour wind blowing at the time, made the handling of a light aircraft no easy task.

After two passes over the approximate location, the Policemen saw the overturned punt about a quarter of a mile south of the island and approximately 50

yards from the west shore. The problem of directing a search party from another part of the lake to the scene posed a problem as no immediate landing field was available. This was finally accomplished by several low passes over their boat and shouting through an open window in the aircraft. At this point the accumulation of rough air, steep turns, and varied heights had its effect on the plane's passenger-observer who was indeed relieved that an open window was readily available to him at his crucial moment.

From the standpoint of time and work saved, the aircraft proved invaluable in this case. The actual time taken to sight the ill-fated punt was 25 minutes from the time the Piper Cub was air-borne.

Searchers in the boat broke through the high reeds to a macabre scene. The lifeless body of George Crebo was found floating in six feet of water near the cap-sized punt. When the victim was taken from the water it was found that he had kicked off his hip waders which he was known to have worn. The events which actually took place after Crebo left his companions must be left to conjecture. The tar-caked hands of the victim bore mute testimony of his desperate struggle to hang on to the bottom of the overturned boat. His heavy clothing and the cold water must have overtaxed his endurance to the point where he finally succumbed. The shot-gun which Crebo carried was never found. After hearing the circumstances the Coroner in Yorkton decided that no inquest was necessary and listed the cause of death as "accidental drowning".

It is most unfortunate that what started out as an ordinary Wednesday afternoon shoot had such a tragic ending. Nevertheless, it points up the fact that too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need for safety precautions while hunting, and especially when shooting from a boat.



# Old-timers' Column



The late Supt. F. P. Baxter (Rtd.)

## Veterans' Dominion President Dies Suddenly

It was a profound shock to all members of the RCMP Veterans' Association, as well as to all serving members of the Force who knew him, to learn of the sudden death of Supt. Frank Percy Baxter (Rtd.) on June 7, 1955 at his Calgary home. Mr. Baxter, who was 68, had been Dominion President of the Veterans' Association for four years and had just been elected to his fifth term at the Annual General Meeting of the Association last February. He is survived by his wife, a daughter Helen, well known at Calgary Sub-Division where she worked for a number of years, and a son Frank, a former member of the Force and now an officer in the Canadian Army.

Joining the RNWMP on Apr. 26, 1911, Frank Baxter was promoted to corporal the following year and to sergeant's rank in December 1914. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft and on his return continued his Police service in the West, mostly in southern Saskatchewan. In March 1932 he was promoted to staff sergeant and in

November of the same year received his commission. Raised to the rank of Superintendent in April 1945, he retired to pension Oct. 1, 1946. As an officer he commanded sub-divisions at Sydney, N.S., Weyburn and Saskatoon, Sask., and was for a time Interior Economy Officer at Regina.

Since his retirement, Superintendent Baxter had been extremely active in Veterans' Association work and he devoted long hours to improve the lot of the veterans and the welfare of the Association. The esteem in which he was held by his comrades among the veterans, as well as by the Force, was reflected in the Mounted Police representation at his funeral and the numerous floral offerings. ● ● ●

\* \* \*

## White Horse, Y.T.

*Reproduced below are excerpts from the first annual illustrated edition of the White Horse Star, published May 1, 1901. This material was made available by W. D. MacBride, Publicity Agent for the White Pass and Yukon Railway and President of the Yukon Historical Society through the courtesy of Alex Seeley an old-time resident of Whitehorse. Mr. Seeley is believed to own the only original copy of this edition in existence.*

*Other extracts from the Star will be appearing in future issues of the Quarterly.*

A diminutive yet bustling city of nearly 2,000 population, with a half dozen big wholesale houses and retail merchandise establishments, a score or more of retail stores, one exclusive hardware store, six large hotels and an equal number of small ones; two big meat and provision companies; half a dozen restaurants; two drug stores; one bank; immense ship-yards; brick yards; 2,000 feet of warehouses on the water-front; a handsome depot; three churches; an athletic club with its own building and gymnasium; an electric light plant; government barracks for the accommodation of 200 Mounted Police; two newspapers and hundreds of permanent and pretty homes; these are some of the substantial foundation timbers which hold up the building of White Horse, and all of them have been established and buildings erected during the past nine months. What was, one year ago, a level tract of tree and brush-covered ground a mile below the foot of White Horse Rapids, is now a thriving town with wide streets, symmetrically laid out and built up almost solidly

from the river-front back to Fourth Avenue and from Hanson Street north, six blocks to Jarvis Street. Beyond these confines are many scattering residences, the ship-yards, barracks, brick-yards, railway terminal buildings, steamboat docks etc. . . .

Those who first turned their attention toward White Horse, were some of the business men of Bennett, and early in the spring of last year, they established branches in the prospective towns, first opening business in tents.

By the time the last spike was driven in the track which connected White Horse by rail from the sea, several buildings had been erected and when train service was finally established late in July, 1900 there was already a busy town of tents and log houses, with the sound of the hammer and saw heard on every corner, as new buildings were being constructed. The town was laid out and plotted with wide streets, the new depot and warehouses running parallel with the river intersected by avenues numbered both ways from Main Street which was started from east to west from the depot. Front and Main Streets soon became the leading avenues for business and it is along these streets that the principal business houses have been established and the hotels built.

Previous to the construction of the big warehouses, the railway track along the water-front was completely lined with thousands of tons of freight destined for Dawson but this was early removed by the excellent service of the large fleet of steamboats. By the time navigation had closed the new depot and warehouses had been constructed; hotels and store buildings were completed and White Horse, which four

months previous was an almost waste of plain and forest, was now a thriving town with nearly every modern convenience.

### **Mercantile**

The many wholesale and retail establishments now doing business in White Horse not only carry on a large local trade with the town and transient public, but do a large business in supplying the mining camps adjacent to the town, and points along the Yukon to Dawson. Nearly all the mines on the copper belt and in the Salmon River country, buy their groceries, hay, feed, clothing and hardware in White Horse, and as the terminal of the railway, the town is fast becoming a wholesale centre for the entire southern section of the territory.

### **Copper Mines**

The richest belt in the great north-west, and what is expected to prove one of the richest in the world, is that starting within three miles west of White Horse and as far as prospected extended for a distance of 15 miles. A great deal of development work has been done on the mines in the various districts and much more will be done this year. . . .

### **Railway**

The White Pass and Yukon Railway runs two trains daily throughout the year between White Horse and Skagway, the distance being covered in 7½ hours. During the opening of navigation on the river, two regular passenger trains and two regular freights are run and extras are put on as the business of the time demands.

### **Steamboats**

During the present season 28 boats will run regularly between White Horse and Dawson, 18 of them now being owned or controlled by the railway company which bought out the Canadian Development Company this spring. The ten boats operated by private companies and individuals will undoubtedly make working arrangements with the railway company so that a regular time schedule may obtain throughout the season with two or more boats arriving and departing each day.

### **Placer Mines**

Some of the richest placer diggings in the southern section of the territory have been discovered on the Big Salmon River,

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adjacent to White Horse and a large amount of development work is being done there this season. One hydraulic plant will be put in and many new claims will be opened up. Some rich quartz veins have also been discovered in this locality.

### Coal

Within 12 miles of White Horse three separate and distinct veins of coal have been unearthed by local parties who will this year take out a large quantity of the fuel and endeavor to get it into the town for the next winter's use. The coal is in almost unlimited quantities and is reported to be of anthracite nature and of excellent quality. It is understood that the railway company intend to construct a spur track into the mine from Dugdale and make a test of the fuel during the coming summer.

### Manufacturing

In the way of manufacturing White Horse has already made a start, the principal feature being the building of boats and scows for transporting freight to Dawson and points on the lower Yukon. Hundreds of scows were built last year and their construction in the local yards will be largely increased this year. First-class brick for building purposes were made last year and the company has a large supply on hand to meet the demands of the building trade. The Company has found an excellent clay from which they will make fire brick during the present season.

### Schools

The town of White Horse sprang up so suddenly that the people could not at once provide for every requirement, but regardless of this fact a private school has been conducted throughout the past winter. Re-

cent advices from the general government have been received which show that a fund has already been provided for the construction of buildings and the maintenance of schools and it is expected that they will be established by the opening of a fall term this year.

### Origin of Town's Name

In a ten-month old town like White Horse, where nearly every resident prides himself upon being a pioneer, it might surprise many outsiders to learn that there are not more than half a dozen people in the town who know the origin of its name. Some of the pioneers advance the theory that the name was given to White Horse Rapids because of the similarity of their foaming waters to the mane of a white horse. Others jocularly say that a red-headed girl had something to do with it, but it rests with Norman Macaulay<sup>1</sup> to start history in the right direction for it was from him that the writer first learned of the true origin of the name White Horse Rapids.

Many years ago before the white man had invaded the hunting grounds of the



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<sup>1</sup>Mr. Norman Macaulay entered the Yukon with his party early in 1897 and was one of the first to settle on the river at White Horse Rapids. He and his men immediately constructed a tramway to circumvent the three miles of rapids. Tracks were made of hewed poles and its wooden horse drawn flat cars served to carry tons of supplies during the rush. The tram-line was probably responsible for saving many lives of those who might have chanced the dangerous waters in their haste to reach the Klondike gold-fields. When the railway was nearly completed, Mr. Macaulay ceased to operate the tram and built the White Horse Hotel which he opened to business on June 6, 1900.

northern Indians, a tribe of the dusky people encamped on the bank of the river just above the rapids. At the head of one of their bands was a chief who was called White Horse. This chief while out in a canoe above, or going through the rapids was drowned therein and ever since the swift waters of Miles Canyon and those which continue to within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the present site of the town, have been known to the Indians as White Horse Rapids. When Norman Macaulay with five others reached the rapids in 1897, the Indians told them the above story and it was Mr. Macaulay's party that perpetuated the name into the maps and history. Of course the town has been named after the rapids.

### Pioneer Yukon Steamers

Among the many steamers which will ply between White Horse and Dawson the coming summer will be the well known favorites, the *Ora*, *Nora* and *Flora*, which are the pioneer boats of the Upper Yukon service. These three steamers operated by the Klondike Corporation Ltd. with R. W. Calderhead as General Manager, have had three successful seasons in carrying passengers and freight between White Horse and Dawson and there is every reason to believe that their well deserved success will continue to follow them. . . .

### North Star Athletic Club

The North Star Athletic Club of White Horse was organized on June 1, 1900, by Corporal Marshall<sup>2</sup> of the Mounted Police, and through his efforts was a success from its inception. It now owns its own building on Main Street, and is thoroughly equipped with a complete gymnasium apparatus. . . .

### White Horse Board of Trade

Through the organized effort of the public spirited pioneers of White Horse a board of trade was established in May 1900, shortly after the town of White Horse sprang up. . . .

The members of the Board are to be commended for their work of the past year—in fact, it might not be going too far to

<sup>2</sup>Probably Reg. No. 2438 Sgt. Sidney Marshall who was promoted from the rank of Corporal on Aug. 7, 1899 and, while holding the rank of Sergeant Major, took his discharge to pension on June 1, 1910 after serving 20 years. Ex-Sergeant Major Marshall spent ten years of his service in the Yukon.

state that the duties they have performed would do credit to any organization of its kind in one of the older cities on the "outside". ●●●

\* \* \*

### Ex-Member Shared Adventure with Famous Explorer

The June issue of *The American Magazine* contains an article entitled "The Bravest Man I Ever Knew" by Roy Chapman Andrews, the famous explorer and former director of the American Museum of Natural History. Briefly, the story is about a man who accompanied Andrews on his expedition to the Gobi Desert of Central Asia. Mr. Andrews recounts several incidents that occurred during the expedition which convinced him that his companion was "the bravest and certainly the most remarkable" man who had ever shared his explorations.

The story is a good one. To the writer, the most intriguing point is mention of the fact that its hero was a former member of the Mounted Police. Headquarters files confirmed the fact. The man was Reg. No. 8592 John McKenzie Young, who joined the Force Aug. 11, 1919 and purchased his discharge Aug. 5, 1920. Young was undoubtedly a remarkable man, because during the short time he served in the Force, he was promoted to corporal in four months and in another four months, to the rank of sergeant. Most of the facts in the story tally with what little is contained on Young's Headquarters file.

John McKenzie Young, born June 21, 1894, was of a family well known in Canadian Presbyterian Church circles. His father was a minister in Hamilton, Ont., and an uncle, the Rev. Colin G. Young was secretary of Non-Anglo Saxon work in the Presbyterian Church Board of Home Missions and Social Service. After his family moved to the United States, Young worked in a Pittsburgh bank for six years. During World War I he returned to Canada, joined an artillery battery of the CEF, served Overseas and after 19 months' service, was demobilized Jan. 14, 1919. That summer he joined the Mounted Police and all his service was at "Depot" Division. The Officer Commanding there at that time, Supt. G. Worsley, reported Young to be a reliable, conscientious man and a

first-class clerk. When he purchased his discharge he said he was going to London, England as representative for a large eastern manufacturing concern. Young next came to the attention of the RCMP two years later when his family asked assistance in tracing him.

Inquiries were fruitless until January 1924 an investigator on the West Coast reported seeing a dispatch to the effect that Young had reached his home in Mexico, N.Y. the previous month. According to this dispatch, Young had been suffering from shell shock, had disappeared from a Philadelphia hospital and while suffering from loss of memory had come to Canada and joined the Mounted Police. The report went on to say that Young had later joined Andrews' Gobi Expedition and had recovered his memory while with the explorer.

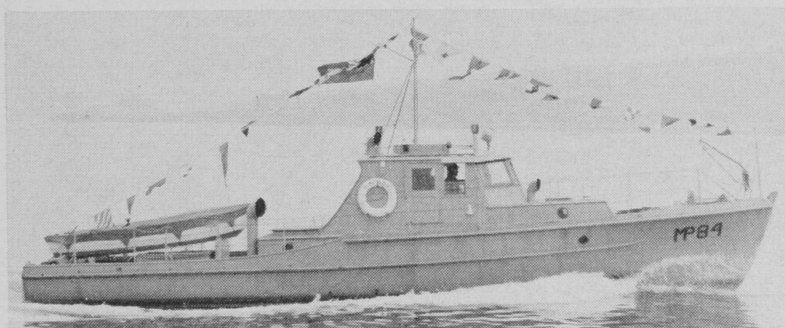
In August 1925 Young again came to the attention of the Force when he sought re-engagement. At that time he was a trooper in "B" Squadron Lord Strathcona's Horse, Royal Canadians stationed at Calgary, Alta. Then there is a gap of several years in the file, with the next information concerning

ex-Sergeant Young coming from the *Hamilton Spectator* of Sept. 5, 1931 in a story reporting his death in California:

A romantic career is believed to have been terminated suddenly in the reported death at Fortuna, Cal., of John McKenzie Young, son of Rev. John and Mrs. Young, of Mexico, N.Y. Rev. Mr. Young was for many years pastor of St. John Presbyterian church here.

According to word received from Fortuna, the body of Mr. Young was found in an automobile there on Thursday last. He had apparently been shot to death by bandits. Mr. Young has had a remarkable career. On Dec. 24, 1923, after being missing three years, he turned up in Philadelphia. His father received a telegram to meet him there.

The missing young man had been with the third Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews. He had communicated by cable to his parents, but the messages had failed to arrive. He had practically been given up as lost, when his picture was seen as one of Andrews' men in the



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48-foot patrol boat recently completed for RCMP service. Beam—12 feet; draft—four feet, three inches. Power—one six-cylinder Cummins Diesel Engine, Model N.H.S. 250 B.H.P., with Twin-Disc reverse gear and 2-1 reduction. Auxiliary—one single cylinder air-cooled 5 B.H.P. Sheppard Diesel Engine operating one 2 K.W. generator and one fire-bilge pump. Heating—"Watts" low pressure hot water automatic oil-fired furnace. Accommodation—sleeps four; toilet, galley sink, ice box and oil burning stove.

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January issue of the Asia magazine. Most of the time he was on the Gobi desert and was unable to communicate with the outside world.

Mr. Andrews' story in *The American* is well worth reading and it provides a lot more drama and excitement than the few bald facts available in our files. But one source pretty well compliments the other and from both one is forced to the con-

clusion that John McKenzie Young was truly a man of adventure, a soldier-of-fortune, stimulated by novelty and excitement and restless to the point of always seeking something new. He was of a type common enough in the earlier years of the Force, less frequently known in more modern times. Of such are adventure stories written.

H.E.B.



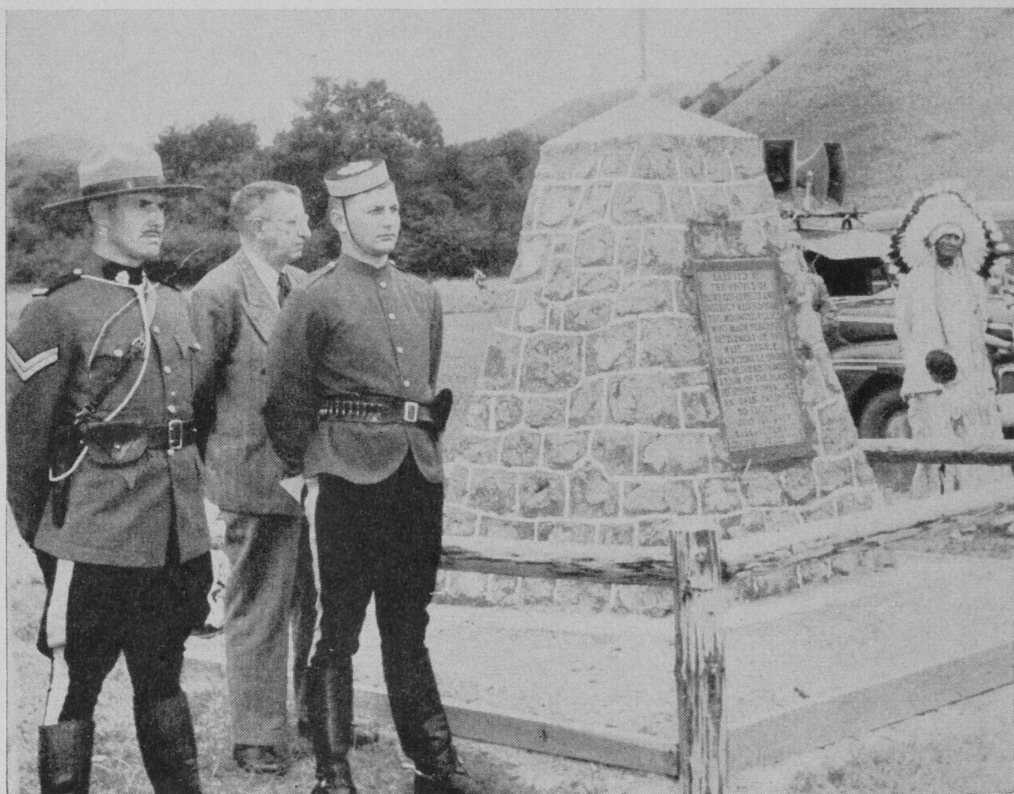
In recognition of the contribution of the NWMP to the peaceful settlement of the west, the people of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., erected a stone cairn which was unveiled at a ceremony on July 25. Flanked by two men in uniform is Insp. Frank French, ISO, (Rtd.), a veteran of the Force and son of Capt. John French who was killed at Batoche in the Riel uprising. Chief Tom Whiteman of the Standing-Buffalo Reserve, who was one of Chief Sitting Bull's band when it came north seeking refuge in Canada, occupies a position to the right of the cairn. Each of these representatives pulled a cord to unveil the cairn which marks the sight of the old "B" Division headquarters, established in 1880 by Insp. Sam Steele. Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon dedicated the monument prior to the unveiling.

The plaque on the cairn reads:

ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF FORT QU'APPELLE AND DISTRICT  
RECOGNIZING THE MOUNTED POLICE WHO MADE PEACEFUL  
SETTLEMENT OF THE WEST POSSIBLE. "MAINTIENS LE DROIT"  
BECAME THE RECOGNIZED AXIOM OF THE PLAINS. TO "UPHOLD  
THE RIGHT" AN OPEN PASSPORT TO SECURITY.

JULY 25, 1955.

SASKATCHEWAN'S GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR.



# DIVISION BULLETIN

## PARTY LINE OF THE FORCE

### Headquarters Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15468 Cst. and Mrs. D. E. Champagne, a daughter, Dawn Marie, on July 2, 1955, at Ottawa, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15580 Cst. and Mrs. K. D. Curry, a son, Kevin Dennis, on July 14, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 14337 Cpl. and Mrs. R. C. Biggart, a son, Robert Keith, on July 22, 1955, at Ottawa.

To Reg. No. 13162 Sgt. and Mrs. W. J. B. Graham, a daughter, Marny Jane, on July 30, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 16039 Cst. W. F. Kroeker to Miss Mary Ellen Wilson of Cyrville, Ont., on May 14, 1955.

Reg. No. 15966 Cst. P. S. Gazey to Miss Eleanor Georgina Olsen of Ottawa, on May 28, 1955, at Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16155 Cst. J. M. Milligan to Miss Audrey I. Fowler of Fernie, B.C., on June 3, 1955, at Ottawa.

Mr. William Radych (Chemist, Regina Crime Detection Laboratory) to Miss Angela Verklan on Aug. 20, 1955, at Regina.

Reg. No. 16266 Cpl. E. E. James to Miss Shirley Mitchell on Aug. 27, 1955, at Moose Jaw, Sask.

**Deaths** With deep regret we report the sudden passing on July 3, 1955, of Mrs. Esther MacDonald, an employee in Central Registry Branch for the past two years.

**Arrivals** Csts. L. Chettleborough from "J" Division and R. J. Gran from "E" Division, both to Central Registry. Csts. C. L. Fietz to the Fingerprint Section and R. D. Overton to the Training Branch, both from "F" Division.

**Headquarters NCOs who recently retired.** L. to R.—Sgt. F. W. Pay. Sgt. O. Olson, S/Sgt. T. Culham and Sgt. J. S. H. Taylor.

Cpl. T. Mackie from "Depot" Division to the P.S. Branch. Miss Pauline Dube replaced Mrs. O. I. Kerr in the Ottawa Laboratory.

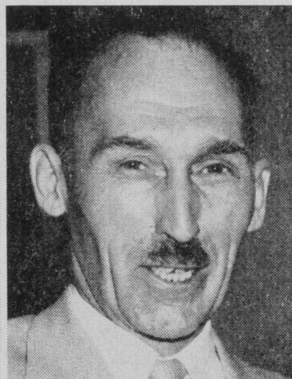
**Departures** Csts. R. J. Mawson to "D" Division on July 28 and R. G. Crawford to "F" Division on August 31, both from Identification Branch. Cst. G. S. Ledger from Central Registry to "E" Division, on July 30. Cst. D. A. King, also from Central Registry, took his discharge on March 31. Sgt. J. L. T. Desmarais from P.S. Branch to "N" Division.

**To Pension** On July 31, Reg. No. 10660 Sgt. J. S. H. Taylor, who joined the Force July 27, 1929, retired to pension. Before leaving, he was presented with a set of luggage by Mr. A. K. Robertson on behalf of members of Central Registry.

Reg. No. 10916 Sgt. F. W. Pay, NCO in charge of the Fingerprint Section, took leave of absence on July 15 pending retirement to pension after 24½ years of service, 18 of them in the Identification Branch. The presentation of a movie camera by Inspector Hanson on behalf of the staff was made at a short social gathering preceding Fred's departure to Radisson, Sask., for a well earned holiday with his family.

Members of the Identification Branch gathered on July 29 to bid farewell to Reg. No. 10358 Sgt. W. J. Crampton prior to the commencement of his leave of absence pending retirement to pension. Since joining the Force on Oct. 22, 1927, Sergeant Crampton served in "Depot" and "F" Divisions and since Feb. 1, 1932 in the Fingerprint Section.

**Civil Staff News** Mrs. Helen C. Donald,



stenographer with the *Gazette* for the past two years, left July 15 on transfer to National Defence, Ottawa. A stag on the evening of June 24 was held by members of Central Registry for Mr. Thomas Macviegh to help him celebrate the end of bachelorhood. Miss P. J. Clark, (Physical Chemist, Regina Laboratory) resigned on August 14 to marry Cst. J. Vincent of "G" Division. Mr. George Hay (Biochemist, Regina Laboratory) married Miss Dolores Becker at Watrous, Sask. on August 24 and resigned on September 14 to attend the University of Minnesota.

**Summer Picnic** All employees of the division and their families were guests of the Headquarters Social and Athletic Association at the annual summer picnic at Long Island training camp on July 14. Rides for the children, races, contests, and all the hot dogs, ice cream, soft drinks and potato chips that anyone could eat were there to be enjoyed. Feature event of the afternoon was the ball game between the "old-timers"—members over 30—and the "youngsters"—members under that age. The impressive "uniforms" of the old boys—colorful striped swim suits and baggy night apparel of the '20's—transformed familiar figures into unrecognizable relics and by the end of the game had prompted their winning of the trophy despite the team's frank display of rustiness on the playing field. Spectators showed their approval by helping to keep the final score a closely guarded secret.

**General** Illness claimed a light toll during the warm summer months. The following few have been off-duty for reason of health: Inspector Vachon, Sergeant Jackson, Corporal Donner, and Constable Cousens.

The golf club's 38 members have concluded a season's activities at the Gatineau Golf Club course with a tournament in which the competition was keen. Finalists were Cpl. W. MacRae and Cpl. J. Fletcher, with the former winning.

**Shooting** Participants in the National Defence Headquarters Rifle Association's summer program included 33 members of the division—25 engaged in big bore target rifle shooting at Connaught Ranges and the remaining eight active in hand-gun shooting. Each Saturday afternoon, from May 7 until September 24, rifle matches were fired, with practices on the short

ranges every Wednesday evening and on the long ranges each Sunday in July. Special competitions, open to all comers, were conducted by the Association on Victoria Day and Labor Day.

The one member of the division who took part in the Ontario Rifle Association Prize Meet at Long Branch, this year, joined four members from "A" Division to win second and third places in two team matches.

Personnel who entered the week-long Dominion of Canada Rifle Association big bore competitions which commenced August 8 were: Commr. L. H. Nicholson; Insp. G. H. Prime; S/Sgts. W. W. Sutherland, J. R. McFarland, E. Davies; Sgts. E. C. Armstrong, F. Russell, W. D. Johnson; Cpl. J. W. Meahan; Csts. C. E. Gaines, J. R. Young, J. Turnbull and B. M. Anderson. The latter made an especially good showing by posting a score of 149 out of a possible 150 in the first stage of the Governor-General's match; thereby winning the Bostock Trophy and souvenir. He also won a souvenir for being the top Tyro. Ten members made the final stage of the Governor-General's match, which is the main competition of the week, and some placed well up in the prize list. Shooting was made difficult during this match owing to heavy winds, the tail end of hurricane "Connie", accompanied by rain part way through the firing at 900 yards.

In team shoots personnel of this division combined with members from "A" Division to win one major match—The Victoria Rifles Challenge Trophy—to place in the prize money in two other matches, and get counted out of the running in a few others by one point.

A social evening, sponsored by the "Headquarters" and "A" Division Rifle Clubs, provided all members and ex-members of the Force attending the DCRA competitions the opportunity to spend a pleasant evening together. A buffet lunch and refreshments were served.

Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of the Identification Branch, a member of the 1955 Canadian Bisley Team, is back after what he termed a most enjoyable trip. Despite conditions, which he found quite difficult and different from anything he had experienced in Canada, Sergeant Armstrong held his own among the other members of the team.

## "A" Division

(Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15163 Cst. and Mrs. G. W. Black, a daughter, Helen Coralie, at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 17068 Cst. and Mrs. H. P. Greaves, a daughter, Cindy Colleen, at Ottawa, on Feb. 25, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13460 Cpl. and Mrs. E. H. Cubitt, a daughter, Nancy Irene, at North Bay, Ont., on Mar. 13, 1955.

To Reg. No. 17018 Cst. and Mrs. A. S. Watters, a son, Mark Alexander, at Ottawa, on Apr. 16, 1955.



To Reg. No. 14902 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. McAllister, a son, Michael Francis John, at Sudbury, Ont., on Apr. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14579 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Hayman, a daughter, Candace Lynn, at Ottawa, on May 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13607 Cpl. and Mrs. R. L. Stewart, a daughter, Deborah Jean, at Ottawa, on June 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15933 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Muir, a daughter, Janet Gail, at Ottawa, on June 18, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16833 Cst. and Mrs. D. M. Webb, a son, Murray David, at Ottawa, on June 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16017 Cst. and Mrs. W. L. Crawford, a daughter, Rebecca Susan, at Ottawa, on July 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16035 Cst. and Mrs. R. K. Riley, a son, Michael James, at Ottawa, on Aug. 8, 1955.

To Reg. No. 10303 Sgt. and Mrs. R. A. Taggart, a son, Peter Henry, at Ottawa, on Aug. 9, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17157 Cst. B. L. Campbell to Miss Marilyn E. Tuckett of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on July 18, 1955, at Sault Ste. Marie.

**Bereavements** Members of the division extend sympathy to Cst. J. U. M. Sauve and family on the sudden death of his father, Insp. Ubald Sauve, Ottawa City Police, at Ottawa on May 31.

Condolences are also extended to Cst. F. T. Wright in the recent loss of his brother, Alexander, who was drowned August 11, at Fish Lake, Sask.

**Arrivals** Sgt. L. F. Gilchrist and Cpl. J. G. A. Pepin from "HQ" Division, Csts. J. P. G. Ricard from "K" Division, L. A. Taylor from "B" Division and L. C. Pelle from "Air" Division.

**Departures** Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn, Sgt. N. J. E. Taillefer, Cpl. A. Hopcraft, Csts. J. O. E. Cyr, J. I. M. G. Marchand, J. M. Monette, T. E. Mills, C. L. Whitehorne on leave pending discharge to pension. Sgt. G. N. Jones and Cst. J. H. R. Marois to "HQ" Division, Csts. E. L. Tedford to "L" Division, D. K. Colwell to "H" Division, G. J. Provencher and R. A. Potvin to "K" Division.

**Presentations** On May 27 a smoker was held at Spadina Barracks in honor of Reg. No. 12595 Cst. J. I. M. G. Marchand and Reg. No. 11120 Cst. C. L. Whitehorne, who were proceeding on leave pending discharge to pension. These members were presented with suitable gifts by Insp. P. J. Vaucher, Officer in Charge Protective Branch. Cst. E. L. Tedford was also honored on his departure to "L" Division.

While attending the "A" Division annual picnic on July 20, Insp. H. S. Cooper, Officer in Charge "A" Division C.I.B., presented Reg. No. 11059 Cst. T. E. Mills with luggage and Reg. No. 12582 Cst. J. M. Monette with a lamp and smoking stand in honor of their retirement to pension.

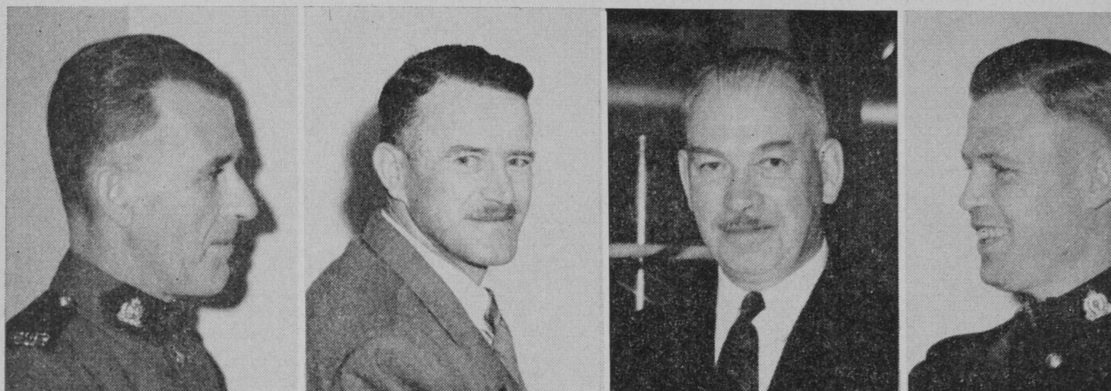
On August 5, the members of "A" Division Headquarters assembled to say farewell to Reg. No. 10516 Cst. J. O. E. Cyr on his retirement. Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division, presented him with a watch and an electric drill set. Constable Cyr spent his entire service in "A" Division and it is rumored that he has accepted a government position in Ottawa.

Spadina Barracks was humming with activity on June 24, when a stag was held in honor of Reg. No. 12753 Sgt. Major S. M. Slinn and Reg. No. 10815 Cpl. A. Hopcraft, who were proceeding on leave pending discharge to pension. A singsong was the highlight of the evening and refreshments, both liquid and solid, were in abundance. Sergeant Major Slinn was transferred to this division from "K" in 1954, where he had served for over 19 years. While here for only a short period, he had earned the respect of all members. He will be taking up residence in Calgary. Corporal Hopcraft

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**"A" Division pensioners. L. to R.—Corporal Hopcraft, Constable Marchand, Sergeant Berryman, Sergeant Major Slinn, Constable Whitehorne and Sergeant Hayes.**

came to "A" Division from "F" a number of years ago and he has now returned to Saskatchewan. On June 27 Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette, O.C. "A" Division, presented Sergeant Major Slinn with a purse and Corporal Hopcraft received luggage.

An informal gathering, featuring a buffet luncheon and dance, attended by members from sub-division headquarters, North Bay, Sudbury and Kirkland Lake Detachments, and their wives, was held on June 16 at the Marine Building, North Bay, Ont., in honor of Reg. No. 10763 Sgt. N. J. E. Taillefer, Sub-Division NCO, upon his retirement after 25 years' service. Insp. W. Dick, O.C. North Bay Sub-Division, made a presentation to Sergeant Taillefer and Mrs. Taillefer received a bouquet of roses. It is understood that the Taillefers will be taking up residence in Vancouver.

On August 11, Sub-Insp. W. G. Gordon, O.C. Ottawa Sub-Division, presented Miss Doreen Bird of the Traffic Branch with a trillite lamp, on the occasion of her forthcoming marriage.

**Division Changes** Sgt. H. G. Speers, Patrol NCO, Ottawa Sub-Division, to North Bay Sub-Division, as Senior NCO. Cst. T. R. Magnusson from Ottawa Town Station, is now in charge of North Bay Detachment, while Csts. I. S. Anderson and M. G. Johnston from Traffic Branch have gone to Sudbury and Manitowaning Detachments, respectively. Cpl. E. S. Schell from Sudbury Detachment is now at Division Headquarters, and Cpl. J. M. Gallinger formerly in charge of South Porcupine now fills the same position at Pembroke Detachment. Cst. G. S. Vineyard from Manitowaning has gone to Cornwall Detachment



and Cst. B. L. Campbell from North Bay Detachment to Division Headquarters. Cst. E. H. Cubitt, in charge of North Bay Detachment, is now in charge at Sudbury and Cst. E. H. Trefry from Sudbury is now in charge of South Porcupine Detachment. Cst. W. G. Turner from Ottawa Town Station has taken charge of Parry Sound Detachment, while Cpl. M. E. Stephenson from Pembroke Detachment has moved to Division Headquarters. Cpl. G. D. Arnold formerly in charge at Brockville now fills the same position at Hearst Detachment. Cst. W. J. Brunton from Cornwall, is now in the Division Registry, while Cst. W. K. G. Stroud from North Bay Detachment has moved to Sudbury Detachment. Cpl. M. E. Linden, formerly of "A" Division C.I.B., is now Section NCO Ottawa Sub-Division.

**"A" Division Picnic** Our annual picnic was held on July 20 at Long Island. Sgt. John Smith and the members of his Committee really went all out to insure that everyone had a rollicking good time and, in particular, the kiddies. An innovation this year, that went over big, was the "Midway" where the small fry could test their skill at breaking balloons with darts, their aim with water rifles and so forth—the difference from a real Midway

only that everyone won a prize on ours and nobody lost their allowance. The live ponies, having proved such a success last year, were there again and many a budding Roy Rogers or Dale Evans had their chance to "pull leather" on a horse just as good as "Trigger" (well, almost as good anyway!).

It was a grand day; the weather was sunny and hot; the water was clear and cool; the hot

dogs were just like at Coney Island—also the ice cream and popsicles. Everything was free! Need we say more!

**Traffic Branch** We are in the process of having the new, large "Federal Flasher" dome lights installed on all patrol cars. The one we have been using for some time now has proved most satisfactory and all patrolmen comment favorably on its efficiency.

## "Air" Division

(Headquarters—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Births** To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. Charles Ross at St. John's, Nfld., a daughter, Candy June, on July 7, 1955.

**New Arrivals** Cpl. William Ralph Reid, 35, reported to "Air" Division, Ottawa on June 30, from the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina for duty in the Orderly Room and Q.M.S. at Rockcliffe. Born in England, he was raised in Winnipeg, Man., attended school there and joined the Force in January 1941. In January 1942 he was posted to No. 1 Provost Company (RCMP), went Overseas in August 1942, served in England and the European campaigns until his return to Canada in October 1945. Early in 1946 he was transferred to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina, Sask., being employed on case work and Q.M.S. duties.

Cst. Brian M. Thomson reported to "Air" Division, Ottawa on June 20, from Yorkton, Sask. for duty as a co-pilot under instruction, and office duties. He joined the Force in September 1951, and after training at "N" and "Depot" Divisions he was posted to Yorkton Sub-Division, where he served at Foam Lake, Yorkton, Kelvington and Canora Detachments. Constable Thomson first became associated with aircraft as a member of the Air Cadets in Vancouver in 1947-48. Starting flying training in September 1950, at the Aero Club of B.C., he obtained his Private Pilot's Licence in November 1950, continued flying training at Yorkton and obtained his Commercial Licence in January 1955, all at his own expense. While at Yorkton he qualified on skis as well as wheels, also serving for a short time as president of the Yorkton Flying Club. Upon reporting to "Air" Division he had accumulated 320 hours of flying time.

It is of interest to note that Constable Thomson is the fourth pilot to enter "Air" Division from the Yorkton Flying Club. Sgt. J. F. Austin, Cpls. Al Dye and H. Fallis preceded him.

**Promotions** Sub-Insp. D. W. Dawson, Officer Commanding "Air" Division, was promoted to Inspector effective June 1, 1955.

**Transfers** Cpl. R. J. Harries was transferred

from "Air" Division, Ottawa, to "K" Division, Edmonton, on June 1, 1955. Cst. Gordon Fallis moved from Ottawa to Edmonton then to Prince Albert in June 1955, then to Patricia Bay, B.C. in August for further flying training. Cst. L. C. Pelle was transferred to "A" Division, Ottawa on May 26.

**Flights of Interest** During June, in addition to its other duties, the "Stinson" aircraft working out of Regina carried 19 prisoners and in July, 40. This "Flying Paddy-Wagon" is piloted by Cpl. Al Dye.

The "Beaver" aircraft at St. John's, Nfld., piloted by Sgt. Jack Austin, during June carried out the following duties in addition to its usual



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work: transported a Police dog and assisted in a search for a missing hunter; searched for a boat; transported prisoners, mental patients, and Customs personnel, and carried out a search for a missing USAF airman who fell in the sea from a cliff.

On the west coast another "Beaver" aircraft, piloted by S/Sgt. Stan Rothwell and Cpl. Harry Fallis, searched for a missing boat and occupant believed drowned. Later in June it transported a critically injured logger from Alta Lake to Squamish hospital. On July 5 it carried out a search for the body of a drowning victim in the Alert Bay-Guildford Island area, on July 6 and 7 it searched for three drowning victims in the Thompson River-Kamloops Lake area, and on July 9 searched for the body of a drowned boy in Camin Lake, B.C. in addition to its usual transport work.

Also on the west coast, our "Grumman Goose" aircraft searched for a missing boat in the Portland Canal.

Beechcraft "Ibis" based at Edmonton also carried its share of prisoners in May. A total of 18 are shown. On June 1 this same aircraft captained by S/Sgt. Ben Ruhl made a mercy

flight in answer to a call from Fort Vermilion Detachment. Leaving Edmonton at 10 a.m. it picked up Mrs. Abraham Friesen at Fort Vermilion and returned the 350 miles to Edmonton by 3 p.m.

The "Beaver" aircraft from Winnipeg, captained by S/Sgt. A. N. Beaumont, carried out an air search for two youths, Leonard and Michael Peikof who were adrift on Lake Winnipeg in a rubber raft. Equipped with floats, it picked them up at 4.45 a.m. on June 5 and flew them to Winnipeg Beach, Man.

In the Churchill area the float-equipped DHC2 "Otter" aircraft, piloted by S/Sgt. D. W. Mills had a busy time transporting Eskimos for X-ray and medical check in connection with the Indian Health Services. Their Flying Return shows that on July 25 a total of 85 Eskimos were transported in this aircraft to and from their camps in the Baker Lake area. Again on the 29th, 30 Eskimos were transported to Baker Lake and 38 more on July 30. X-ray and medical work was done by Drs. Wood, Jamaison and Patry, with the assistance of two X-ray technicians, all with a view to furthering the health of the Eskimo population.

## "B" Division

(Headquarters—St. John's, Nfld.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 16213 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Mullaly of Harbour Breton Detachment, a daughter, Patricia Mary Louise, on Apr. 2, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16222 Cpl. and Mrs. D. C. Goodyear of Corner Brook Detachment, a daughter, Jocelyn Patricia, on May 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 16185 Cpl. and Mrs. A. G. Anstey of Grand Falls Detachment, a son, Frederick Allan, on June 12, 1955.

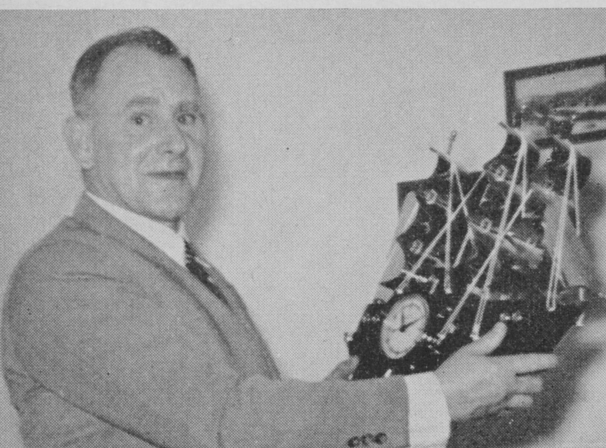
**Marriages** Reg. No. 15860 Cst. E. B. Christie of Corner Brook and Miss Mildred

Blanche Tulk of Corner Brook, on June 3, 1955.

**Deaths** Reg. No. 16226 ex-Cst. B. Peddle passed away May 26 in St. John's after a prolonged illness. The deceased was married and had one child. Burial was in the family plot at Old Perlican, Nfld. Members of Harbour Grace Detachment were present at the funeral service. (See Obituary Column.)

**Pension** On May 9 Reg. No. 16181 Cst. C. G. Dwyer was tendered a farewell party by the members of Harbour Grace Detachment at the home of S/Sgt. N. F. Forward, NCO in charge of the detachment. An electric mantel clock was presented to Constable Dwyer as a token of his close association with his fellow members. Staff Sergeant Forward made the presentation, at the same time commending Constable Dwyer for his long years of service. He was one of the original members of the Newfoundland Rangers, joining that organization on July 18, 1935, and served continuously with the Rangers at various posts throughout Newfoundland. He engaged in the RCMP upon amalgamation of the two forces on Aug. 1, 1950.

Reg. No. 16234 Cst. R. T. March, in charge



Cst. C. G. Dwyer with retirement gift.

of Hampden Detachment retired to pension on July 31, 1955. He was an ex-member of the Newfoundland Constabulary, joining that force on July 4, 1934, and served almost continuously in the Corner Brook area. He too joined the RCMP Aug. 1, 1950.

**Departures** A farewell stag party was held in the division drill hall on August 10 in honor of departing members S/Sgt. J. A. Nilsson and Cst. F. T. Salter. Al and Fred were the recipients of engraved silver serving trays, presented on behalf of all members present by

the Officer Commanding, who briefly referred to the services performed by the two men during their tour of duty in Newfoundland. Staff Sergeant Nilsson has been transferred to Truro Sub-Division in "H" Division and Constable Salter to the Supply Branch at Headquarters, Ottawa.

**Long Service Medal** Reg. No. 16177 Cst. W. G. Baggs of St. John's Detachment Preventive Service squad was the recipient of the Long Service Medal during a formal ceremony presided over by the Officer Commanding.

### "C" Division

(Headquarters—Montreal, Que.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14859 Cpl. and Mrs. F. J. DeCheverry, a daughter, Dorothy Jane, at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14803 Cpl. and Mrs. J. F. S. R. Duchesneau, a daughter, Anne Marie, at Montreal, on Apr. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14778 Cst. and Mrs. E. R. Robitaille, a daughter, Deborah Ann, at Montreal, on May 12, 1955.

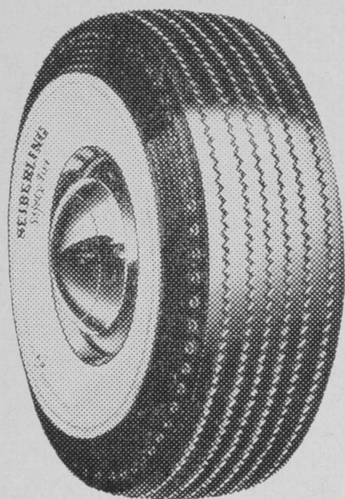
To Reg. No. 14769 Cst. and Mrs. J. F. G.

Gauthier, a daughter, Carol Anne, at Megantic, Que., on May 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14771 Cpl. and Mrs. J. A. G. Sabourin, a daughter, Marie Alda Suzanne, at Montreal, on May 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13504 Cpl. and Mrs. J. L. G. A. Martin, a son, Joseph Paul Alan, at Montreal, on June 2, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15465 Cst. and Mrs. J. L. R. D'Astous, a daughter, Marie Rose Odette, at Montmagny, Que., on June 2, 1955.



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L. to R.—Corporals Trepanier and Lavoie, who retired recently.

To Reg. No. 15323 Cst. and Mrs. C. A. L. Liboiron, a son, Joseph Robert, on June 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15307 Cst. and Mrs. J. E. B. Robitaille, a son, Joseph Henri Denis, at Sherbrooke, Que., on June 27, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15571 Cst. J. I. B. Proulx to Miss Pierrette Fortin at Hemmingford, Que., on May 21, 1955.

Reg. No. 15870 Cst. J. L. J. G. Dansereau to Miss Marie Emilienne Jeannine Archambault at Verdun, Que., on May 23, 1955.

Reg. No. 15198 Cst. G. W. R. Anderson to Miss Elizabeth Wanda Gass of Sydney, N.S., on July 2, 1955 at Shubenacadie, N.S.

**Retirement** On May 18, 1955 members of the division gathered in the post gymnasium, to bid farewell to Reg. No. 11502 Cpl. J. I. R. Lavoie and Reg. No. 12575 Cpl. J. G. F. Trepanier upon their retirement to pension. Corporal Lavoie, more commonly known as "Ti-Mousse", completed 26 years' service with the Force and has now established himself in the construction trade, in Montreal. Cpl. "Trep" Trepanier completed 20 years with the Force and at the time of retirement was NCO in charge of our St. Jerome Detachment. He has settled in St. Jerome. Both men were presented with appropriate gifts honoring their retirement. Festivities ended with an excellent buffet lunch prepared by the messing staff.

**Rifle and Revolver Club** Sgt. J. H. Blais, and two other members of the Force, were part of the 18-man 1955 Canadian Bisley Team which proceeded to England this past summer to attend the annual shoot. "Joe" brought well earned honors to himself, "C" Division and to the Force. He was one of three Canadians to make the Queen's 100 who were presented with

the "100" badge. This is the third time that he has won this award, the other years were 1950 and '54. He was the highest scoring Canadian and in the overall shoot, where 1,700 contestants participated, representing the best shots throughout the world, he placed 22nd. Another of Sergeant Blais' many awards was a silver beer stein presented to him by the Commandant of the Canadian Team, Group Capt. J. H. Fenton, MBE, CD, RCAF.

On July 31, "C" Division rifle team, consisting of Cpl. W. C. Rahm, Csts. J. J. F. Maynard, J. P. F. Plourdes, D. Heslop, Spl. Cst. R. Doucet and R/Cst. Paul Niemi, took part in the 73rd annual prize meeting at the Mount Bruno Range, Que. In the final shoot-off for the association team match, they obtained the highest aggregate and were presented with the Longue Pointe Montreal Rifle Association (LPMRA) trophy by Maj.-Gen. J. P. E. Bernatchez, CBE, DSO, CD, G.O.C., Quebec Command.

Another team comprised of Sgt. J. H. Blais, Csts. J. P. F. Plourdes, D. Heslop, Spl. Cst. R. Doucet and R/Cst. P. Niemi took part in other team matches and although this group finished in second place, many prizes were won individually. Sergeant Blais again took the lime-light by winning the Montreal Star match trophy.

Two members of the division revolver club attended the DCRA National Hand-gun Matches held at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa on August 5 to 7 and did well in individual matches. An RCMP team, comprised of Inspr. J. Young, "H" Division, Cpl. J. Zavitz, "N" Division and Cpl. W. C. Rahm of this division, took the Canadian closed team championship thereby winning the S. J. Hungerford Trophy.

**Softball** A softball team was entered in the N.D.G. Intermediate Softball League which included five teams—MacRae Electric, Prudential Transport Co., St. Augustine's, Trenholme Park and the RCMP. After a slow start our team began winning consistently and finished the season in second place in the final standing. Our team is managed by Cst. J. C. Collins and captained by Cst. J. L. Dupont. Other members are Csts. J. R. M. A. Pouliot, A. G. Anderson, J. E. W. G. Geoffroy, J. L. G. Albert, J. N. G. Renaud, J. R. G. R. Crevier, J. D. A. Laroche, J. L. Gard, J. F. A. Courtemanche, G. M. Savoie, G. R. J. Filiatrault and Bill Morton and Rene Charlebois, two civilians.

**Arrival** Supt. J. R. Lemieux was welcomed back to "C" Division when he assumed command on July 4. After his arrival in Montreal he was bereaved by the loss of his mother, Mrs. W. Lemieux, on July 11 at Valleyfield, Que. The sincere sympathy of everyone is extended to Superintendent Lemieux and his family in their bereavement.



**"D" Division**

(Headquarters—Winnipeg, Man.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15499 Cst. and Mrs. R. J. Fraser, Flin Flon, Man., a son, Kelvin Page, on Apr. 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14258 Cpl. and Mrs. N. Stavenjord, Brandon, Man., a son, Bruce Nels, on May 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14794 Cst. and Mrs. G. G. Sage, Dauphin, Man., a son, Daryl George, on May 28, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13364 Cpl. and Mrs. F. W. Witzke, Steinbach, Man., a daughter, Gaynell Julia, on July 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14711 Cst. and Mrs. W. T. Thompson, Camp Shilo, Man., a son, Robert Thomas, on July 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 11823 S/Sgt. and Mrs. L. Smyth, Dauphin, a daughter, Patricia Elizabeth, on July 26, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15975 Cst. J. Godden to Miss Mildred Amelia Mychalyk of Dauphin, Man., on May 21, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 16089 Cst. H. O. Ramey to Miss Audrey Bachalo of Portage la Prairie, Man., on June 4, 1955. To reside in Portage la Prairie.

Reg. No. 15510 Cst. J. G. Russell to Miss Florence Gloria Condy of Selkirk, Man., on June 17, 1955. To reside in Selkirk.

Reg. No. 16095 Cst. D. C. Rivers to Miss Doreen Cousins of Winnipeg, Man., on June 25, 1955. To reside in Winnipeg.

Reg. No. 17818 Cst. G. M. McRae to Miss Valerie Marguerite Elaine Devins of Souris, Man., on July 2, 1955. To reside in Minnedosa.

**Sympathy** We extend our deepest sympathy to Cst. and Mrs. C. R. Lawrence on the death of a new born son at Dauphin General Hospital on July 18, 1955.

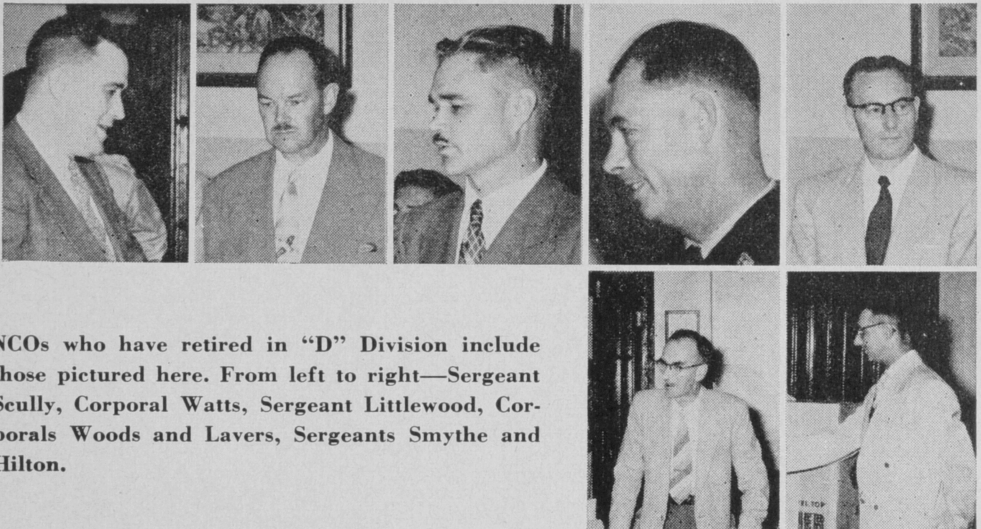
**Departures** Sgt. R. C. G. Williamson to "HQ" Division on Aug. 1, 1955, Cst. D. L. J. Pollock to "E" Division and Cpl. E. R. Hickman to "E" Division (Kelowna, B.C.).

**Arrivals** Cpl. R. T. Hockridge from "E" Division, Cst. J. R. Hanna (ex-member re-engaged), Cst. R. J. Mawson and Cpl. J. D. F. Morrison from "HQ" Division Ottawa.

**Retired to Pension** Reg. No. 11752 Sgt. S. B. H. Littlewood on Aug. 14, 1955, Reg. No. 12653 Cpl. E. J. Watts on Sept. 5, 1955, Reg. No. 12616 Cpl. W. S. Lavers on Sept. 17, 1955, Reg. No. 9995 Sgt. J. W. Smythe on Oct. 5, 1955, Reg. No. 11521 Sgt. S. H. Hilton on Oct. 10, 1955 and Reg. No. 12643 Cpl. L. C. Woods. In each case the usual reception was held and a presentation made to the retiring member.

A party and dance was held in the Brandon recreation room on May 26 in tribute to Sgt. and Mrs. J. G. C. Scully. The occasion was Sergeant Scully's retirement from the Force. Although only among us for a brief time, he had become popular with all members of the sub-division. His help and understanding made him an outstanding patrol sergeant. His talent with woodworking was exceptional and many improvements in our recreation room bear his mark. Jack's plans for the future? Leisure travelling for the present. Sergeant Scully was presented with a gift of woodworking equipment by Insp. S. E. Raybone, Officer Commanding, Brandon Sub-Division. Mrs. Scully was also presented with a suitable gift by Mrs. J. D. Fraser.

The evening of August 4 marked another bad blow to Brandon Sub-Division. The party



NCOs who have retired in "D" Division include those pictured here. From left to right—Sergeant Scully, Corporal Watts, Sergeant Littlewood, Corporals Woods and Lavers, Sergeants Smythe and Hilton.

this time honored Sgt. and Mrs. S. H. Hilton. This was the end of over 25 years in the Force for the sergeant and he was one of the few members to remain in the same sub-division throughout. As patrol sergeant for the north section he was known as a hard worker, conscientious, and a fine sense of humor. Through his efforts a keen spirit was displayed in many golf tournaments he arranged between the various members. This has been a hectic year for Sid with the graduation of his daughter from high school and his son from the University of Colorado together with the latter's marriage and now topped off by his own retirement. The public remember the sergeant also and he is highly spoken of at points where he was stationed. Mrs. Hilton, as president of the Women's Auxiliary was a popular and central personage in her own right, and respected by everyone. Sergeant Hilton was presented with a mantel chime clock by Insp. S. E. Raybone. A presentation was also made to Mrs. Hilton.

**Sports** A softball team comprised of personnel from Brandon Sub-Division was formed. Of the 11 games played with various teams around the city, our team won eight.

**Social** A farewell party attended by members of Dauphin Sub-Division was held in the recreation room on June 14 in honor of Sgt. S. B. H. (Barry) Littlewood retiring to pension and Cpl. J. M. (Joe) Lapointe who was transferred to Brandon Sub-Division. Suitable gifts were presented to both men by Insp. J. H. McClinton, O.C. Dauphin Sub-Division. Our best wishes go with them.

**Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association** For the first time in the history of this rifle association meet the RCMP of "D" Division were represented by a team. The following members competed and made a creditable showing in a province that rates highly in this field and one which usually succeeds in placing three of its members on the Bisley team annually: Sgt. R. D. Walters, Csts. D. W. McGibbon, D. C. Rivers, E. J. M. Webdale, H. O. Ramey and

E. A. Bonderud.

**Pakistan Police Visit Winnipeg** Four Pakistani Police Officers, Asst. Supt. Khalil Ahmad, Dist. Officer Tali Muhammed, Asst. Supt. Abdul Khaleque and Supt. Hasan Mustafa arrived in Winnipeg from Vancouver on May 16 and were met by Insp. P. M. Mertens. They visited headquarters and spent the rest of the day meeting acquaintances in Winnipeg. On May 17 these officers attended a luncheon at the Manitoba Club, sponsored by the Institute of International Affairs, presided over by Prof. W. L. Morton of the University of Manitoba. On May 17 a press interview was held at headquarters. These officers visited several branches of this headquarters in which they were interested. On May 18 the Pakistani officers were introduced by Insp. P. M. Mertens, in the absence of Asst. Commr. S. Bullard, to Robert Taft, Chief Constable of the City of Winnipeg and after spending a short time in his department, they left Winnipeg for Toronto.

**Golf Tournament** On June 7 a golf tournament between the Manitoba Government Liquor Control Commission and members of "D" Division was held at the Elmhurst Golf Club. The invitations to play alternate each year and this time the invitation was extended to us by the Hon. W. R. Clubb, Chairman of the Liquor Commission, which resulted in a most enjoyable afternoon followed by an excellent dinner at the club-house. The facilities of the club were extended by the President, Mr. Al Duncan. This tournament has become an annual event now but in order to be winners it is clear that we shall have to improve our playing—we lost by 22 points.

**Music Makers** Brandon now has a trio to supply the music for dances. S/Sgt. J. D. Fraser on the drums, Cst. A. Bischoff on the Spanish guitar and Cst. W. D. Luelo on the piano. The only similarity between this group and Tommy Dorsey's is the fact that they both play music.

## "Depot" Division

(Training Centre—Regina, Sask.)

**Departures** Supt. J. F. Thrasher to National Defence College, Kingston, Ont.; Insp. C. B. Macdonell to "E" Division; Cpl. T. Mackie to the Preventive Service Branch, Headquarters, Ottawa; Csts. B. D. Sawers to "G" Division and R. T. Woolger to "E" Division.

**Arrivals** Supt. C. N. K. Kirk from National Defence College as Officer Commanding; Insp. J. A. Stevenson from "J" Division; Sub-Insp. H. Robertson from "N" Division and Cst. B. P. B. O'Callaghan from "E" Division.

**To Pension** On May 4 in the Regina Corporals' Mess a presentation was made to Reg. No. 10609 Cpl. G. A. Pedley prior to his retirement from the Force, by Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon. Corporal Pedley will take up residence at Mantario, Sask.

**Golden Jubilee** It was inevitable that the Force would be called upon to participate in Alberta's and Saskatchewan's 1955 Jubilee Celebrations. This past summer members stationed in the two provinces were called upon to per-

form a variety of extra duties. At many points early historical incidents were re-enacted and ceremonies included Indians in full regalia with members of the Force dressed in the uniform worn at the turn of the century. From "Depot" Division an eight-man mounted detail under Riding Master S/Sgt. R. R. Van Patten took part in celebrations at Calgary and Medicine Hat. Regina too came in for her share of pageantry with mounted escorts being provided for the Hon. W. J. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. The Regina band under band-master Sgt. C. C. Bryson also travelled a good deal this summer in conjunction with the 50th Anniversary. Opening their season by appearing as guest band in the Williston, North Dakota 45-band festival last May, they have since played for Jubilee Celebrations in the following Saskatchewan centres: Regina, Moose Jaw, Battleford, Weyburn, Tisdale, Melville and Vibank.

**Visitors** An entry in the "Depot" museum register dated May 29, 1955, was noted with interest. Our visitors were Deputy Commr. George L. Jennings, OBE, (RCMP Rtd.) and his wife. Colonel and Mrs. Jennings now reside in Ottawa and on this occasion were visiting Police Magistrate and Mrs. F. B. Bagshaw.

**Sports** Too much liquid sunshine (as Vancouverites call it) this spring and early summer in the Regina area dealt the local sport's program a hard blow. There has been little activity in softball due to wet field conditions. A mid-season golf tournament was planned for July 17 but the unseasonable weather caused the waters of Wascana Creek to rise and flood out nine holes at the Regina Golf Club.

Our baseball team under the guidance of Cpl. B. H. M. Armstrong and ex-S/Sgt. Jack Stewart started the season with two players from the previous year, Csts. J. Thomson and W. Stocker. The remaining members of the team are all new-comers. The team has played a number of successful exhibition games at home and received many invitations to attend tournaments in the district.

Increased interest in soccer resulted in the formation of a "Depot" Division Soccer Club with veteran soccer-man Cpl. H. McCallum as manager. Soccer teams in the Regina League at the present time are of a professional standard and while our newly-formed unit has displayed an excellent brand of football and sportsmanship they are still lacking in that

important commodity for success, experience. Our goal-keeper Constable Grugan distinguished himself by being chosen a member of the all-star Regina team for a game against the Canadian champions, the Winnipeg Scottish. In this game the local team held the champs to a 5-all tie which gives some indication of the high calibre of Regina soccer this season.

**Shooting** The Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association annual shoot was held at Dundurn July 20-24. This was undoubtedly a good year for the RCMP Regina team comprised of Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon, Sgt. Major C. T. Hanman, Sgt. G. Cutting, Cpls. H. McCallum and L. W. Paige, Cst. T. Scott and Spl. Cst. A. D. Brown. The first day the Service Conditions Matches were fired with a strong military team from Regina also competing. Sergeant Major Hanman placed second in the 600-yard deliberate fire, Special Constable Brown took top honors in the snap-shooting and Corporal Paige was second man in the rapid fire. In the following three days there was close competition in the Grand Aggregate with about ten shooters within two or three points of the top, five of these being members of the Force. The Saskatchewan Jubilee Match was won by Corporal Paige and the Regina Police squad won the team match which was fired concurrently. Assistant Commissioner McGibbon won the winner's choice with a possible. The Nokomis Cup fired concurrently with the first stage of the Lieutenant-Governor's was won by our Regina team and the same day the team placed second in the Macdonald Tobacco Co. Match. The Walker Team Match is fired at 300 yards and the Police posted a score of 197, seven points higher than the second place entry. This score, incidentally, was the highest ever to be fired in this match. Our "B" Team placed fourth in this match, creditable showing considering that one member had never fired in competition before. The last day Special Constable Brown tied for first place in the Lieutenant-Governor's Match and went on to win the shoot-off and cup. Sergeant Major Hanman placed third in this match.

When all the scores were in Sergeant Major Hanman had won the Grand and Ottawa Aggregates and Corporal Paige tied for second place in the Grand Aggregate. With the exception of Constable Scott who fired for the first time in competition all members made the Saskatchewan Provincial team.

### "E" Division

(Headquarters—Victoria, B.C.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 16068 Cst. and Mrs. W. Boyd, at Prince George, B.C., on Nov. 27, 1954, a son, William Alexander.

To Reg. No. 16596 Cst. and Mrs. L. W. Hanson, at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 3, 1955, a son, Richard Norman.



To Reg. No. 14824 Cst. and Mrs. T. F. Kelly, at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 14, 1955, a daughter, Cheryl Anne.

To Reg. No. 15790 Cst. and Mrs. R. R. Blackmore, at Victoria, on May 2, 1955, a daughter, Dorian Jill.

To Reg. No. 16524 Cst. and Mrs. S. S. McIlroy, at Abbotsford, B.C., on May 4, 1955, a daughter, Margot Elizabeth.

To Reg. No. 16439 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Domay, at New Westminster, B.C., on May 6, 1955, a daughter, Marina Caprice.

To Reg. No. 16150 Cst. and Mrs. J. P. O'Connor, at Prince Rupert, B.C., on May 12, 1955, a son, John Anthony.

To Reg. No. 16492 Cst. and Mrs. N. E. Teskey, at White Rock, B.C., on May 12, 1955, a daughter, Evelyn Janice.

To Reg. No. 14685 Cst. and Mrs. D. Jensen, at Vancouver, on May 12, 1955, a daughter, Sandra Maureen.

To Reg. No. 15735 Cst. and Mrs. R. W. Sannes, at Nanaimo, B.C., on May 13, 1955, a son, Gregory Michael.

To Reg. No. 13449 Cpl. and Mrs. J. C. Macdonald, at Vancouver, on May 19, 1955, a daughter, Elizabeth Anne.

To Reg. No. 16271 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. Murchison, at Nanaimo, on May 25, 1955, a daughter, Deborah Ann.

To Reg. No. 14286 Cpl. and Mrs. R. McKernan, at Kamloops, B.C., on May 26, 1955, a daughter, Ann Maureen.

To Reg. No. 15042 Cst. and Mrs. P. A. Eastman, at Vancouver, on May 31, 1955, a daughter, Penelope Ann.

To Reg. No. 14838 Cst. and Mrs. N. H. Manning, at Prince George, on June 6, 1955, a daughter, Marilyn Joan.

To Reg. No. 15139 Cst. and Mrs. M. Hochstetter, at Cranbrook, B.C., on June 7, 1955, a daughter, Debra Lynn.

To Reg. No. 14851 Cpl. and Mrs. R. J.

Ross, at Vancouver, on June 15, 1955, a daughter, Marion Louise.

To Reg. No. 16633 Cst. and Mrs. E. W. White, at New Westminster, on July 1, 1955, a daughter, Beverly Jane.

To Reg. No. 15041 Cst. and Mrs. L. J. Johnston, at Penticton, B.C., on Aug. 3, 1955, a son, David William.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 17554 Cpl. E. W. Bell to Miss Dulcie Ruth Hart Crofton of Ganges, B.C., on Jan. 7, 1955, at Vancouver, B.C.

Reg. No. 17379 Cst. D. J. A. Burgess to Miss Helen Lorena Anderson of New Westminster, B.C., on May 3, 1955, at New Westminster.

Reg. No. 15954 Cst. J. R. Brown to Miss Florence Iris Evans of North Vancouver, B.C., on May 14, 1955, at North Vancouver.

Reg. No. 16096 Cst. A. S. Hobbs to Miss Margaret Ann Haig of Lethbridge, Alta., on May 28, 1955, at Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 17160 Cst. H. A. Single to Miss Shelagh Mary Hopwood of Nelson, B.C., on June 4, 1955, at Nelson.

Reg. No. 16920 Cst. R. O. Byrne to Miss Olive Faye Cooper of Vancouver, on June 5, 1955, at Vancouver.

Reg. No. 17625 Cst. A. J. Richards to Miss Faye Helen Eddy of Creston, B.C., on July 1, 1955, at Creston.

Reg. No. 15994 Cst. G. V. Rasmussen to Miss Lucille Pauline Marie Bremmer of Vernon, B.C., on July 5, 1955, at Vernon.

Reg. No. 17626 Cst. H. D. Goett to Miss Mary Diane Ward of Lethbridge, on July 9, 1955, at Lethbridge.

Reg. No. 17623 Cst. J. R. Corley to Miss Marie Barbara Murphy of Cloverdale, B.C., on July 16, 1955, at Cloverdale.

**Departures** Our good wishes go with the following members, who have been transferred to the divisions shown: Insp. G. R. Engel to "F"; Sub-Insp. E. A. F. Holm to "HQ"; Sgt. C. C. Campbell to "K"; Csts. G. A. R. Forde, J. E. McKenzie, R. J. H. Demeriez and D. E. Donnelly to "G"; Cst. A. A. Wachowicz to "F"; R/Cst. R. N. Bligh to "O"; Csts. R. J. Gran to "HQ"; E. H. Hintz to "J" and J. K. Strang to "D".

**Arrivals** Our greetings to those recently posted to "E" Division: Insp. C. B. Macdonell, from "Depot" to Division Headquarters as Administrative Officer; Insp. D. D. Moses, from "HQ" Division to Division Headquarters as Officer in Charge I.E.B.; Cpl. W. W. Thompson from "G" Division to Cranbrook; Csts. M. Lowse from "A" Division to Hope; G. S. Ledger from "HQ" Division to Richmond; R. J. Woolger from "Depot" Division to Victoria; J. R. Coble from "J" Division to Vernon; R. E. Fairhurst from "A" Division to Cloverdale; L. Eyman from "A" Division to Haney; D. L. J. Pollock from "D" Division to Victoria and M. P. Robertson from "F"



S/Sgt. D. G. Ashby who recently said good-bye to "E" Division.

Division to North Vancouver. We have also welcomed a "Marine" Division arrival to the Pacific Coast in the person of Spl. Cst. P. A. Brunner, who came from Halifax to assume command of the M.L. 6 at Ganges; he replaces Cpl. B. G. Boutilier who has returned to Halifax.

**To Pension** Again a number of old comrades have said good-bye to the Force, retiring on the dates shown—Reg. No. 12367 Cpl. W. F. Morgan on Aug. 4, 1955; Reg. No. 16362 Cst. H. J. Butler on Aug. 14, 1955; Reg. No. 16297 Sgt. W. C. Murray on Sept. 19, 1955; Reg. No. 16333 Cpl. A. E. I. Vickers on Sept. 21, 1955 and Reg. No. 10224 S/Sgt. D. G. Ashby on Oct. 31, 1955. Victoria Sub-Division members at a gathering on August 9 presented Staff Sergeant Ashby with a fine set of matched luggage, which included a wallet well-stuffed with a useful paper commodity. The Staff will be residing at Sidney, where, he tells us, a little farming on a small scale is in prospect.

**Recreation** The regular monthly tournaments of RCMP members in Victoria have become increasingly popular and several good turn-outs have been witnessed at the Royal Colwood and Gorge Vale courses. Winner of the low gross average for the four tournaments was Cpl. W. J. Clancy with 85, followed

closely by Supt. J. R. W. Bordeleau and Cst. F. Clunk at 87. Low net was carried off by Cst. D. A. Grayling, 67, with Cpl. L. B. Excell 71.9 and Cst. R. G. Brook, 72.6, following in that order. In addition to his successes in our own tournament, Superintendent Bordeleau also did well in his own club championship at Colwood, reaching the semi-finals in competition against some of Western Canada's top golfers.

From Vancouver in July came news of a fine showing made by our younger members in the Vancouver City Police Sports Day. Sparked by the energetic leadership of Cpl. J. W. Duggan of New Westminster Sub-Division Headquarters, who also served as manager and trainer, Csts. T. A. Dennill, D. Paquette, K. Deline, F. Sontag and R. Elliot acquitted themselves well in several track and field events. Dennill, improving on his performance last year, led the field in the 440 yard, placed second in the 880 and third in the 220 events. Paquette finished first in the 100-yard Police uniform race, fourth in the 880 and came in second after Dennill in the 440 race. Sontag concentrated on the weight events, placing second in the 28-pound shot put and fourth in the 16-pound class. For his victory in the uniform race, Constable Paquette received the Chief Constable's prize, a handsome mantel

L. to R.—Csts. K. Deline, D. Paquette and T. A. Dennill with trophies they won at Vancouver City Police Annual Sports.



Photo—B. C. Jennings, New Westminster.

clock, and we are happy to report that this is the first trophy won by an RCMP contestant in the 50-year history of the Annual Vancouver City Police Sports Day. Officials of the Sports expressed themselves as happy over the RCMP representation, the best we have had to date.

Members of sub-division headquarters staff and the city detachment at Prince Rupert have been indulging in organized sport of a more robust nature. Early in July a softball team was organized and entered in the Prince Rupert Senior Softball League. At the halfway mark, the RCMP team was tied for third place out of seven teams. Two exhibition games played with the local Navy team served to raise \$70 for the Prince Rupert Pony League, to be used for equipment and travelling expenses of the younger enthusiasts.

**Shooting** The season now drawing to a close has without doubt seen the greatest all-round activity ever to take place in the division. The first big event was the departure of five members for Ottawa to take part in the shoot-off for the Connaught Trophy—Csts. J. H. Bishop, R. Walker, C. W. Thomas, L. A. Mills and G. V. Rasmussen. Constable Mills had the double satisfaction of tying with one of the Force's top shooters, Cpl. J. Zavitz, and then winning the shoot-off which followed. Thus, for the first time, the honor of winning this coveted trophy came to "E" Division.

Then followed some stiff competition in British Columbia meets. The Third Annual South Vancouver Island Rangers Pistol Tournament in June saw our team from Victoria carry off both the Vancouver Island closed and open championships, edging out the strong Seattle Police team by 26 points. In the centre-fire event, Cst. J. H. Bishop topped the list, but the other team members, Cpl. C. S. Dryden, Cst. R. Walker and Spl. Cst. W. F. Conlan, all turned in creditable scores.

Journeying to Vancouver, an RCMP team, consisting of Cpl. B. G. Boutilier, Csts. R. Walker, J. H. Bishop, G. V. Rasmussen and Spl. Cst. R. E. Dodds took part in the British Columbia Rifle Association tournament, finishing second in the .22 and .38 calibre team events. With the rifle, Constable Bishop finished in 24th place out of a field of 150, and

Constable Walker was top man in the service conditions "run-up" event, winning the Dunbar Trophy.

In July, the team came out second in the .38 calibre National Match Team course at the Victoria City Police Revolver Club meet, with Constable Bishop taking the .22 timed fire event. Two days later, at the annual meet of the Capital City Revolver Club, the team finished at the top in the .38 National Match Team Course and second in the .22 event.

**Social** The annual summer doldrums, and the call of beach and stream, have kept activities here to a minimum. We have word from Prince George Sub-Division, however, of a social gathering on July 5, when gifts were presented to members departing on transfer.

**Youth Activities** With this program moving outdoors for the summer months, reports on varied activities have come in to division headquarters. At Cranbrook, Csts. E. J. Rodger, F. Fuhr and M. Hochstetter have been coaching the RCMP-sponsored Pony League baseball team, president of the league being Cst. M. van Nostrand.

Cst. J. N. Smythe of Hazelton has been responsible for organizing the first local branch of the Junior Forest Wardens. Instructional films have been screened, weekly meetings are held and the boys are presently constructing their own club-house.

At Wells, Cst. D. J. Towers has again been busy with the young folk, giving instruction in marching to the Wells Junior Band prior to their public appearances at Quesnel and Williams Lake. The Wells Pee-Wee ball club has also been organized by Constable Towers.

Something new was added to the annual Dominion Day celebrations at Quesnel, when Cpl. R. P. Stone organized a horse show with his young proteges. This NCO had already established a sound reputation for staging such events previous to being posted to Quesnel Detachment, and the fine results of his efforts were fully equal to expectations.

From Nelson Sub-Division come reports of continued activity of our members in the Scout and Cub movements. At Kaslo, Cst. J. D. Flamank left on August 14 for the World Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

## "F" Division

(Headquarters—Regina, Sask.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15324 Cst. and Mrs. H. B. Mercer of Wood Mountain, Sask., a daughter, Marianne Elizabeth, on May 2, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13632 Cpl. and Mrs. T. J. Johnston of Craik, Sask., a son, Rodney Duncan, on May 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14375 Cpl. and Mrs. W. K. Barker of Saskatoon, Sask., a daughter, Glenda Susan, on June 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15202 Cst. and Mrs. O. A. W. MacGillivray of Elbow, Sask., a daughter, Melissa Anne, on July 2, 1955.



To Reg. No. 14031 Cpl. and Mrs. D. Mead of North Battleford, Sask., a son, Richard Stewart, on July 9, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15187 Cst. and Mrs. E. C. Evanoff of North Battleford, a son, Darcy Miles, on July 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 12670 Sgt. and Mrs. L. Patterson of Saskatoon, a daughter, Joan Ellen, on Aug. 4, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15619 Cst. T. E. Simpson of Meadow Lake, Sask., to Miss Allison Claire White at Edmonton, Alta., on May 21, 1955.

Reg. No. 15949 Cst. I. B. Smith of Morse, Sask., to Miss Laura Belle Burgess at Ernfold, Sask., on May 21, 1955.

Reg. No. 15138 Cst. D. C. McDougall of Regina, Sask., to Miss Barbara G. McArton at Windthorst, Sask., on June 6, 1955. They have since taken up residence at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Reg. No. 15826 Cst. G. A. Spring of Lloydminster, Sask., to Miss Florence Haskin at North Battleford, Sask., on July 4, 1955.

Reg. No. 14561 Cst. E. W. Tyler of Regina, to Miss Marlene Yvonne Linkert at Regina, on July 9, 1955.

Reg. No. 16140 Cst. J. N. R. G. Marcoux of Saskatoon, Sask., to Miss Shirley Madge Rennie of Biggar, Sask., on July 9, 1955, at Abbey, Sask.

Reg. No. 14678 Cst. J. D. Berryman of North Battleford, to Miss Rose Karpita at Regina, on July 11, 1955. They have since taken up residence at Yorkton, Sask.

Reg. No. 15206 Cst. F. W. Johnstone of Saskatoon, to Miss Elna Joyce Eden at Landis, Sask., on July 15, 1955.

Reg. No. 15942 Cst. G. S. Murphy of Regina, to Miss Joan Isabella Baker at Regina, on Aug. 13, 1955.

**Sub-Division Activities—Prince Albert** On June 28, 1955, Reg. No. 8310 Sgt. R. Macara was the guest of honor at a farewell party held in the Avenue Hotel at Prince Albert, Sask. A good number of members of Prince Albert Sub-Division with their wives and friends were in attendance to pay tribute to him on his departure on leave pending discharge to pension after completing maximum service. Insp. J. C. McPhee, Officer Commanding the sub-division presented Sergeant Macara with a matched set of luggage on behalf of the Recreation Club and commented upon his many years of faithful service in various capacities in the Force, mostly in "F" Division. Police Magistrate W. G. Elder, Q.C., of Prince Albert spoke briefly and welcomed Sergeant Macara into the ranks of Police Magistrates for Saskatchewan. Sergeant Macara has accepted appoint-



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ment as Police Magistrate for the Tisdale district.

This same gathering also afforded the opportunity for the presentation of a farewell gift to Cpl. J. W. Tomelin who has been transferred to "O" Division.

During the Saskatchewan Provincial Rifle Association Meet at the Army Ranges at Dundurn, Sask., held July 20-24, Cst. R. C. Harrison of Tisdale won the City of Weyburn Match at 1,000 yards and became the holder of the City of Weyburn Cup for this year. Constable Harrison placed eighth in the Ottawa Aggregate and was chosen for the team which represented the Province at the DCRA Shoot at Ottawa.

**Saskatoon** An active summer season of full-bore shooting was planned and carried out by the Saskatoon Service Rifle Association. Supt. A. W. Parsons, Sgt. N. F. Bennett, Cpl. S. J. Leach and Cst. J. W. M. Thibeault from Saskatoon Sub-Division participated along with representatives from the Navy, Army and Air Force.

The practice thus attained was put to good use at the S.P.R.A. Meet at the Dundurn Military Camp Ranges July 20-24. Competition was extremely keen and while the weather stayed clear for a change, winds were exceedingly tricky. Supt. A. W. Parsons and Sgt. N. F. Bennett again made a berth on the Ottawa team which competed on the Connaught Ranges August 8-13 at Ottawa.

On June 24 Cpl. T. J. Peck was presented with the Gilding Trophy for the highest revolver score for the year 1954 by the Hon. J. H. Sturdy, Minister of Social Welfare for the Province of Saskatchewan. The presentation was made at Saskatoon Sub-Division Headquarters.

At a similar function held in the RCMP Barracks at Saskatoon on July 30, Cst. L. C. Stephenson of Outlook Detachment was presented with the Gilding Trophy for the best 1955 revolver score, the presentation being made by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

A social gathering was held for the purpose of saying farewell to four departing members of the sub-division, viz., Sgt. C. R. H. Salt, Csts. F. J. Burke and R. D. Overton, all of whom were being transferred to other divisions, and Cst. R. O. Kilborn who had purchased his discharge from the Force. Each was presented with a suitable gift by Supt. A. W. Parsons on behalf of the Sub-Division Recreation Club.

There has been considerable First-Aid Activity in the sub-division, sparked by Cpl. S. J. Leach, who is to be congratulated on his recent appointment as a Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

**Swift Current** On May 7, members of the sub-division and their wives gathered for an informal party in honor of S/Sgt. M. B. Sharpe and S/Sgt. D. G. Chater and their wives to wish them well on their forthcoming transfers to Regina and Yorkton. Gifts of automatic coffee percolators were presented to each by Insp. T. E. Mudiman on behalf of members of the sub-division. Refreshments were served and dancing to recorded music, with Mrs. W. G. Hatch assisting at the piano, added to the enjoyment of the evening. Lunch was prepared and served by the wives of members of the sub-division headquarters staff. Master of Ceremonies' duties were carried out by Sgt. J. W. Doyle and Cpl. C. R. C. Peters.

On June 11, the second Combined Services Ball took place at the Swift Current Armouries under the auspices of Swift Current Sub-Division and the 14th Canadian Hussars (8 A.R.) (M) of Swift Current. Dancing was from 9 p.m. to midnight with Insp. T. E. Mudiman and S/Sgt. and Mrs. A. C. Williams receiving guests on behalf of the Force, and Lt.-Col. L. E. McKenzie, Commanding Officer 14th Canadian Hussars and other officers of that unit with their wives receiving on behalf of the Army. There was a large attendance at this dance which proved to be a roaring success with everyone enjoying themselves. It was a matter of regret that the RCMP Band from Regina could not be in attendance, but good music was supplied by Len Corrigan and his orchestra, a local group. Refreshments were available during the evening and lunch was served after the dancing. RCMP guests from outside the sub-division were Supt. J. A. Peacock and S/Sgt. and Mrs. M. B. Sharpe from Regina.

Several golfers of sub-division headquarters and Swift Current Detachment have been taking advantage of the fine weather and getting in some whacks at the "elusive little pill". Congratulations are in order for Cpl. Bob Peters who won the Club Championship at the Elmwood Golf Club of Swift Current by defeating the defending champion, Stan Kjarsgaard. Bob also made the semi-finals of the Eaton Handicap Event which he has been successful in winning a couple of times since arriving in Swift Current.

**Yorkton** On June 12, members of this sub-division with their wives and families gathered at Yorkton Deer Park Golf Course for the annual sub-division golf tournament, coupled this year with a combined picnic and farewell gathering for Sgts. N. Taylor and J. B. Fitzgerald and Csts. R. L. Firby and T. M. Light. The men's low net honors went to ex-Sgt. R. J. M. McNally and Cst. J. F. Patterson. Ladies' low was won by Miss Patricia Kiggins. Following a delicious picnic lunch contributed by the members' wives, Insp. H. C. Forbes



**Officers' Mess Dinner, Regina, Commemorating 82nd Anniversary of the Force.**  
**Back Row (L. to R.):** Sub-Insp. J. C. McPhee; Insp. A. Mason-Rooke; Mr. F. B. Bagshaw, Q.C.; Insp. H. C. Forbes, MBE; Cmdr. N. Whitmore, RCN (R) (Rtd.); J. L. Salterio, Q.C. (DAG); Lt.-Col. H. F. Wood; Insp. D. J. McCombe; Wing Cmdr. J. D. McCallum, AFC, CD; Insp. C. B. Macdonnell.

**Centre Row (L. to R.):** Sub-Insp. M. J. Y. Dube; Supt. W. H. Williams (Rtd.); Insp. L. M. Lapointe; R. L. Hutchinson, Esq.; Insp. A. S. McNeil and T. E. Mudiman; The Very Rev. D. W. Cole, DD, VD; Insp. J. L. LePage; Supt. J. A. Peacock.

**Seated (L. to R.):** Brig. A. W. Embury, Q.C.; Group Capt. G. H. Elms; The Most Rev. Archbishop of Regina M. C. O'Neil, OBE, MM, DD, LL.D.; Supt. J. F. Thrasher; Lt.-Gov. W. J. Patterson; Asst. Commr. D. L. McGibbon; The Right Rev. Bishop E. H. Knowles, LL.B., DD, FRGS; Supt. T. W. Chard, (Rtd.); Capt. F. H. French, ISO; Supt. A. W. Parsons.

made presentations to the departing members. Sergeant Taylor was presented with a carving set; Sergeant Fitzgerald with a golf bag; Constable Firby with a brief case and Constable Light with a brief case.

Prior to Cpl. S. D. A. Wannamaker's transfer to P.E.I. a stag party was held in the Recreation Room of the new Federal Building

at Yorkton and during the proceedings Corporal Wannamaker was presented with a fishing rod and reel by Insp. H. C. Forbes on behalf of all members of the sub-division.

Insp. and Mrs. H. C. Forbes were also guests at social gatherings held in their honor during the latter part of June, prior to their departure for Fredericton, N.B. on transfer.

### "G" Division

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

**Marriage** Reg. No. 15337 Cst. V. D. R. Wilson to Miss Ruth Irene Esther Carlson on Apr. 29, 1955.

Reg. No. 15940 Cst. R. A. White to Miss Jenny Ostafichuk of Sheho, Sask., on Mar. 12, 1955, at Aklavik, N.W.T.

**Arctic Wedding** All Saints Anglican Cathedral in Aklavik was the setting for a wedding of interest on July 22, 1955, when Spl. Cst. Peter Avingmukpuk exchanged vows with Shirley Steffenson of Aklavik. Peter, on transfer from Herschel Island Detachment to Sachs

Harbour, had to "do it up" in a hurry in order to catch the RCMP Schooner, *Aklavik II*, which set sail next morning with the honeymooners aboard, bound for Banks Island.

**Sports** As a result of the arrival of some hard hitting softball enthusiasts among replacements last summer, we were able to form an RCMP team at Aklavik.

**Shooting** Another step in the progress of "G" Division was recently noted. Twenty-seven members of Fort Smith and Yellowknife Detachments were afforded the opportunity to



shoot for their crossed revolvers. Sergeant Lysyk acted as range officer at both Yellowknife and Fort Smith and reports that the results were good.

**Fish Story** Fish stories have long been prominent in our daily lives, but to the lengthy list we would like to add another. Insp. R. J. Belec, Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, on an angling expedition to Salt River, 16 miles distant from the settlement, was amply rewarded for his efforts. Upon feeling a bite he successfully landed a four pound Northern Pike, hooked in a very unique manner. The hook had become tangled with the

line, forming a noose, snaring the Pike around the gills. Whether the fish swam into the loop when the line was being reeled in is not known, but Inspector Belec is more inclined to think it was just a case of good old "Western Roping". For the doubters—there were witnesses on hand to verify this feat.

**Departures** On June 20, Sgt. Al Dunbar departed Ottawa on transfer to Edmonton to take up duties as Quartermaster Sergeant in "K" Division. Sergeant Dunbar served over 15 years in "G" Division Headquarters, and we were sorry to see him leave. Our best wishes for a successful future in "K" Division.

### "H" Division

(Headquarters—Halifax, N.S.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15422 Cst. and Mrs. D. J. Wright at Glace Bay, N.S., on May 28, 1955, a daughter, Sheryl Lucille.

To Reg. No. 15266 Cst. and Mrs. J. Cook at Sydney, N.S., on June 5, 1955, a daughter, Vicki Ellen.

To Reg. No. 12379 Sgt. and Mrs. H. L. Godsoe at Truro, N.S., on June 5, 1955, a son, Gerald Parsons.

To Reg. No. 15033 Cst. and Mrs. I. J. Baptiste at Halifax, N.S., on June 8, 1955, a daughter, Janet Margaret.

To Reg. No. 12739 S/Sgt. and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence at Halifax, on July 15, 1955, a son, William MacDonald.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. S. W. I. Remmler at Sydney, on Aug. 1, 1955, a son, Friedrich Wilhelm.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15497 Cst. E. G. Blizard of Liverpool Detachment to Miss Goldie Madoline Brannen of Lower Woods Harbour, N.S., at Lower Woods Harbour, on May 7, 1955.

Reg. No. 17655 Cst. B. W. Dervin of Sydney Detachment to Miss Elizabeth Julia Norwath of Scotchtown, N.S., at Gardiner Mines, N.S., on May 23, 1955.

Reg. No. 16130 Cst. E. W. Hamilton of Kentville Detachment to Miss Ellen Myrtle Matheson of Glace Bay, N.S., at Glace Bay, on June 18, 1955.

Reg. No. 17695 Cst. G. W. Day of Halifax Detachment to Frances Helena Clark of Collins Bay, Ont., at Kingston, Ont., on June 25, 1955.

Reg. No. 16249 Cst. G. Howard of Windsor Detachment to Miss Clara Marie Doucet of Yarmouth, N.S., at Weymouth, N.S., on July 2, 1955.

**Bereavements** Our sympathy is extended to Cpl. and Mrs. H. C. Frankum following the tragic drowning of their five-year-old son, Blair Wallace, in the LaHave River at Bridgewater, N.S., on June 27, 1955.

**Retirements** We have said farewell to three veteran members of the division who have recently retired to pension. Reg. No. 12117 Cpl. E. S. Blackie proceeded on retirement leave during June after having completed 23 years' service with the Force, all of them in this division. "Boston" Blackie, as he was frequently called, was well known throughout the Maritime Provinces and was always welcome at every police detachment during his annual drug-store inspection tours. As he is still travelling, we sincerely hope that he will continue to call and see us frequently. He will continue to reside in Halifax.

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Reg. No. 11271 S/Sgt. A. G. K. (Mac) MacWhirter served in "H" Division from 1932 until the time of his departure during the month of June, except for a three-year stretch in the Eastern Arctic and a short time at "N" and "A" Divisions. "Mac" was renowned throughout the Force for his story telling and had served at various detachments in Nova Scotia. He was latterly employed as Chief Clerk at "H" Division Headquarters C.I.B. He will also continue to live in Halifax, where he has taken up employment.

Reg. No. 10816 Sgt. T. Guthrie, who had been in charge of Sydney Detachment since 1953, commenced retirement leave on August 11. Sergeant Guthrie will also be remembered by his many friends in "F" Division, where he served for a number of years prior to serving in Nova Scotia. The Guthries will reside at Powell River, B.C.

Presentations were made to these three NCOs by members of the division prior to their departures.

**Arrivals** A welcome is extended to Insp. J. A. Henry and his family who arrived from Fredericton, N.B. Inspector Henry is now Officer Commanding Sydney Sub-Division. We also welcome Sub-Insp. H. V. Mossman, who has been transferred to "H" Division Headquarters from "Marine" Division as duty officer. We are pleased to extend greetings to Cst. M. R. Christensen of "HQ" Division, who recently arrived in Halifax from Regina on transfer.

**Departures** The month of June marked the exodus of two popular NCOs from Halifax. Cpl. G. B. King was transferred from Halifax, where he had been stationed for a number of years as Division Orderly and NCO in charge of Thornvale Barracks, to "HQ" Division, Ottawa. George's departure was marked by an informal dinner at Thornvale Barracks, attended by a great many of his friends and associates. Cpl. G. E. Gunn left Halifax, where he had been attached to the Personnel Office, to take up his new duties in Regina. Although officially a member of "HQ" Division, Ed has unofficially been a member of "H" Division for many years.

We have also said farewell to the following members, recently transferred, to whom we extend our best wishes for success in their new postings: Insp. J. R. Roy from Sydney Sub-Division to Moncton Sub-Division; Sub-Insp. J. E. M. Barrette from Truro Sub-Division to "O" Division Headquarters; Csts. G. W. Day from Halifax Detachment to "A" Division, B. W. Dervin from Sydney Detachment to "A" Division and J. H. Maloney from Halifax Detachment to "L" Division.

**Shooting** The official wind-up of the winter indoor rifle and revolver shooting by division

personnel occurred on May 27 when, during an informal dance at Thornvale Barracks, the Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. J. Howe, presented club trophies. The Senior Division shield and individual trophy went to Cpl. Nick Credico with a score of 395 out of 400. The second prize in this division was claimed by Cst. J. L. Douglas, who registered 386.

The winner of the Junior Section was Cpl. M. P. Furlong, with Cst. J. F. Entwistle placing second. In the Ladies' Division, Mrs. K. B. M. Fraser took top honors, while Miss Claire Cameron placed second. The prize for the competitor showing the most improvement during the year went to Mrs. K. B. M. Fraser.

In order to stimulate more interest in revolver shooting, a weekly prize was offered to the highest scorer. Winners of these trophies were: Cpls. N. Credico and M. P. Furlong; Csts. W. J. Hunter, R. Riley, J. L. Douglas, J. M. Jordan, W. McTavish; Spl. Csts. R. S. Bell, J. H. L. Cameron and G. H. Wilson.

Outdoor shooting has been continued at the Bedford Ranges and considerable improvement in the annual revolver practices by those participating has resulted. Four members of the division entered the Nova Scotia Rifle

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Association Provincial Hand-Gun Tournament and made an excellent showing. Those taking part were Cpl. N. Credico, Csts. J. P. Schiller, J. M. Jordan and D. H. Keizer.

Corporal Credico won top honors in the Camp Perry Match and the Centre Fire Provincial Championship Open Class, as well as the Centre Fire Sweepstake, the International Rapid Fire Provincial Championship, the Camp Perry Aggregate, the Provincial Service Pistol Match, The Grand Aggregate Provincial Championship and placed second in the .22 Sweepstake. Constable Schiller won the Centre Fire Marksman's No. 1 Class and placed second in the Provincial Service Pistol Match. Constable Jordan placed second in the Centre Fire Provincial Championship Open Class, fourth in the International Rapid Fire Provincial Championship, third in the .22 Individual Provincial Championship, fourth in the Provincial Service Pistol Match and second in the Grand Aggregate Provincial Championship. Constable Keizer placed second in the .22 Individual Provincial Championship Marksman's No. 1 Class, third in the Provincial Service Pistol Match and

third in the Grand Aggregate Marksman's No. 1 Class.

The RCMP team, comprised of Corporal Credico, Constables Schiller and Jordan, won the Service Pistol Provincial Championship. Spl. Cst. S. W. I. Remmler of Sydney Kennels has also been giving an excellent account of himself during the Nova Scotia Rifle Association Provincial Big Bore Matches.

**Bowling** The winter bowling season ended some time ago, but only recently were we reminded of the exploits of the league winners. At a most enjoyable informal dance at Thornvale Barracks, largely attended by personnel of the division, the Officer Commanding, presented prizes. The team trophy was captured by the quintet captained by Cpl. Jud Skinner and comprised of S/Sgt. W. J. Lawrence, Sgt. K. J. Parkins, Mrs. Parkins and Miss Frances MacGillivray. Trophy for the men's high average went to our chef, Bill Marnes, while the ladies' high average was won by stenographer Miss Helen White. The high single was won by Albert Flemming and the high double by Cst. Vic. Hebert.

## "J" Division

(Headquarters—Fredericton, N.B.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 16699 Cst. and Mrs. W. J. Johnson at St. Stephen, N.B., a son, Lawrence Joseph, on May 4, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13530 Cpl. and Mrs. M. F. Horsley at Moncton, N.B., a son, William Ernest, on May 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14624 Cst. and Mrs. H. W. Burkholder at Moncton, a son, Joseph Hal, on May 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13749 Cpl. and Mrs. W. J. Gairns at Dalhousie, N.B., a son, Kenneth Donald, on May 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15669 Cst. and Mrs. P. W. Aucoin at Campbellton, N.B., a daughter, Theresa Gail, on July 1, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15061 Cst. and Mrs. A. J. Niedzwiecki at Bathurst, N.B., a daughter, Nancy Alyn, on July 6, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14903 Cst. and Mrs. C. F. Williamson at Sussex, N.B., a son, Charles Francis Dene, on July 11, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 14775 Cpl. F. G. Wolno to Audrey Frances Rose of St. Lawrence, Nfld., on June 11, 1955, at Fredericton, N.B.

**Special Events** On June 16 a traffic conference for Court and enforcement officials in relation to highway conditions was held at "J" Division Headquarters. The meeting was sponsored by the New Brunswick Safety League, the New Brunswick Traffic Safety Commission and the cities of New Brunswick. The conference speakers and discussion leaders included:

L. F. Hashey, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Province of New Brunswick; John Gray, Department of the Attorney General, Province of New Brunswick; Francis J. McCabe, Liaison Officer, State and Provincial Section, International Assoc. Chiefs of Police, Evanston, Ill.; James B. Economos, Director of Traffic Court Conference Program, American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill. The subjects covered included: New Brunswick's Traffic Accident Record; the 1955 Motor Vehicle Act for New Brunswick; Speed as an Accident Factor—Comparison of methods of control; Use of Radar; Place of Enforcement in the Accident Reduction Program; Accident Reports—Preparation, receipt and handling; Effective use in developing enforcement program; Corrective and Educational Penalties; Relationship of Violations to Accidents. Good attendance was registered and the forceful deliverances of both Mr. McCabe and Mr. Economos were inspirational to those whose duties bring them in close contact with existing highway conditions.

On July 21 an investiture of RCMP Long Service Medals to Sub-Inspr. M. J. Keough, Sgt. N. J. McKenzie and Spl. Cst. E. R. Saunders was held at "J" Division Headquarters, this being followed by the presentation of a life saving certificate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Cst. L. A. P. St. John. The presentations were made by His Honor D. L. MacLaren, P.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Following the ceremony a garden



party was held on the grounds where music was provided by the Royal Canadian Signals Band under the direction of Capt. B. J. Lyons. Several hundred invited guests were present, many of whom again expressed their hopes that the function would become an annual affair.

The occasion provided the opportunity for members to meet Insprs. H. C. Forbes, J. R. Roy and Sub-Insp. J. A. Couillard, who were recently transferred to this division.

**Shooting** A team comprising Sgt. Major H. A. Hunter, Cpls. A. M. Hughes and H. M. Beatty and Cst. J. A. Lawson participated in the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Associ-

ation Meet at Sussex, July 25-29. The team made a good showing, Corporal Hughes winning the Saint John Garrison Match, Corporal Beatty the Association Match, the MacDonald Aggregate and the DCRA Aggregate and Sergeant Major Hunter winning a consolation match with rifle and the Pickerell Shield with revolver. Corporals Beatty and Hughes were also members of the winning New Brunswick Rifle Team firing in the Inter-Maritime Competition at Charlottetown, P.E.I. on June 18. The New Brunswick team established an all-time record with a score of 808 and Corporal Beatty was tied for first place with an individual score of 103 x 105.

### "K" Division

(Headquarters—Edmonton, Alta.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15043 Cst. and Mrs. L. A. O'Brien, a daughter, Patricia Maureen, on Apr. 24, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14946 Cst. and Mrs. V. G. Smith, a daughter, Patricia Marie, on Apr. 26, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15036 Cst. and Mrs. W. Reinbold, a son, Wilfred Douglas, on Apr. 30, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14427 Cst. and Mrs. E. Nolan of Edmonton, Alta., a son, David Edward, on May 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14976 Cst. and Mrs. B. E. Sutherland of Drumheller, Alta., a son, Donald Scott, on May 25, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14885 Cst. and Mrs. R. H. Simmonds of Hanna, Alta., a daughter, Elizabeth Anne, on June 25, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15511 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. J. Toews of Camrose, Alta., a son, Ralph Myles, on June 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14918 Cst. and Mrs. E. D. Knowles of Calgary, Alta., a son, James Theodore, on July 7, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13446 Cpl. and Mrs. F. Smith of Beaverlodge, Alta., a son, Brian Wilson, on July 11, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14564 Cst. and Mrs. H. L. Shannon of Edmonton, a son, Barry Gray, on July 14, 1955.

To Reg. No. 14141 Cst. and Mrs. O. C. Poll of McLennan, Alta., a daughter, Karen Louise, on July 19, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13781 Cst. and Mrs. L. R. Clevette of Cochrane, Alta., a daughter, Nancy Anne, on July 21, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15199 Cst. and Mrs. E. H. Todd of Calgary, a son, Ernest Clifford, on July 29, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15356 Cst. and Mrs. G. G. Stratton of Fairview, Alta., a daughter, Barbara Gail, on Aug. 10, 1955.

To Reg. No. 15865 Cst. and Mrs. R. E. Brownlee of Rocky Mountain House, Alta., a daughter, Linda Fay.

**Adoptions** To Reg. No. 13498 Cpl. and Mrs. T. W. S. Band of Okotoks, Alta., a daughter, Patricia Ellen Jean, on Apr. 15, 1955.

To Reg. No. 13270 Cpl. and Mrs. W. F. G. Perry of Calgary, a daughter, Kathryn Ann, on May 22, 1955.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15665 Cst. W. F. Cutts of Drumheller Detachment to Miss Jessie Patricia Evans on July 10, 1955.

Reg. No. 16090 Cst. W. F. Burton of Calgary, Alta., to Miss Mary June Schumacher on Aug. 6, 1955.

Reg. No. 17763 Cst. F. C. Rhodes of Edmonton Highway Patrol to Miss Anne Marie Theresa Marois on Aug. 20, 1955.

**Retirements** Edmonton was the scene of four get-togethers recently bidding farewell to four NCOs. On July 11 in the lounge at Division Headquarters, one of the longest serving members in "K" Division, Reg. No. 11714 S/Sgt. D. R. W. Mason was presented

*Amazing*

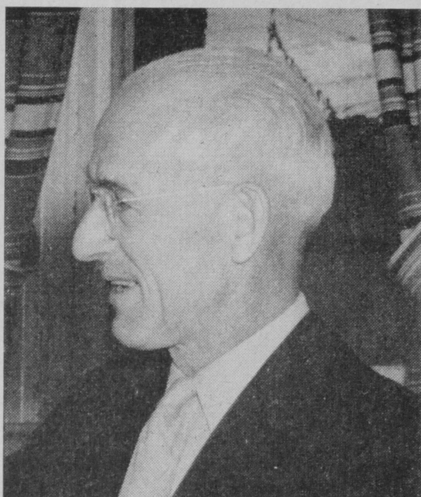
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S/Sgt. D. R. W. Mason retires.

with a handsome silverware gift. The Officer Commanding, Asst. Commr. G. M. Curleigh, addressed Staff Mason and the gathering, paying tribute to Staff's long service—27 years with the Force. He has been with the Interior Economy Branch in Edmonton for many years. In retirement, Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Mason are "settling down" in Edmonton.

Also in July, another member of the I.E.B. staff, Reg. No. 12545 Cpl. J. A. Sherwood retired to pension after completing 20 years' service with the RCMP. Corporal Sherwood received a gift from the division gift fund and a memento from his co-office workers. It is

understood that Corporal Sherwood is now Personnel Officer with the Edmonton City Police.

A farewell "smoker" was held in the "K" Division lounge on July 29 for the purpose of saying *adios* to Reg. No. 11086 Cpl. D. Curell who for the latter part of his service was NCO in charge of Edmonton Highway Patrol. Corporal Curell also received gifts from the gift fund and from his proteges on patrol.

The NCO in charge "K" Division Orderly Room, Reg. No. 12648 Sgt. R. H. McKinney was presented with a suitably engraved cigarette case containing a replica of the RCMP crest, in the Sergeants' Mess on May 20. Sgt. "Russ" McKinney completed 20 years' service with the Force.

**Departures** On August 6, members of Peace River Sub-Division Headquarters together with detachment personnel gathered at Peace River to wish the best to S/Sgt. C. R. Doey, Peace River Sub-Division NCO on his transfer to "E" Division Headquarters at Victoria, B.C. Insp. K. Shakespeare, Officer Commanding the Sub-Division, presented Staff Sergeant Doey with a pen and pencil set. A social was held following the presentation.

**Bereavement** The sympathy of Peace River Sub-Division was extended to Cst. and Mrs. D. F. Atkins on the death of their son, Karl Melton, who passed away May 19 after a lengthy illness.

**Sports** A Mounted Police team coached by Cst. L. J. Beaton entered the Inter-Service Baseball League in Calgary this summer, and midway through the schedule, the club stood third in the five-team circuit. At that time, Cst.

Looking south showing buildings formerly used by detachment and C.I.B. at Lethbridge, originally an officer's residence in NWMP days.



G. L. Richardson led the RCMP team in batting with a .688 average.

At Peace River, an RCMP softball entry, captained by Cst. G. Sinclair, held its own in a four-club league.

A baseball team was organized in Edmonton under the sponsorship of an Edmonton district service station. While not entered in any league, the club toured various towns in the Edmonton and Red Deer Sub-Division areas playing exhibition fixtures.

**Building** Members in the Lethbridge area have been viewing "the end of an era" with the recent demolition of Sub-Division Headquarters buildings. Two old frame buildings, former NWMP Officers' residences believed to have been constructed around 1887, are now no more and in their place will be constructed an Administration Building and Post Garage. The latter is scheduled to be ready for use in December and the sub-division building next spring.

## "L" Division

(Headquarters—Charlottetown, P.E.I.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 15336 Cpl. and Mrs. R. M. Stunden on Aug. 10, 1955, a son, Raymond Michael.

**Departures** We regret the loss of Cpl. A. T. Kent recently transferred to "D" Division; Csts. G. V. McNairn and W. J. Leach to "H" Division, A. J. Monsebraaten to "O" Division.

**Discharges** Our best wishes are extended to Reg. No. 17262 Cst. R. W. M. Griffith who was recently discharged.

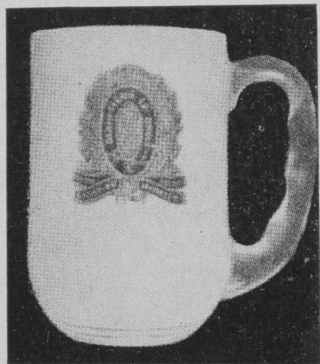
**Arrivals** The following have been wel-

comed to "L" Division: Cpls. E. L. Hadley from "D" Division and S. D. A. Wannamaker from "F" Division; Csts. E. L. Tedford, L. W. Grant, R. E. Holloway and W. H. Smith from "A" Division; J. H. Maloney from "H" Division, and S. J. Tibbo from "N" Division.

**Courses** Staff Sgt. D. R. George attended a Preventive Service course earlier in the year.

**Retirement** On July 27 members of the division assembled to say farewell to Sgt. Major D. A. Dunlop, who was about to proceed on retirement leave. A presentation of an appro-

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Sergeant Major Dunlop who retired recently, at presentation ceremony with Insp. L. W. Nevin (left).

private memoir of his sojourn in the division was made by the Officer Commanding on behalf of the members, whose very best wishes went with him. The many friends of Sergeant Major Dunlop throughout other divisions in which he served will be interested to learn that he intends to take up residence at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island.

### "Marine" Division

(Headquarters—Ottawa, Ont.)

**Births** To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. W. F. Driscoll, a daughter, Charlotte Anne, at Halifax, N.S., on Mar. 12, 1955.

To Spl. Cst. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens, a son, John Archibald, on June 23, 1955 (by adoption).

**Marriages** Spl. Cst. Cyril Otto Dauphinee to Beryl Eileen Nicholson, of Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 27, 1955.

Reg. No. 15896 Cst. Kenneth Smith McPhail to Miss Shirley Theresa Cole, of Halifax, on June 25, 1955.

Spl. Cst. David L. Austin to Miss Joan Lorraine Davis, of Springhill, N.S., on July 5, 1955.

**Promotions** Congratulations to the members of "Marine" Division who were recently promoted: Insp. H. V. Mossman, Sgt. W. B. Colp and Cpl. J. W. O. C. Ellis.

**New Members** A welcome is extended to the following who have joined the division: Misses Mary E. Anderson, Joan Nolan, Claudette Maheux; Spl. Csts. A. Pedersen, R. G. Beazley, J. L. Cruickshank, J. M. Boudreau, J. H. A. Gougeon, B. E. Stevenson and W. A. Piercey.

**New Arrivals** "Marine" Division's fleet has been augmented by the following new Patrol Boats for the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast: *Cutknife II*—(49-foot)—was launched from J. J. Taylor & Sons Shipbuilding Yards, Toronto, Ont., on July 12, 1955. *Burin*—(48-foot)—was built by David A. Mason, Tancook Island, Lunenburg County, N.S. and launched on June 22. *Interceptor*—(60-foot)—was built by Shelburne Shipbuilders, Ltd., Shelburne, N.S. and launched on August 8. Photos and details of the new Patrol Boats will be published in the January issue of the *Quarterly*.

### "N" Division

(Training Centre—Rockcliffe, Ont.)

**Arrivals and Departures** Sgt. Major W. Taylor has arrived at "N" Division for duty. He is well known to most of the staff who extended him a hearty welcome.

We were also happy to greet Sgt. J. L. T. Desmarais, who has joined the Division Instructional Staff on transfer from Headquarters P.S. Branch.

The division extended its congratulations to Sub-Inspector Robertson on his promotion; we were sorry to see him leave on transfer to "Depot" Division. Sub-Inspector Robertson served for years as Sergeant Major and later became one of the few Corps Sergeants Major in the history of the Force.

**Social** A dance to mark the completion of a successful season was held by the Curling Club at the "N" Division gym. Prizes were presented by the Commissioner and Mrs. Nicholson and the RCMP dance orchestra kept everyone on the floor until "the final rock was thrown".

"N" Division staff picnic was held at Long Island on July 29. Although dogged by showers throughout the afternoon, all members and children decided to enjoy themselves and enjoy themselves they did. Races were run between showers and on one occasion it was noted that our master tailor "Archie" Beaulieu, came from behind to place second in the "Boys of any Age race" by sliding the

last ten yards on his back in the slippery grass. Excellent committee work under Sergeant Major Taylor, with Cpl. Bud Munroe, Cst. R. Canning and others made the day a success.

**Sports** Sports competition has been largely confined to softball, the division team managed by Cpl. E. C. Curtain and coached by Cst. Bill Leitch having a .500 average in games with the Hull City Police, Headquarters team and local Army and Navy squads.

A drainage project in connection with the Curling Rink has many members learning the value of a pick and shovel at the expense of blisters and stiff muscles. It is hoped that proper drainage will remove the humps and

hollows which worked for or against the enthusiasts last season.

Cpl. J. R. Zavitz has had continuing success in revolver competition and on June 19 shot in the combined .22-.38 calibre match of the Canadian National Revolver Club at Lachine, Que., where he won the .22 match and the Grand Aggregate. He was just two points short of winning the .38 aggregate thereby "ruining a perfect day". In the National Hand-gun Matches at the DCRA, he qualified for the International Pistol Team and was leading scorer on the Canadian team firing a postal match against Japan, as well as winning the Free Pistol and Canadian Closed Pistol Championship.

## "O" Division

(Headquarters—Toronto, Ont.)

**Births** To Reg. No. 14860 Cst. and Mrs. L. F. Straus, a daughter, Janice Ann on Dec. 16, 1954, at London, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15624 Cst. and Mrs. G. R. McCowan, a daughter, Linda Barbara, on Dec. 23, 1954, at Toronto, Ont.

To Reg. No. 12742 Sgt. Major and Mrs. G. McD. Mackay, a son, Ian Stuart, on Feb. 24, 1955, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 13699 Cpl. and Mrs. C. C. Holman, a son, Bradley Charles, on Apr. 23, 1955, at Toronto.

To Reg. No. 14109 Sgt. and Mrs. W. G. Pritchett, a daughter, Evelyn Marlene, on July 13, 1955, at Hamilton, Ont.

To Reg. No. 15026 Cst. and Mrs. D. A. Carreau, a daughter, Susan Rachael, on July 28, 1955, at Cobourg, Ont.

To Reg. No. 12403 Sgt. and Mrs. J. A. Perkins, a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, on Aug. 8, 1955, at Toronto.

**Marriages** Reg. No. 15464 Cst. D. B. Blackburn to Gladys June Rossall at New Westminster, B.C., on Feb. 4, 1955.

Reg. No. 15724 Cst. R. MacKenzie to Anna Marjorie Smith in Toronto, on Mar. 4, 1955.

Reg. No. 16043 Cst. F. H. Fullerton to Yvonne Evelyn Stevenson at River Hebert, Cumb. Co., N.S., on Mar. 19, 1955.

Reg. No. 16038 Cst. H. M. Giesbrecht to Marion Jessie Fraser at Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 16, 1955.

Reg. No. 15950 Cst. A. E. Wiseman to Barbara Leona Greer at Halifax, N.S., on July 30, 1955.

**Arrivals** All members of the division extend a warm welcome to the following members who have been recently transferred to this division for duty: Sub-Insp. J. E. M. Barrette from "H" Division; Csts. J. L. Thomson from

"H" Division; S. Penteluk from "B" Division; J. R. Nicholson and S. Howard from "N" Division; A. J. Monsebraaten from "L" Division; L. J. Rozmus, D. R. Bryce, W. G. Walker, E. D. Ernst, S. Barentsen, A. J. Stobbe, R. S. McClure and G. E. Kristel from "Depot" Division.

**Departures** Members of "O" Division join in offering farewell and best wishes to the following members who have been transferred: Sub-Insp. J. M. L. Somers to "D" Division; Cpl. N. F. Rodda to Headquarters; Csts. P. M. Holmes to "F" Division; L. J. Swift to Headquarters and D. Dornian to "G" Division.

**To Pension** On July 21 a farewell party was held by sergeants of this division for Sgt. Arthur Morrison who retires on pension after 27 years' service. "Art" will be missed. Sergeant and Mrs. Morrison intend settling for a while in London, Ont., on their return from a tour of the United States and Canada.

**Death** Dr. Frederick N. Hughes, MD, CM, LRCP and S. Edin., Acting Assistant Surgeon and later DVA Medical Officer to the Force for "O" Division for more than 20 years, died on July 17, 1955. Dr. Hughes was a great friend of this division with a host of friends throughout the Force. As reported in *The Quarterly* (July 1953) he had retired to his private practice and, although his place had been filled by Dr. Buchanan, he always remained a good friend and his familiar smile was often seen at the barracks, particularly over the Christmas and New Year's Season.

The funeral service was held at Toronto and interment took place at Coulson Hill Cemetery. Six NCOs and men acted as pall-bearers.

**Softball** "O" Division entered a softball team in the Toronto Civil Service Softball League. All games were played at the C.N.E.



**Dr. F. N. Hughes, former medical officer in "O" Division and great friend of the Force, who died recently.**

ball diamond and were well supported by ardent fans. Competition this year was keen throughout the entire season. Our team finished the regular season in second place, just behind the Post Office nine. Leading in batting averages was Cst. E. Drayton with .455 but he was closely followed by Csts. R. Power and D. Campbell with .439 and .433 respectively.

**Golf Tournament** The Highlands Golf Course, Aurora, Ont.—June 9—a gathering of the clan. There were good golfers and duffers at the tournament sponsored by our C.I.B. when members of the division and a representative foursome from the Toronto City Police and the Ontario Provincial Police gathered to try their skill at the game of "hit the ball and then go look for it and hope it went into the cup". Spl. Cst. Hugh Walker played his usual steady game and took top honors with a low gross score of 81, nosing out Sgt. Mal Langille, Section NCO for London Sub-Division. Cst. Stan Cousins took low net

honors and, just to keep the records straight, we report that Sgt. John Dean turned out to be the most honest golfer with a grand total of 164. Moaned Sergeant Dean:

"I boast a mighty drive, it's true,  
That lands me on the fairway, too,  
I'm working like a smooth machine  
Until my ball lands on the green,  
It's then my engine starts to sput  
And goes putt, putt, putt, putt, putt!"

The participants in the tournament were joined by their ladies for dinner and an evening of dancing and entertainment at the clubhouse.

**International Activities** Again this year, members of the division took part in an annual Frontier Field Day held at Windsor, Ont., by the International Border Agencies. This is an association made up of RCMP, F.B.I., Canadian Customs, U.S. Customs, Canadian Immigration and U.S. Immigration members in and around the Windsor area. Each year members of these agencies get together for a field day and in a spirit of friendly rivalry, they compete for team and individual prizes.

Commencing early in the morning of July 19, there was a riot of events throughout the entire day and well into the next. There was a service revolver shoot, golf tournament, international softball game, horseshoe tournament, tug-of-war and so forth, followed in the evening by a huge banquet, first-rate entertainment and the presentation of prizes and trophies. What better way to contribute to mutual co-operation on the part of international agencies.

**Sergeants' Mess Entertainment** On May 6, the Sergeants' Mess of "O" Division entertained their wives and the officers and their wives at a social evening held at Beverley Barracks. The Officers' Mess was decorated with flowers for the occasion and each lady received a Dale rose from the two huge bouquets which dressed the main table. A buffet table laden with a complete Smorgasborg introduced a delightful supper. There was a variety of entertaining games, with excellent prizes for bingo, darts, charades and so forth.

**Youth Work** Cpl. W. L. Jewett, NCO in charge of Ohsweken Detachment, coached the pride of the Six Nations Indian Reserve, a softball team of young members of the Reserve. All under 20 years of age, the players have done exceptionally well this season, finishing first in the regular schedule of play in a 4-team league, The Norfolk Haldimand Junior Floodlight League.

The players are all keen about the game, and display their enthusiasm by attentiveness to the coaching, acceptance of the manager's discipline, and a strong fighting team spirit in tight spots. Seldom does one see a whole team





Photo—The Brantford Expositor

**Ohsweken (Ontario) Juniors**

**L. to R.—Front Row—Cpl. W. L. Jewett, coach; Jimmy Styres, Eugene Porter, Leo Thomas, George Henry, Lloyd Martin; Norman Farmer, manager.**

**Back Row—Morley Lickers, Laverne Henry, Marvin Green, George Hill, Oliver Beaver, Sidney Brant, Allan Johns.**

of fleet-footed boys who can cover ground defensively and steal bases offensively such as this team does. It's enough to create pride in the heart of anyone associated with the team.

Manager and responsible for having brought

the team together is Mr. Norman Farmer, an employee of the New York Central Railway at Hagersville, Ont. He is keenly interested in boys and is an old-timer in the baseball and softball wars.

## Book Reviews

**POLICE MATHEMATICS**, by Prof. Conrad Rizer. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., U.S.A. and Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Illustrated. Indexed. Appendices. Pp. 154. \$6.50.

This book is an attempt to illustrate the possibilities and applications of elementary mathematics to law enforcement, and to indicate how such calculations are performed. The book is divided into two parts; in the first part mathematical and physical theory is taken up, while in the second part applications of this theory to law enforcement are given.

In the first part of the book mathematical theory is either developed or is given without proof. This is intended for the reader who either knows this theory or else knew it at one time and has since forgotten. It is not intended for the reader unfamiliar with the theory; such a person could use the bibliography given in the appendix to "brush up" his theoretical knowledge. As is customary in mathematical formulae, the Greek alphabet is used, for the benefit of some it is given in the appendix.

The mathematics throughout is elemen-

tary, calculus and such subjects not being introduced; the entire academic range does not go beyond high school level, e.g. analytical geometry, mechanics of a moving body, permutations and combinations, etc.

The reader who wishes practice in the mathematics presented may solve the numerous problems given throughout this section. Answers to these problems are given in the appendix where such answers rightfully belong. This is a useful feature of the book.

The second part of the book (applications) contains a large number of interesting and varied examples, many taken from actual police experience. While much of this material is "common sense", it is very useful to have these examples collected under one cover; the attentive policeman familiar with them will probably find himself in a position to solve the occasional case by alert observation of some unusual feature(s). It would be difficult to obtain the data required to solve some of the problems, but this is exceptional. However, in certain cases, alertness on the part of the investigator and the immediate measure-

ment of the appropriate quantities is necessary.

Motor vehicle traffic problems are also dealt with extensively. The situations given are realistic and practical.

In the appendices, mathematical tables and an author and subject index are given, as well as the bibliography, Greek alphabet and answers mentioned above. The book is adequately illustrated with diagrams and graphs. These features are all good.

Shortcomings of the book are few and not serious. Only one error was noted, viz. the foot-note of p. 82, where it is stated that the direction of rotation of a fired bullet is the same whether the bullet is viewed from the muzzle end or breech end of the gun. This statement is correct for the rifling of the gun, but it is incorrect for the direction of rotation of the fired bullet.

The treatment is consistent except for rare lapses, such as the acceleration formulae on p. 43, where a double sign is used instead of the single one which is correct for acceleration considered either positive or negative (as so used in the text). Occasionally, the assumptions involved are not fully explained, as when the author assumes that a bullet travelling through the body of a victim moves in the same straight line that it followed outside the victim's body; experience shows that this is not always the case.

Perhaps the most obvious shortcoming of the book is the briefness of the explanations. This may require the reader to re-read a passage in order to get the full meaning of what is being described. Two examples may illustrate this. On p. 71, the reader must read halfway through the explanation before realizing that the author is talking about an axe held horizontally and not held in some other position. The explanation of the sawing action (p. 83) of a ricochetting bullet is not very clear.

To more than offset these minor drawbacks, the book has many commendable features. On the whole it is clearly written, and the theory and examples are easy to follow. The reader without the necessary academic background would still be able to follow the general development in the numerous examples, although he would not be in a position to duplicate the calculations in another case.

The author has collected a great many methods and examples scattered throughout the literature and put them under one cover. This makes the book a useful reference work, not only for the mathematically inclined reader but also for the policeman who is interested in developing keen observation of relevant details when entering upon a crime scene. It is probable that most policemen would prefer to have many of these calculations done at the laboratory, but the book shows in a clear manner the possibilities present under given circumstances. This is a result of the author's clever integration of theory and example.

The useful data collected in the appendices are a definite asset to this book. A Table of Illustrations to accompany the Table of Contents would be a useful addition. The type and binding described at the end of the book are excellent. This volume is a useful addition to the Police Science Series edited by V. A. Leonard of Pullman, Washington. R.F.R.

**POLICE DRUGS**, by Jean Rolin. Translated, with a foreword, by Lawrence J. Bendit. With an Appendix on Narcoc-analysis by Edward V. Saher. Hollis and Carter Ltd., London, England, and Palm Publishers Press Services, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Pp. 194. \$2.50.

During the German occupation, a French policeman was accidentally shot through the head by one of his colleagues; an operation saved his life but left him a mental wreck. Later, he was charged with collaboration but prison doctors certified that he was not fit to plead. The State claimed malingering; a panel of three doctors said No. He was then injected with pentothal and as consciousness returned uttered the word, "Oui", whereupon the same doctors declared he was shamming! Subsequently, he was re-examined on two separate occasions. The conclusions of these confirmed earlier diagnoses and refuted the controversial second report. The policeman was released but later, in an action for damages against the panel, the Court dismissed the petition. This is the infamous Cens case, which the author has made the focal point of his book on a problem which the translator says in his Foreword, "serves to throw into high relief certain aspects of modern life which exist even under what we have

become reconciled to thinking of as normal conditions".

The first chapter gives an historical account of the principal narco-drugs or "truth serums", cocaine, mescaline, scopolamine (the term "truth serum" was originally applied to this drug by Goddard in 1932), pentothal, amytal, evipan and, benzedrine or amphetamine. The term "truth serum" is a misnomer; these drugs are not serums nor does a person under their influence necessarily confess to misdemeanors and tell the truth. He may, in fact, lie. Succeeding chapters deal with the use of such drugs in psychiatry and potentially, in judicial investigations. The legal and moral problems arising from the use of such drugs in criminal investigations are discussed by the author who compares such practices to the medieval use of torture. A final chapter discusses possible steps to be taken to enlighten public opinion, and thus to establish safeguards.

The present opinion of the medical and legal professions of the United States on the subject of Narcoanalysis is reviewed by Mr. Saher. Quoting: "Narcoanalysis, from the time the first experiments were made in the therapeutic field, has been a controversial issue both with the legal and the medical profession. At present indications appear to point very much in the direction of the advisability of its very limited use. . . ." A selected bibliography is included.

This book will be of interest to medico-legal experts, scientific criminalists, the judiciary and all persons concerned with the maintenance of justice. B.B.C.

**PSYCHOLOGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**, by Geo. J. Dudycha, Professor of Psychology, Wittenberg College. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., and The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada. Pp. 404. \$7.75.

The author has endeavored to provide a fairly comprehensive, yet comprehensible, picture of the results of combined psychological studies on the various stages of human behavior, and to show how these findings not only can assist, but actually are essential to a more efficient understanding of the problems which confront a law-enforcement officer.

Even a quick review of this book should

assist in avoiding many of the common enforcement pitfalls and in establishing more practical methods of approach.

Individual chapters deal with such specialized fields as juvenile delinquency, mental abnormality, alcoholism and drug addiction. Considerable detail is provided in order that the layman may appreciate the problem of cause as well as the effect.

One chapter is devoted to the personnel problem within a police force. It suggests how these psychological principles might well be applied in matters of original selection, classification and placement of personnel.

While certain portions of this study definitely go beyond the scope of the average law-enforcement officer, a perusal of the book does leave the reader with much food for thought and a conviction that his time has been well spent.

Human behavior in this country is subject to very similar motivation, conditions and situations as that under study by these U.S. psychologists and sociologists; thus the progressive minded law-enforcement officer here will derive a definite benefit from an examination of these scientific conclusions. J.E.R.

**DANGERLINE**, by T. Morris Longstreth.

The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd. Toronto, Canada. Pp. 202. \$2.75.

Although recommended by the publishers as suitable for ages 12 to 16, this tale of an American boy's venture into the Soviet zone of East Berlin to rescue his German friend from a "quarantine camp" makes very acceptable entertainment for readers of any age.

When Lew Falcon's family decide to take a German boy to work on their farm in Pennsylvania for a year, he is dubious about the outcome. However, the two become good friends and, through Josef Kiep, the Falcons get a startling picture of the hazards of life in post-war Germany. On arriving in Berlin the following year for a return visit, Lew is thrown into an alarming situation when Josef fails to meet him, as arranged, at Rias, the headquarters of Radio in the American Sector. Through Martin Gerster, an American who works at Rias and got Josef his chance to go to the United States, Lew is allowed to broadcast an appeal for information as to Josef's



whereabouts. As a result, he meets a rather unsavory character, Otto Millich, who claims to be a friend of Josef's and offers to help Lew rescue him from the "quarantine camp" where he has been sent by the Russians after broadcasting about the good life he had enjoyed in the United States.

The rest of the book is an account of

Lew's efforts to find Josef, their reunion and eventual escape from the clutches of the Communists, told in a fast-moving, spine-chilling style which makes this story one of the author's best to date. It leaves, or should leave, the reader with a deep sense of gratitude that he lives in a free country such as ours.

M.H.B.

## OBITUARY

Supt. Frank Percy Baxter (RCMP Rtd.), 68, died June 7, 1955. He joined the RNWMP Apr. 26, 1911, was commissioned an Inspector Nov. 1, 1932, promoted to Superintendent Apr. 1, 1945 and retired to pension Oct. 1, 1946. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft. For much of his service he was stationed at various points in Saskatchewan and as an officer commanded sub-divisions at Sydney, N.S., Weyburn and Saskatoon, Sask. and was Interior Economy Officer at Regina. (See also Old-timers' Column.)

Supt. George Frederick Fletcher (RCMP Rtd.), 69, died May 29, 1955 at Norfolk, England. He joined the NWMP on Nov. 20, 1903, was promoted corporal May 1, 1907, sergeant May 1, 1910, staff sergeant May 1, 1919 and sergeant major Sept. 1, 1919. On Feb. 1, 1920 he was commissioned an Inspector, promoted to Superintendent July 1, 1935 and retired to pension Nov. 21, 1938. Mr. Fletcher had served at Regina, Sask., Calgary, Gleichen, High River, Okotoks, Berry Creek, Morley and Cochrane, Alta., and as an officer held commands at Vancouver, B.C., Toronto and Ottawa, Ont., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., Fort Fitzgerald and Fort Simpson, N.W.T. During World War I he served Overseas with the RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Ex-Spl. Cst. (Dr.) Philip Ernest Doyle, 69, died Aug. 15, 1955 at Moose Creek, Ont. He served the Force at Ottawa, in "A" Division from Mar. 1, 1940 and in the Ticket-of-Leave Section at Headquarters from Nov. 1, 1944 until retired to pension June 30, 1952. From Dec. 1, 1912 to Aug. 31, 1917 Dr. Doyle was an Assistant Surgeon in the RNWMP, but resigned to serve Overseas in World War I. He was a Captain in the Army Medical Corps. On Aug. 1, 1919 he was re-appointed an Assistant Surgeon and was invalided from the Force Feb. 1, 1925.

Reg. No. 8821 ex-Cst. James Wolfe Craig, 57, died May 8, 1955 at Verdun, Que. He joined the Force Oct. 15, 1919 and was invalided to pension Nov. 22, 1930. He served at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., and at "Headquarters" and "A" Divisions, Ottawa.

Reg. No. 16226 ex-Cst. Blanchard Peddle, 32, died May 26, 1955 at St. John's, Nfld. He joined the RCMP Aug. 1, 1950 and was invalided to pension Dec. 31, 1953. Before engaging in the Force he had been a member of the Newfoundland Constabulary from July 16, 1942 to Aug. 7, 1950. He had served at Gander and St. John's, Nfld.

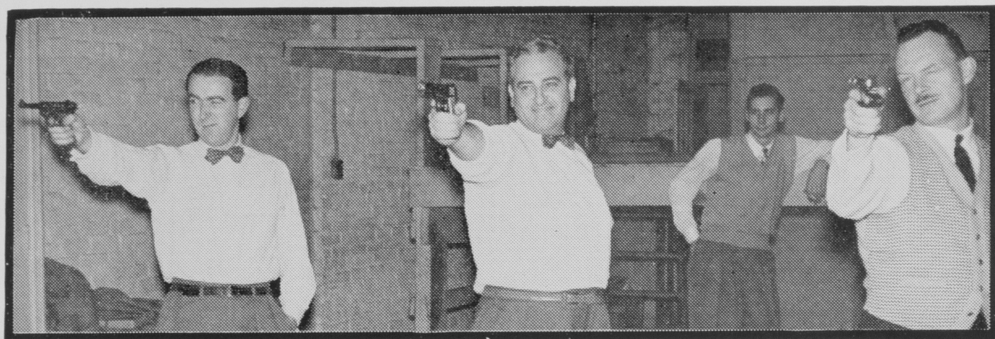
Reg. No. 6413 ex-Cst. Ernest Edward Wright, 64, died May 17, 1955, at North Vancouver, B.C. He joined the RNWMP May 5, 1915 and purchased his discharge June 3, 1920. He served at Coleman, Macleod, Nanton and Brockett, Alta., and Regina, Sask. During World War I he served Overseas with RNWMP Cavalry Draft "A".

Reg. No. 8407 ex-Sgt. Walter Herbert Styran, 55, died May 22, 1955 at Ottawa, Ont. He joined the Force July 17, 1919 and was discharged to pension July 16, 1946. He had been stationed at Regina, Sask., Montreal, Point Blue, Que., Rockcliffe and Ottawa, Ont. For many years he had been employed as a detective, both in Montreal and Ottawa. During World War I he served Overseas, joining the CEF Jan. 15, 1916 and being demobilized Apr. 2, 1919.

Reg. No. 4738 ex-Cst. Frank Ellison Shillam, 71, died July 11, 1955 at Northfield, B.C. He joined the RNWMP on July 30, 1908 and was discharged Sept. 6, 1909. He served at Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and Provost, Alta., Regina, Sask.

Reg. No. 4078 ex-Cst. John Worley, 72, died July 3, 1955 at Long Beach, Cal. He joined the NWMP Oct. 19, 1903 and purchased his discharge Mar. 31, 1906. He served at Regina, Sask., and at Hootalinqua and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Reg. No. 11403 ex-Cst. George Nelson, 73, died May 10, 1955 at Medicine Hat, Alta. He joined the RCMP Apr. 1, 1932 and was discharged to pension Aug. 9, 1939. He re-engaged in the Force Sept. 20, 1939 and was again discharged to pension Apr. 24, 1940. Prior to joining the RCMP he served with the Preventive Service from Aug. 10, 1927 to Mar. 31, 1932. He was stationed at Bengough, Estevan and Carnduff, Sask.



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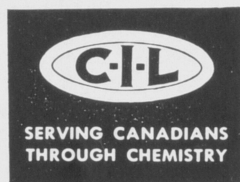
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